

1990

CENSUS OF
POPULATION
AND HOUSING

SERIES CPH (4)

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1990 CPH-4-25

1990 Census of
Population and Housing
Population and Housing
Characteristics for
Congressional Districts
of the 103rd Congress
Minnesota



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HOW TO USE THIS CENSUS REPORT

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INTRODUCTION

Data from the 1990 census are presented in several different report series. These series are published under the following three subject titles:

1. 1990 Census of Population (1990 CP)
2. 1990 Census of Housing (1990 CH)
3. 1990 Census of Population and Housing (1990 CPH)

The types of data and the geographic areas shown in reports differ from one series to another. In most series, there is one report for each State, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States (Virgin Islands), plus a United States summary report. Some series include reports for American Indian and Alaska Native areas, metropolitan areas, and urbanized areas. See appendix F for detailed information about the various report series; additional 1990 census data products such as computer tapes, microfiche, and laser disks; other related materials; and sources of assistance.

The data from the 1990 census were derived from a limited number of basic questions asked of the entire population and about every housing unit (referred to as the 100-percent questions), and from additional questions asked of a sample of the population and housing units (referred to as the sample questions). Two primary versions of questionnaires were used: a short form containing only the 100-percent questions and a long form containing both the 100-percent questions and the additional sample questions. Appendix E presents facsimiles of the questionnaire pages and the respondent instructions used to collect the data included in this report. Appendix F lists the subjects that are covered by the 100-percent and sample components of the 1990 census.

Legal provision for this census, which was conducted as of April 1, 1990, was made in the Act of Congress of August 31, 1954 (amended August 1957, December 1975, and October 1976), which is codified in Title 13, United States Code.

HOW TO FIND GEOGRAPHIC AREAS AND SUBJECT-MATTER DATA

This report includes a table finding guide to assist the user in locating those statistical tables that contain the data that are needed. The table finding guide lists alphabetically, by geographic area, the subjects shown in this report. To determine which tables in this report show data for a particular topic, find the subject in the left-hand column of the table finding guide and then look across the columns using the headings at the top for the desired type of geographic area. Below is an example of a table finding guide.

TABLE FINDING GUIDE

Subjects by Type of Geographic Area and Table Number

Subjects covered in this report are shown on the left side, and types of geographic areas are shown at the top. For a description of area classifications, see appendix A. For definitions and explanations of subject characteristics, see appendix B. Table numbers without reference letters in parentheses indicate data for the total population only. Data by race and Hispanic origin are indicated with reference letters in parentheses after the table numbers. Reference letters for population counts and subjects by race and Hispanic origin follow:

- (A) White; Black; American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut; Asian or Pacific Islander; Hispanic origin; White, not of Hispanic origin.
(B) American Indian, Eskimo, Aleut, All Asian, Chinese, Filipino, Japanese, Asian Indian, Korean, Vietnamese, Cambodian, Hmong, Lao, Thai, All Pacific Islander, Hawaiian, Samoan, Guamanian.
(C) Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Other Hispanic origin, Dominican, Central American, Guatemalan, Honduran, Nicaraguan, Panamanian, Salvadoran, South American, Colombian, Ecuadorian, Peruvian.
(D) Race by Hispanic origin.

Subject	The State		County		Place and (in selected States) county subdivision ²		American Indian and Alaska Native area ³
	Total	Urban, rural size of place, and rural farm ¹	Total	Rural or rural farm	10,000 or more	2,500 to 9,999	
Age	20, 34, 65(B)	20, 56(A)	95, 106(A)	169, 171	135(A)	151	173(A)
Ancestry	17, 31	17	92	...	121	150	--
Disability ...	20, 34, 84(D)	20, 57(A)	95, 107(A)	...	138(A)	152	174(A)
Educational attainment	22, 36	22, 57(A)	97, 107(A)	169, 171	136(A)	160(A)	174(A)
Household type and relationship	21, 35	21, 56(A)	98, 108(A)	169, 171	135(A)	160(A)	173(A)
Industry	26, 40, 67(B)	26, 58(A)	101, 108(A), 118(B)	170, 172	137(A) 148(C)	161(A) 167(C)	175(A)
Poverty status	29, 43, 72(B)	29, 63(A)	104, 113(A) 117(B)	170, 172	142(A) 149(C)	162(A) 168(C)	180(A)
Residence in 1985	23, 37, 67(B)	23, 60(A)	98, 110(A)	...	139(A)	155	177(A)
Veteran status	23, 37, 69(B)	23, 60(A)	98, 110(A)	...	139(A)	155	177(A)
Work status in 1989	27, 41, 69(B)	27, 60(A)	102, 110(A)	...	139(A)	155	177(A)

¹ Not applicable.

² Type of residence categories are less detailed in tables 58-64 (which show characteristics by race and Hispanic origin) than in other tables.

³ The selected States are Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin.

³ Characteristics are shown only for the American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut population.

Tables identified in the table finding guide with a reference letter in parentheses after the table number present characteristics for racial groups or persons of Hispanic origin. The tables without reference letters contain data for the total population only. The table finding guide does not include cross-classifications of subject-matter items, nor does it distinguish among tables presenting data for all persons or housing units and tables presenting data for subgroups (for example, persons under 18 years or renter-occupied housing units) unless it is necessary to locate the subject.

Additional information to locate data within specific reports often is provided in the headnote at the top of the table finding guide and in the footnotes at the bottom of the guide.

HOW TO USE THE STATISTICAL TABLES

Parts of a Statistical Table

The census data included in printed reports are arranged in tables. Each table includes four major parts: (1) heading, (2) boxhead, (3) stub, and (4) data field.

A typical census report table is illustrated below.

PARTS OF A STATISTICAL TABLE									
Table number and title		Headnote		Column head					
Heading		Stubhead		Boxhead				Spanner	
Table 47. Labor Force Characteristics 1960									
30 ALASKA									
Page number and State name									
SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS									
Report title									

The *heading* consists of the table number, title, and headnote. The table number indicates the position of the

table within the report, while the title is a brief statement indicating the classification, nature, and time reference of the data presented in the table. The headnote is enclosed in brackets and is located under the title. It contains statements that qualify, explain, or provide information pertaining to the entire table. In some tables showing racial and Hispanic origin groups, the headnote includes information that data are presented only when certain population-size criteria (thresholds) are met. (For more information on thresholds, see the "User Notes" section.)

The *boxhead* is under the heading. This portion of the table, which contains the individual column heads or captions, describes the data in each vertical column. In the boxhead of many tables, a spanner appears across and above two or more column heads or across two or more lower spanners. The purpose of a spanner is to classify or qualify items below it or separate the table into identifiable blocks in terms of major aspects of the data.

The *stub* is located at the left edge of the table. It includes a listing of line or row captions or descriptions. At the top of the stub is the *stubhead*. The stubhead is considered to be an extension of the table title and usually shows generic geographic area designations and restrictions.

In the stub, several features are used to help the user better understand the contents of the table. Usually, a block of data lines is preceded by a *sidehead*. The sidehead, similar to a spanner, describes and classifies the stub entries following it. The use of indentation in a stub indicates the relationship of one data line to another. Indented data lines represent subcategories that in most instances, sum to a total. Occasionally in tables, it is desirable to show one or more single-line subcategories that do not sum to the total. The unit of measure, such as dollars, is shown when it is not clear from the general wording of the data line.

The *data field* is that part of the table that contains the data. It extends from the bottom of the boxhead to the bottom of the table and from the right of the stub to the right-hand edge of the page.

Both geographic and subject-matter terms appear in tables. It is important to read the definitions of the terms used in the tables because census terms often are defined in special ways that reflect the manner in which the questions were asked and the data were tabulated. Definitions of geographic terms are provided in appendix A. Subject-matter terms are defined in appendix B.

Symbols and Geographic Abbreviations

The following symbols are used in the tables and explanations of subjects covered in this report:

- A dash “-” represents zero or a percent that rounds to less than 0.1.
- Three dots “...” mean not applicable.
- (NA) means not available.

- The prefix “r” indicates that the count has been revised since publication of 1980 reports or that the area was erroneously omitted or not shown in the correct geographic relationship in the 1980 census reports. This symbol appears only in the 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* reports.
- A dagger “†” next to the name of a geographic area indicates that there has been a geographic change(s) (for example, an annexation or detachment, a new incorporation, or a name change) since the information published for the 1980 census for that area. This symbol appears only in the 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* reports. The geographic change information for the entities in a State is shown in the “User Notes” section of 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* report, for that State. The information for all States appears in the “User Notes” section of the technical documentation for Summary Tape Files 1 and 3.
- A plus sign “+” or a minus sign “-” following a figure denotes that the median falls in the initial or terminal category of an open-ended distribution. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under “Derived Measures” in appendix B.)
- A minus sign “-” preceding a figure denotes decrease.

The following geographic abbreviations are used in the tables and explanations of subjects covered in this report:

- A “(pt.)” next to the name of a geographic area in a hierarchical presentation indicates that the geographic entity is only partially located in the superior geographic entity. For example, a “(pt.)” next to a place name in a county subdivision-place hierarchy indicates that the place is located in more than one county subdivision. (Places also may be “split” by county, congressional district, urban/rural, metropolitan area, voting district, and other geographic boundaries, depending on the presentation.) Other geographic entities also can be “split” by a higher-level entity. The exception is a tabulation block, which is unique within all geographic entities in census products.
- BG is block group.
- BNA is block numbering area.
- CDP is census designated place.
- CMSA is consolidated metropolitan statistical area.
- MA is metropolitan area.
- MSA is metropolitan statistical area.
- PMSA is primary metropolitan statistical area.
- TDSA is tribal designated statistical area.
- TJSA is tribal jurisdiction statistical area.
- unorg. is unorganized territory.

- VTD is voting district.

Census tables often include derived measures such as medians, means, percents, and ratios. More detailed information about derived measures is provided in appendix B.

GRAPHICS

Charts, statistical maps, and other graphic summaries are included in some 1990 census reports. If graphics are shown in a report, they are presented immediately after the “User Notes” section.

USER NOTES

User notes include corrections, errata, and related explanatory information. This section appears directly before the statistical tables in census reports unless graphics are shown. It presents information about unique characteristics of the report and changes or corrections made too late to be reflected in the text or tables themselves.

CONTENTS OF THE APPENDIXES

Appendix A—Provides definitions of the types of geographic areas and related information used in census reports.

Appendix B—Contains definitions for the subject-matter items used in census reports, including explanations of derived measures, limitations of the data, and comparability with previous censuses. The subjects are listed alphabetically. In reports that contain both population and housing characteristics, the population characteristics are described first, followed by the explanations of the housing subjects.

Appendix C—Provides information on confidentiality of the data, allocations and substitutions, and sources of errors in the data.

Appendix D—Explains the residence rules used in counting the population and housing units, presents a brief overview of data collection operations, and describes processing procedures used to convert data from unedited questionnaires to final 1990 publications and tapes. This appendix also clarifies the procedures used to collect data for persons abroad at the time of the census, where persons on military bases or away at school were counted, how data were collected for persons in institutions, and which citizens of foreign countries were included in the U.S. data.

Appendix E—Presents a facsimile of the 1990 census questionnaire pages and the respondent instructions used to collect the data in this report.

Appendix F—Summarizes the 1990 census data products program by describing the information available in printed reports and in other sources, such as microfiche or computer tape; and provides information on where to obtain assistance.

Appendix G—Contains maps depicting the geographic areas shown in this report.

TABLE FINDING GUIDE

Subjects by Type of Geographic Area and Table Number

[Subjects covered in this report are shown on the left side, and types of geographic areas are shown at the top. Tables 1 through 12 show 100-percent characteristics. Tables 13 through 32 show sample characteristics. For a description of area classifications, see appendix A. For definitions and explanations of subject characteristics, see appendix B]

Subject	State and congressional district	County	Place and (in selected States) county subdivision (10,000 or more) ¹	American Indian and Alaska Native area
POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS				
Age	1, 2, 17*	2	2	6
Voting age persons.....	1, 2, 17*	2	2	6
Ancestry	13	...	...	...
Citizenship	13, 14	...	...	...
Class of worker	15	...	...	...
Disability	14, 21	21	21	...
Educational attainment.....	14, 17*, 19	19	19	23
Family type and presence of own children	13, 17*, 18	18	18	...
Fertility.....	13	...	...	...
Group quarters.....	1, 4	4	4	...
Hispanic origin.....	1, 3, 17*	3	3	...
Household type and relationship	1, 4	4	4	...
Income in 1989	16, 17*, 22	22	22	23
Industry	15	...	...	...
Labor force status.....	15, 17*, 20	20	20	23
For persons 16 to 19 years by school enrollment and educational attainment.....	15, 17*	...	...	...
Labor force status in 1989—				
Weeks and hours worked	15, 20	20	20	...
Land area.....	1, 5	5	5	...
Language spoken at home and ability to speak English.....	14, 18	18	18	...
Marital status	13	...	...	...
Means of transportation to work	14, 20	20	20	...
Nativity.....	13, 14, 18	18	18	...
Occupation.....	15	...	...	...
Period of military service.....	14	...	...	...
Place of birth	14, 18	18	18	...
Population density.....	5	5	5	...
Poverty status in 1989.....	16, 17*, 22	22	22	23
Race	1, 3, 17*	3	3	...
Residence in 1985	14, 18	18	18	...
School enrollment and type of school	14, 17*, 19	19	19	23
Sex.....	1, 3, 17*, 20	3, 20	3, 20	6
Urban, rural, and farm residence (persons).....	13	...	...	...
Veteran status	14, 19	19	19	...
Workers in family in 1989	15	...	...	...

... Not applicable for this report.

* Data for table 17 are shown for White; Black; American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut; Asian or Pacific Islander; and Hispanic origin.

¹The selected States are: Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin.

TABLE FINDING GUIDE

Subjects by Type of Geographic Area and Table Number

[Subjects covered in this report are shown on the left side, and types of geographic areas are shown at the top. Tables 1 through 12 show 100-percent characteristics. Tables 13 through 32 show sample characteristics. For a description of area classifications, see appendix A. For definitions and explanations of subject characteristics, see appendix B]

Subject	State and congressional district	County	Place and (in selected States) county subdivision (10,000 or more) ¹	American Indian and Alaska Native area
HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS				
Age of householder	26	...	...	...
Bedrooms	24, 29	29	29	...
Condominium status	26, 29	29	29	...
Contract rent	7, 10	10	10	12
Gross rent	26, 28*, 31	31	31	32
Hispanic origin of householder	11, 28*	11	11	...
House heating fuel	25, 30	30	30	...
Household income in 1989	26, 27	...	...	...
Household type and relationship .....	...	...	...	12
Householder 65 years and over	25	...	...	...
Kitchen facilities	25, 29	29	29	...
Land area .....	...	...	...	12
Meals included in rent	10	10	10	...
Mortgage status and selected monthly owner costs	27, 28*, 31	31	31	32
Persons per room	7, 8, 25	8	8	...
Persons in unit	26	...	...	...
Persons per unit	9, 10	9, 10	9, 10	...
Plumbing facilities	25, 28*, 29	29	29	32
Race of householder	11, 28*	11	11	...
Rooms	7, 8, 9, 10	8, 9, 10	8, 9, 10	...
Sewage disposal	25, 29	29	29	...
Source of water	25, 29	29	29	...
Telephone in unit	25, 30	30	30	...
Tenure	9, 10, 28*	9, 10	9, 10	12, 32
Tenure by race and Hispanic origin of householder	7	...	...	...
Units in structure	7, 8, 9, 10, 24	8, 9, 10	8, 9, 10	...
Vacancy characteristics	7, 8	8	8	...
Value	7, 9	9	9	12
Vehicles available	25, 28*, 30	30	30	32
Year householder moved into unit	26, 31	31	31	...
Year structure built	24, 29	29	29	...

... Not applicable for this report.

* Data for table 28 are shown for White householder; Black householder; American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut householder; Asian or Pacific Islander householder; and householder of Hispanic origin.

¹The selected States are: Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin.

USER NOTES

Additional information concerning this 1990 census product may be available at a later date. If you wish to receive these *User Notes*, contact:

Data User Services Division
Customer Services
Bureau of the Census
Washington, DC 20233
301-763-4100

Questions concerning the content of this report may be directed to:

Housing and Household Economic Statistics Division
Bureau of the Census
Washington, DC 20233

Population Division
Bureau of the Census
Washington, DC 20233

ADDITIONAL DEFINITIONS AND EXPLANATIONS OF DATA

GENERAL

User Note 1

Age Reporting—Review of detailed 1990 information indicated that respondents tended to provide their age as of the date of completion of the questionnaire, not their age on April 1, 1990. In addition, there may have been a tendency for respondents to round up their age if they were close to having a birthday. It is likely that approximately 10 percent of persons in most age groups are actually 1 year younger. For most single years of age, the misstatements are largely offsetting. The problem is most pronounced at age 0 because persons lost to age 1 may not have been fully offset by the inclusion of babies born after April 1, 1990, and because there may have been more rounding up to age 1 to avoid reporting age as 0 years. (Age in completed months was not collected for infants under age 1.)

The reporting of age 1 year older than age on April 1, 1990, is likely to have been greater in areas where the census data were collected later in 1990. The magnitude of this problem was much less in the three previous

censuses where age was typically derived from respondent data on year of birth and quarter of birth. (For more information on the design of the age question, see the discussion on comparability under "Age" in appendix B.)

User Note 2

The user should note that there are limitations to many of these data. Please refer to the text provided with this report for further explanations on the limitations of the data.

User Note 3

This report series (CPH-4) includes 100-percent and sample data for population and housing characteristics. Tables 1 through 6 present data on general population characteristics based on tabulations of 100-percent data and tables 7 through 12 show 100-percent housing data. Tables 13 through 23 show sample data on social and economic characteristics and tables 24 through 32 show sample housing data.

User Note 4

Congressional districts of the 103rd Congress reflect boundaries based on the 1990 census for all States except Maine, where redistricting occurs in 1993. Court or legislative action may change congressional district boundaries in any State for subsequent Congresses during the decade. The Census Bureau will issue revised CPH-4 reports for any State undergoing further redistricting action based on the 1990 census.

User Note 5

Estimated population and housing unit totals based on tabulations from only the sample questionnaires (sample tabulations) may differ from the official counts as tabulated from every census questionnaire (100-percent tabulations). Such differences result, in part, because the sample tabulations are based on information from a sample of households rather than from all households (sampling error). Differences also can occur because the interview situation (length of questionnaire, effect of the interviewer, etc.) and the processing rules differ between the 100-percent and sample tabulations. These types of differences are referred to as nonsampling errors. (For more information on nonsampling error, see appendix C.)

The 100-percent data are the official counts and should be used as the source of information on population and housing items collected on the 100-percent questionnaire, such as age, race, Hispanic origin, number of rooms, and tenure. This is especially appropriate when the primary focus is on counts of the population or housing units for small areas such as census tracts/BNA's, block groups, and for American Indian and Alaska Native areas. For estimates of counts of persons and housing units by characteristics asked only on a sample basis (such as education, labor force status, income, and source of water), the sample estimates should be used within the context of the error associated with them.

Many users are interested in tabulations of items collected on the sample cross-classified by items collected on a 100-percent basis such as age, race, sex, Hispanic origin, and housing units by tenure. Given the way the weights were applied during sample tabulations, generally, there is exact agreement between sample estimates and 100-percent counts for total population and total housing units for most geographic areas. At the State level and higher geographic levels, sample estimates and 100-percent counts for population by age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin and for housing units by tenure, number of rooms and so on would be reasonably similar and, in some cases, the same.

At smaller geographic levels, including census tract/BNA, there is still general agreement between 100-percent counts and sample estimates of total population or housing units. At smaller geographic levels, however, there will be expected differences between sample estimates and 100-percent counts for population by age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin and for housing units by tenure, number of rooms and so on. In these cases, users may want to consider using derived measures (such as means and medians) or percent distributions. Whether using absolute numbers or derived measures for small population groups and for a small number of housing units in small geographic areas, users should be cautioned that the sampling error associated with these data may be large.

Even though the differences between sample estimates and 100-percent counts for these categories are generally small, the differences for the American Indian, as well as the Hispanic origin populations, are relatively larger than for other groups. The following provides some explanation for these differences.

State-level sample estimates of the number of American Indians are generally higher than the corresponding 100-percent counts. It appears the differences are primarily the result of proportionately higher reporting of "Cherokee" tribe on sample questionnaires. This phenomenon occurs primarily in off-reservation areas. The reasons for the greater reporting of Cherokee on sample forms are not fully known at this time. The Census Bureau will do research to provide more information on this phenomenon.

For the Hispanic origin population, sample estimates at the State level are generally lower than the corresponding 100-percent counts. The majority of difference is caused by the 100-percent and sample processing of the Hispanic question on the sample questionnaire when the respondent did not mark any response category. When processing the sample, written entries in race or Hispanic origin as well as responses to questions only asked on the sample, such as ancestry and place of birth. These procedures led to a lower proportion of persons being assigned as Hispanic in sample processing than were assigned during 100-percent processing. The Census Bureau will evaluate the effectiveness of the 100-percent and sample procedures.

As in previous censuses, the Census Bureau will evaluate the quality of the data and make this information available to data users. In the meanwhile, both 100-percent and sample data serve very important purposes and, therefore, should be used within the limitations of the sampling and nonsampling errors.

User Note 6

Data presented in tables 27 and 31 for "Median selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of household income in 1989" (With a mortgage), "Median selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of household income in 1989" (Not mortgaged), and "Median gross rent as a percentage of household income in 1989" are inconsistent with the explanations for derived measures in appendix B. Specifically, when the median falls in the lower interval of the tabulation distribution, the estimated value obtained by linear interpolation is shown rather than the upper value of the category followed by a minus sign (-). The lower interval has an assumed range of 0.0 to 19.9 percent.

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990

(For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text)

State Congressional District	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	District 5	District 6	District 7	District 8
LAND AREA									
Square kilometers	206 206.7	24 410.1	41 754.5	1 539.8	545.6	269.1	2 613.0	68 070.5	67 004.2
Square miles	79 616.5	9 424.7	16 121.4	594.5	210.7	103.9	1 008.9	26 282.1	25 870.3
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN									
All persons	4 375 099	546 887	546 887	546 888	546 887	546 887	546 888	546 888	546 887
White	4 130 395	535 088	538 611	524 804	486 403	457 891	528 078	529 380	530 140
Black	94 944	1 752	836	7 291	23 229	52 345	6 291	1 008	2 192
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	49 909	1 400	2 009	1 617	4 761	13 287	3 206	12 091	11 538
Asian or Pacific Islander	77 886	6 457	2 928	11 103	25 777	19 272	7 662	2 558	2 129
Other race	21 965	2 190	2 503	2 073	6 717	4 092	1 651	851	888
Hispanic origin (of any race)	53 884	5 347	5 279	5 880	15 600	9 756	4 936	4 302	2 784
White, not of Hispanic origin	4 101 266	532 062	535 942	521 163	478 617	453 189	524 853	527 051	528 389
AGE									
All persons	4 375 099	546 887	546 887	546 888	546 887	546 887	546 888	546 888	546 887
Under 5 years	336 800	40 499	42 277	45 424	43 661	39 107	47 942	40 178	37 712
5 to 9 years	345 840	44 228	46 774	43 885	40 206	32 390	48 917	45 614	43 826
10 to 14 years	313 297	41 131	43 913	37 862	33 804	26 281	43 845	43 090	43 371
15 to 19 years	297 609	41 267	37 917	33 268	34 226	29 753	38 562	43 114	39 502
20 to 24 years	316 046	41 648	30 948	35 915	45 884	51 845	35 541	42 628	31 637
25 to 34 years	779 443	86 796	85 102	110 503	106 272	122 214	109 288	79 510	80 058
35 to 44 years	666 048	76 858	76 110	94 454	83 485	83 564	98 346	71 862	81 205
45 to 54 years	428 460	52 754	52 619	60 363	51 026	46 257	60 059	49 313	55 469
55 to 64 years	344 286	44 312	46 244	40 902	42 128	40 507	33 573	47 002	49 618
65 to 74 years	294 522	40 156	43 526	27 331	35 763	38 439	19 283	43 610	46 414
75 to 84 years	183 577	28 610	29 615	12 654	22 022	23 602	8 826	29 254	28 994
85 years and over	68 835	10 628	11 642	4 327	8 410	10 928	2 706	11 113	9 081
3 and 4 years	137 451	16 770	17 800	18 329	17 127	14 844	19 755	16 877	15 949
16 years and over	3 321 048	413 475	405 758	412 681	422 864	444 191	397 962	410 152	413 965
18 years and over	3 208 316	399 063	390 480	398 813	410 455	434 263	382 305	394 926	398 011
21 years and over	3 015 507	369 637	369 429	380 319	386 124	409 731	360 668	364 152	375 447
60 years and over	718 154	99 609	108 157	63 612	87 168	95 923	45 642	107 932	110 111
62 years and over	649 846	90 709	98 947	55 647	78 838	87 690	39 295	98 640	100 080
Median age		32.5	32.6	33.5	32.0	32.1	32.6	30.6	32.5
Female									34.7
Under 5 years	2 229 916	278 551	276 691	279 468	285 633	284 267	272 906	276 543	275 857
5 to 9 years	164 745	19 840	20 475	22 198	21 448	19 213	23 623	19 526	18 422
10 to 14 years	168 791	21 374	22 895	21 475	16 597	15 981	23 827	22 306	21 336
15 to 19 years	152 595	20 050	21 293	18 536	13 015	21 367	20 979	20 817	19 078
20 to 24 years	146 238	20 610	18 341	16 139	14 820	18 559	21 464	20 777	20 564
25 to 34 years	158 002	20 449	44 993	19 805	24 173	26 494	18 563	20 761	15 644
35 to 44 years	389 816	43 235	42 919	56 510	53 681	59 902	54 625	39 888	35 083
45 to 54 years	331 051	37 367	37 206	40 567	42 473	41 229	49 224	37 527	32 566
55 to 64 years	215 483	26 187	26 185	26 185	26 355	24 613	29 306	25 119	27 567
65 to 74 years	177 048	22 774	23 777	20 796	22 376	21 725	24 481	23 975	25 512
75 to 84 years	162 238	21 930	23 692	14 929	20 552	22 220	10 433	23 263	25 019
85 years and over	113 740	16 402	17 693	7 983	14 566	17 150	5 488	17 128	17 330
3 and 4 years	49 357	7 553	7 992	3 273	6 433	8 400	2 010	7 401	6 295
16 years and over	67 274	8 274	8 715	9 002	8 530	7 217	9 632	8 120	7 784
18 years and over	1 715 462	213 586	208 043	213 849	224 924	233 641	200 086	209 957	211 376
21 years and over	1 660 805	206 604	200 667	207 072	218 894	228 808	192 574	202 594	203 592
60 years and over	1 564 533	191 550	190 587	198 038	206 127	216 339	182 119	186 901	192 872
62 years and over	414 331	57 508	61 386	36 125	53 041	59 118	25 328	60 109	61 716
Median age		33.3	33.6	34.6	32.5	33.1	33.7	30.8	35.7
Male									
Median age		31.6	31.5	32.4	31.4	31.0	31.5	30.3	31.7
VOTING-AGE PERSONS									
Persons 18 years and over	3 208 316	399 063	390 480	398 813	410 455	434 263	382 305	394 926	398 011
Male	1 547 511	192 459	189 813	191 741	191 561	205 455	189 731	192 332	194 419
Female	1 660 805	206 604	200 667	207 072	218 894	228 808	192 574	202 594	203 592
White	3 066 061	391 992	386 204	385 736	376 596	381 046	371 363	384 981	388 143
Black	57 821	1 203	476	4 489	14 047	31 618	3 840	605	1 543
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	29 418	884	1 158	1 055	2 990	7 663	2 054	6 852	6 762
Asian or Pacific Islander	42 777	3 716	1 365	6 474	12 923	11 522	4 196	1 514	1 067
Other race	12 239	1 268	1 277	1 059	3 899	2 414	852	974	496
Hispanic origin (of any race)	31 386	3 118	2 674	3 346	9 193	6 405	2 711	2 307	1 632
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP									
All persons	4 375 099	546 887	546 887	546 888	546 887	546 887	546 888	546 888	546 887
In households	4 257 478	525 184	533 089	543 011	531 251	526 893	540 778	525 515	531 757
Householder	1 647 853	201 192	200 982	203 897	213 928	235 257	187 782	198 870	205 945
Family householder	1 130 683	141 585	146 433	148 317	136 790	126 387	146 345	139 973	145 853
Nonfamily householder	517 170	59 607	54 549	55 580	77 138	109 870	41 437	58 897	60 092
Male	227 835	25 287	22 987	24 447	32 400	48 936	20 915	25 935	26 928
Living alone	167 013	18 956	18 450	16 591	23 909	33 994	14 045	19 855	21 213
Female	289 335	34 320	31 562	31 133	44 738	60 934	20 522	32 962	33 164
Living alone	246 518	30 234	29 305	25 329	37 508	48 742	16 542	28 865	29 993
Spouse	942 524	122 782	129 065	126 584	106 473	90 571	124 268	119 674	123 107
Child	1 374 711	171 640	180 782	178 002	166 096	135 297	195 596	175 036	172 262
Grandchild	24 879	2 342	2 116	2 371	4 024	4 678	3 012	2 877	3 459
Other relatives	67 713	6 197	6 250	8 301	11 327	13 385	8 287	6 916	7 050
Nonrelatives	199 798	21 031	13 894	23 856	29 403	47 705	21 833	22 142	19 934
Institutionalized persons	63 279	9 067	9 209	3 149	6 615	9 806	5 595	8 975	10 863
Other persons in group quarters	54 342	12 636	4 589	728	9 021	10 188	515	12 398	4 267
Persons per household		2.58	2.61	2.65	2.66	2.48	2.24	2.88	2.64
Persons per family		3.13	3.14	3.17	3.13	3.10	2.95	3.26	3.10
Persons 65 years and over	546 934	77 394	84 783	44 312	66 195	74 969	30 815	83 977	84 489
In households	500 195	70 496	77 441	41 685	60 367	67 562	28 797	76 108	77 739
Householder	351 372	49 476	54 351	28 026	42 579	49 185	19 168	53 933	54 654
Nonfamily householder	171 660	24 026	25 991	12 124	21 773	27 241	8 140	25 952	26 413
Living alone	167 001	23 440	25 521	11 704	21 078	26 308	7 826	25 379	25 745
Male	34 782	4 767	5 315	1 947	3 879	5 006	1 560	6 122	6 186
Female	132 219	18 673	20 206	9 757	17 199	21 302	6 266	19 257	19 559
Spouse	124 514	18 177	20 200	11 191	14 165	14 648	7 376	19 025	19 732
Other relatives	19 507	2 196	2 415	2 060	2 948	2 853	1 882	2 557	2 596
Nonrelatives	4 802	647	475	408	675	876	371	593	757
Institutionalized persons	43 969	6 495	7 176	2 530	5 125	7 214	2 009	7 290	6 130
Other persons in group quarters	2 770	403	166	97	703	193	9	579	

Table 2. Age: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State **Congressional District**
County **Place and [In Selected**
States] County **Subdivision [10,000**
More Persons]

State	Congressional District	County	Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Age															
				Under 5 years	16 years and over	18 years and over	18 to 20 years	20 to 24 years	25 to 44 years	45 to 54 years	55 to 59 years	60 to 64 years	65 years and over	75 years and over	85 years and over	Median age			
All persons	4 375 699	336 800	3 321 048	3 208 316	192 809	250 000	1 445 827	428 460	173 066	171 220	546 934	252 412	68 835	37 238	10 628	32.6			
The State -----	546 887	40 499	213 275	399 063	29 426	31 523	163 654	52 754	22 097	22 215	77 394	37 238	10 628	32.6					
District 1-----	COUNTY	Blue Earth County	42 791	41 653	5 971	6 480	14 707	4 222	1 810	1 877	6 586	3 161	919	27.6					
Oakton County (pt.)	629	5 298	5 072	546	291	2 480	824	220	262	644	257	39	31.2						
Oodge County	13 731	11 240	10 082	546	699	4 824	1 499	580	552	2 082	970	300	31.6						
Fairbank County	16 937	12 913	12 443	428	751	4 274	1 708	869	945	3 659	1 033	1 663	2 117	680	36.4				
Fillmore County	20 277	14 983	15 061	489	689	5 411	1 944	1 605	1 667	4 201	1 033	2 861	740	37.1					
Freeborn County	33 060	25 426	24 530	1 027	1 307	3 573	9 161	1 605	1 646	3 561	1 036	3 356	3 356	1 036	34.2				
Goodhue County	40 690	3 003	30 383	25 240	1 325	12 344	3 977	1 600	1 778	6 464	1 220	426	34.2						
Houston County	18 497	1 467	13 713	13 185	598	720	6 764	1 693	812	855	1 006	1 646	458	33.5					
Le Sueur County	23 239	2 788	17 028	17 028	1 011	6 764	2 346	9 948	1 908	2 131	7 527	3 499	901	37.4					
Mower County	37 385	2 441	28 818	27 830	1 403	1 367	9 948	3 546	1 908	1 908	1 908	1 908	1 908	1 908	1 908	30.2			
Olmsted County	106 470	9 160	76 542	4 704	5 618	37 793	11 200	4 078	4 471	10 604	5 011	1 494	31.6						
Rice County	49 183	3 401	37 601	36 275	4 504	3 620	14 168	1 849	1 849	2 810	877	30.2							
Scott County (pt.)	6 999	550	5 039	4 779	307	250	4 218	933	271	1 199	417	147	29	32.2					
Steere County	30 729	2 408	22 806	21 937	1 200	1 512	9 455	2 967	1 199	3 110	2 015	550	32.7						
Wabasha County	19 744	1 541	14 569	14 032	640	816	1 989	798	887	3 142	400	400	34.2						
Waseca County	18 079	1 350	13 391	12 695	869	784	5 364	1 565	697	785	1 342	373	373	33.2					
Winona County	47 828	3 191	37 294	36 098	4 621	4 055	13 207	4 055	1 749	1 810	6 561	3 292	895	30.2					
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION	Albion Lee city	1 232	14 351	13 870	621	785	4 979	1 893	872	903	3 817	1 921	545	38.2					
Austin City	21 907	1 348	17 335	16 941	892	879	5 723	1 939	1 121	1 321	4 762	2 396	656	39.0					
Benton City (pt.)	31 685	2 299	12 927	12 436	625	5475	7 881	2 001	649	644	1 614	1 614	444	34.5					
Northfield	31 688	2 299	26 337	25 211	5 021	5 050	7 881	2 001	902	902	1 773	1 773	509	24.5					
North Mankato City (pt.)	14 684	859	12 075	11 800	339	339	2 050	1 050	974	974	3 430	337	444	30.0					
Owatonna City	19 286	1 581	14 556	14 040	832	1 085	6 169	1 700	714	800	2 650	1 306	358	32.2					
Red Wing City	15 124	1 086	11 169	11 159	593	755	4 651	1 700	595	659	2 614	1 433	444	34.5					
Rochester City	70 745	1 229	52 981	52 242	3 820	4 159	6 690	2 955	6 690	6 690	2 607	2 271	3 905	1 288	31.5				
Winona City	25 399	1 346	21 129	20 624	3 781	2 891	6 229	1 834	835	835	4 122	4 122	2 236	28.5					
District 2-----	546 887	42 277	405 758	390 480	21 051	24 371	161 412	52 619	22 870	23 374	84 783	41 257	11 642	33.5					
COUNTY	Big Stone County	6 441	4 825	4 644	140	176	1 513	627	351	349	1 488	776	250	40.4					
Brown County	26 984	1 973	34 561	34 483	1 761	1 761	7 571	2 497	1 230	1 247	4 753	534	635	34.5					
Chippewa County	13 915	1 561	9 942	9 647	375	433	3 539	1 604	1 624	1 457	4 013	847	37.5						
Cottonwood County	13 228	1 589	9 777	9 389	358	401	3 197	1 287	598	671	2 762	402	426	37.5					
Heenepin County (pt.)	12 694	813	1 517	3 871	323	151	195	1 838	670	670	846	683	445	34.4					
Jackson County	11 677	798	8 831	8 541	376	412	3 138	1 075	568	644	3 328	1 49	354	36.9					
Kandiyohi County	38 761	2 973	26 605	26 605	1 951	1 951	1 720	1 149	3 677	1 493	1 493	5 811	2 741	776	33.0				
Lac qui Parle County	8 924	6 890	5 303	5 089	164	1 585	718	1 548	1 548	1 548	433	2 058	544	312					
Lincoln County	6 890	364	5 089	5 089	179	1 513	627	1 513	1 513	1 513	393	1 079	887	265	41.4				
Lyon County	24 789	1 746	18 715	18 050	1 670	1 628	6 832	2 173	898	995	1 488	776	250	40.4					
McLeod County	2 598	1 589	17 380	16 771	1 48	1 48	6 446	2 057	1 235	1 247	4 753	534	635	34.5					
Martin County	22 914	1 589	18 446	18 046	640	717	6 446	2 273	1 008	1 141	4 546	2 256	619	37.0					
Meeker County	9 660	641	7 318	7 040	2 766	3 177	2 433	1 287	949	949	678	678	447	38.3					
Murray County	28 076	2 026	20 729	20 729	2 076	2 076	2 496	1 991	528	528	678	678	447	38.3					
Nicollet County	19 491	1 353	15 318	14 767	813	818	5 432	1 991	993	1 001	1 001	1 001	622	521	35.8				
Pope County	17 554	1 279	12 896	12 408	453	453	3 634	1 683	497	497	3 634	3 634	530	530					
Redwood County	17 673	2 284	13 212	12 751	489	576	4 492	1 615	914	914	1 758	1 758	503	36.7					
Renville County	9 806	3 673	27 472	7 211	7 220	222	5 275	924	1 321	1 321	1 321	1 321	1 321	1 321	1 321	36.6			
Scott County (pt.)	38 087	3 223	10 473	10 473	1 045	1 045	5 653	3 892	495	495	2 537	2 537	1 664	1 664	1 664	35.5			
Sibley County	14 346	1 067	8 145	8 145	8 034	8 034	7 452	2 676	495	495	2 676	2 676	609	609	609	38.0			
Swift County	10 724	676	8 145	8 145	8 034	8 034	7 452	2 676	495	495	2 676	2 676	609	609	609	35.7			
Watonwan County	11 682	875	8 714	8 016	8 016	8 016	7 452	2 676	495	495	2 676	2 676	609	609	609	35.7			
Yellow Medicine County	11 684	1 49	6 812	4 863	4 863	4 863	4 863	4 863	4 863	4 863	3 115	2 313	2 313	2 313	2 313	37.6			
Yellow Medicine County	11 684	781	8 853	8 853	8 853	8 853	8 853	8 853	8 853	8 853	3 115	2 313	2 313	2 313	2 313	37.6			

Table 2. Age: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

State	Congressional District	County	Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Age										
				All persons	Under 5 years	16 years and over	18 years and over	18 to 20 years	21 to 24 years	25 to 44 years	45 to 54 years	55 to 59 years	60 to 64 years	65 years and over
District 2—Con.														
	PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION													
	Chomissien City (pt.)		11 732	1 343	8 347	8 064	7 887	322	445	5 061	1 157	364	263	452
	Chaska city		11 339	1 183	8 172	8 385	8 163	400	338	701	4 531	295	281	145
	Fairmont City		11 265	1 794	8 457	8 127	8 127	424	321	1 119	449	554	2 319	317
	Kokonino City (pt.)		11 523	1 080	8 163	8 163	8 163	1	671	3 741	1 167	409	1 636	244
	Mars Hill City		12 023	8 12	9 395	9 127	1 302	1	167	3 344	984	—	1 570	1 189
	Newlin City		13 132	9 038	10 580	9 710	6 111	7 334	1 237	3 396	1 359	604	2 770	247
	North Mankato City (pt.)		10 164	8 859	7 505	7 257	468	503	3 598	1 237	3 396	604	1 034	341
	Pior Lake City		11 882	8 151	8 456	8 151	8 151	4 542	3 505	1 230	2 756	924	3 394	88
	Shakopee City		17 339	1 348	12 291	8 469	8 184	1 184	986	8 146	1 412	433	2 756	32
	Willmar City		546 888	45 424	412 681	398 813	18 494	29 785	204 957	60 363	21 602	19 300	44 312	1 033
	District 3													4 327
	COUNTY													32 0
	Dakota County (pt.)		238 083	23 004	171 482	165 071	8 495	13 569	94 350	24 207	7 375	5 568	11 507	1 117
	Hennepin County (pt.)		259 236	17 498	206 792	200 779	8 477	8 244	14 092	91 315	12 599	12 151	30 853	1 093
	Scott County (pt.)		12 760	1 606	8 757	8 757	25 650	24 486	1 404	5 741	1 002	1 277	348	22
	Washington County (pt.)		36 809	3 316	—	—	—	—	—	1 560	1 551	4 029	1 351	95
	PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION													
	Apple Valley City		34 598	3 190	23 807	22 614	1 267	1 452	13 719	4 050	780	449	897	356
	Bloomington City		86 335	5 309	69 949	67 975	3 206	5 364	29 834	11 341	4 806	4 342	8 882	1 012
	Burnsville City		51 288	5 227	38 227	36 884	1 996	745	20 185	5 495	1 776	1 252	620	255
	Chomissien City (pt.)		—	—	15 507	14 720	—	—	890	3 034	2 354	—	—	—
	Cottage Grove City		22 935	2 116	34 303	33 312	1 336	1 233	1 233	3 919	2 734	2 734	155	287
	Eagan City		47 409	5 298	28 648	27 843	1 031	1 212	11 939	3 768	670	670	988	304
	Ethna Prairie City		43 060	4 060	35 523	34 613	1 121	1 665	11 867	5 589	6 677	2 813	1 065	405
	Fushing City		15 445	2 251	11 395	10 961	586	878	5 200	1 509	639	639	1 223	313
	Inter Grose Heights City		22 477	2 100	16 347	15 740	1 315	1 315	8 371	2 278	679	643	1 268	154
	Lakeville City		24 854	2 936	16 676	16 014	775	1 108	10 507	2 181	476	476	591	39
	Minnetonka City (pt.)		36 370	3 211	36 688	36 672	1 467	2 395	17 484	5 134	2 355	2 355	1 652	355
	Richtfield City (pt.)		36 796	2 668	27 534	26 791	1 232	2 377	13 444	3 497	1 625	1 625	740	427
	South St. Paul City (pt.)		3 598	308	7 667	7 305	2 573	3 37	88	1 441	461	461	1 332	182
	Woodbury City (pt.)		546 887	43 661	422 864	410 455	24 331	37 018	189 757	51 026	21 155	20 973	66 195	30 432
	District 4													32 1
	COUNTY													
	Dakota County (pt.)		29 649	1 902	23 631	22 938	1 035	1 599	9 260	2 788	1 414	1 618	5 324	520
	485 765	36 783	376 523	365 661	21 856	22 278	1 018	1 536	167 992	44 844	18 601	18 675	59 388	7 681
	31 473	2 976	22 710	—	—	—	—	—	12 505	3 394	1 140	780	1 483	209
	PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION													
	Blaine City (pt.)		39 954	2 439	23 848	23 143	1 097	1 734	10 442	3 246	1 508	1 436	3 680	1 577
	Maplewood City		12 541	1 084	9 581	9 248	1 099	1 099	469	1 493	7 609	7 609	398	1 577
	Mounds View City		22 207	1 382	18 843	17 287	1 047	2 036	7 047	1 047	1 047	1 047	686	1 262
	New Brighton City		12 376	1 005	9 100	8 449	683	537	7 623	2 217	3 065	451	485	106
	North St. Paul City		10 679	1 114	7 902	7 623	1 033	4 530	9 097	3 033	3 033	3 033	398	1 16
	Richfield City (pt.)		33 885	22 833	27 840	27 174	1 583	2 342	9 190	3 720	1 880	1 880	5 629	355
	St. Paul City		22 235	22 144	25 319	13 335	20 494	9 193	2 120	9 193	3 720	9 193	3 720	5 309
	Shoreview City		10 289	2 93	19 295	1 637	1 637	7 76	9 656	2 936	1 066	693	9 303	1 313
	South St. Paul City (pt.)		10 644	1 124	7 244	7 642	384	322	505	3 244	914	914	521	90
	Vadnais Heights City		19 946	1 626	7 741	7 656	651	651	5 756	4 644	258	258	1 266	14
	West St. Paul City		16 477	1 504	8 787	8 439	1 371	1 371	8 194	9 933	1 030	1 030	1 886	430
	White Bear Lake City (pt.)		16 477	1 504	11 780	11 311	467	700	2 613	1 154	1 154	1 154	2 520	269
	Woodbury City (pt.)		—	—	—	—	—	—	1 497	1 892	576	576	797	167
	District 5													
	COUNTY													
	Hennepin County (pt.)		546 887	39 107	444 191	434 263	24 532	42 220	205 778	46 257	19 553	20 954	74 969	36 530
														32 6

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Table 2. Age: 1990—Con.

State Congressional District County Place and [in Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	All persons	Age										Median age
		Under 5 years	16 years and over	18 years and over	18 to 20 years	21 to 24 years	25 to 44 years	45 to 54 years	55 to 59 years	60 to 64 years	65 years and over	
District 5—Con.												
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION												
Brooklyn Center city (pt.)	28,887	22,700	21,984	1,130	1,719	9,169	2,922	1,781	1,707	3,546	1,247	285
Cyrus city	23,788	18,961	18,489	1,722	1,374	8,221	2,551	1,260	1,297	2,935	1,943	190
Edina city (pt.)	3,010	2,323	2,266	88	94	1,023	339	146	141	435	210	50
Golden Valley city	1,302	1,729	1,687	660	911	6,613	2,672	1,239	1,260	3,472	1,375	360
Hopkins city	16,534	1,037	13,825	15,589	16,655	3,101	143,847	1,586	1,541	5,256	1,382	428
Minneapolis city	348,383	27,114	298,818	17,571	17,034	18,655	1,484	28,318	10,022	11,942	4,718	7,475
New Hope city	21,853	1,409	17,571	11,399	883	1,484	6,749	2,688	1,139	3,119	1,897	893
Robbinsdale city	14,396	1,053	11,627	36,640	35,982	1,188	4,985	1,745	1,097	5,568	1,947	346
St. Louis Park city	43,787	2,800	43,787	1,942	392	1,188	2,945	17,232	3,917	1,723	1,488	334
St. Paul city	546,888	47,942	397,962	382,305	21,637	28,587	207,634	60,059	18,746	14,827	30,815	11,532
District 6												2,706
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION												30,6
Anoka County (pt.)	243,641	21,416	176,497	169,222	10,425	13,508	89,923	26,399	8,718	6,733	13,566	4,926
Benton County (pt.)	221,151	20,183	180,742	154,848	8,177	11,414	88,410	23,714	6,983	5,487	10,653	3,813
Washington County (pt.)	3,944	437	2,699	2,565	165	226	1,503	3,375	6,97	5,75	1,444	50
Wright County (pt.)	77,614	5,846	57,657	55,299	2,854	3,399	27,606	9,559	2,930	2,515	6,406	2,734
District 7												—
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION												30,5
Anoka city	15,216	1,462	10,291	9,760	665	663	5,934	1,722	332	180	264	74
Bloomington city (pt.)	17,312	1,452	13,633	12,603	1,263	1,668	1,648	1,666	1,636	552	1,856	111
Burnsville city	38,975	3,815	38,975	35,829	40,425	39,392	4,654	3,921	22,967	5,334	1,224	213
Chaska city	56,381	5,279	56,381	5,279	1,211	1,370	10,939	10,939	5,934	5,934	1,224	285
Columbia city	16,499	1,787	16,499	1,787	1,231	1,594	7,744	7,744	1,047	1,047	1,116	87
Coon Rapids city	18,910	2,177	18,910	2,177	4,934	4,874	3,288	3,288	2,896	2,896	1,244	247
Elk River city (pt.)	52,978	4,437	52,978	4,437	2,699	2,985	1,565	1,565	1,286	1,286	2,463	297
Fridley city	3,945	1,889	3,945	1,889	2,480	2,480	1,284	1,284	1,339	1,339	1,244	6
Maple Grove city	38,736	3,957	38,736	3,957	2,455	2,455	1,220	1,220	1,389	1,389	1,992	153
Oakdale city (pt.)	7,495	678	5,414	5,216	233	399	2,909	2,909	715	715	2,228	36
Plymouth city (pt.)	50,889	4,111	38,424	37,007	1,913	2,872	18,856	6,492	1,904	1,904	2,247	154
Ramsey city	12,408	1,107	8,474	8,474	9,329	9,888	576	555	4,766	4,766	1,226	757
Stillwater city	13,882	975	13,882	975	284	279	515	583	4,866	4,866	1,656	70
White Bear Lake city (pt.)	41,416	66	41,416	66	1,027	1,027	10,890	10,890	175	175	1,57	35
District 7												9
COUNTY												32,5
Becker County	546,888	40,178	410,152	394,926	30,774	31,888	151,372	49,913	23,047	23,955	83,977	40,367
Benton County	27,881	2,063	20,642	19,733	913	1,051	7,803	2,706	1,276	1,276	1,248	595
Benton County (pt.)	34,384	2,812	25,559	24,356	2,913	2,913	2,508	9,869	2,720	2,720	1,249	184
Benton County (uninc.)	50,444	3,455	50,444	3,455	1,641	1,641	1,585	4,500	4,500	4,500	4,500	461
Clay County	10,933	695	8,218	8,218	3,793	3,793	5,269	5,269	13,704	13,704	1,880	450
Cottonwood County	22,721	1,778	16,424	15,741	741	741	904	904	2,033	2,033	994	829
Douglas County	8,308	7,975	8,308	7,975	1,627	1,627	1,290	1,290	2,111	2,111	1,627	825
Groton County	2,030	585	2,030	585	2,642	2,642	2,894	2,894	1,441	1,441	795	537
Hubbard County	6,246	404	6,246	404	7,797	4,659	1,811	1,811	1,557	1,557	526	735
Kittson County	14,999	1,027	14,999	1,027	1,300	10,890	397	446	4,023	671	779	722
Lake of the Woods County	4,076	337	3,053	2,948	98	164	1,545	1,545	1,311	1,311	334	185
Mahonen County	34,384	3,455	34,384	3,455	1,641	1,641	1,585	1,585	1,226	1,226	1,248	292
Marshall County	10,933	695	8,218	8,218	3,793	3,793	5,269	5,269	1,641	1,641	1,249	288
Morrison County (pt.)	7,975	534	7,975	534	1,627	1,627	1,290	1,290	2,111	2,111	1,627	825
Norman County	7,975	483	6,066	6,066	5,822	5,822	1,922	1,922	2,036	2,036	778	352
Other Tail County	50,714	3,457	50,714	3,457	3,621	3,621	3,271	1,686	1,746	1,746	1,229	407
Pennington County	13,306	10,151	10,151	9,744	1,444	1,444	1,444	1,444	1,444	1,444	1,229	373
Polk County	32,498	2,353	24,251	23,355	1,402	1,402	1,337	1,337	1,337	1,337	1,229	341
Red Lake County	10,745	743	8,063	7,824	2,721	2,721	300	2,714	1,210	1,210	1,210	131
Roseau County	15,026	1,443	10,343	10,343	450	450	1,371	125	1,382	1,382	519	234
Stevens County	118,791	8,983	89,012	85,782	9,927	10,738	34,600	9,603	4,282	4,282	12,476	531
Todd County	23,363	618	8,386	8,386	8,134	8,134	1,368	872	806	806	457	249
Wadena County	13,154	939	16,992	16,992	16,222	16,222	829	798	6,126	6,126	1,115	483
Wilkin County	7,516	4,463	3,066	3,066	3,292	3,292	86	123	1,019	1,019	672	355
		3,406	3,406	9,442	9,442	493	3350	1,344	601	601	2,109	5,390
		3,406	3,406	5,612	5,612	5,612	5,612	5,612	5,612	5,612	5,612	2,191

Table 2. Age: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State	Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Age												
		All persons	Under 5 years	16 years and over	18 years and over	21 to 20 years	25 to 24 years	45 to 54 years	55 to 59 years	60 to 64 years	65 years and over	85 years and over	Median age	
District 7—Con.														
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Bandit city	11 245	738	9 034	8 772	1 477	1 487	2 760	714	317	329	1 688	906	266	
Faygo Falls city	12 362	830	9 661	9 599	5 864	5 855	2 465	1 056	1 539	2 546	1 519	521	363	
Mouthwash city	32 295	2 212	25 994	25 994	4 845	3 794	2 363	2 304	1 077	3 589	1 715	541	257	
St. Cloud city (pt.)	43 566	2 783	35 517	34 772	5 348	6 817	12 498	2 845	1 404	4 452	1 975	439	26.0	
District 8	546 887	37 712	413 965	398 011	22 564	24 608	161 263	55 469	23 996	25 622	84 489	38 075	9 081	
COUNTY														
Arikita County	12 425	670	9 794	9 466	330	267	2 989	1 376	695	881	2 928	1 198	42.8	
Benton County (pt.)	15 463	1 325	10 747	10 211	589	728	4 782	1 471	571	1 554	1 638	160	29.7	
Carlton County	29 259	2 050	21 045	21 048	1 018	1 125	8 644	3 008	1 385	1 163	4 505	1 980	47.7	
Cass County	21 791	1 534	16 475	15 862	584	666	5 582	2 330	1 153	1 164	4 183	1 787	409	
Chisago County	30 521	2 484	21 117	1 116	1 229	9 708	3 129	1 45	1 086	3 704	1 750	466	32.2	
Cook County	3 868	261	3 034	2 932	96	105	1 239	453	189	212	638	212	57	
Crow Wing County	44 249	3 171	32 332	32 321	1 687	1 790	12 327	4 440	2 096	2 338	7 643	1 858	35.8	
Iron County	25 921	2 047	18 654	17 809	975	1 002	8 327	2 850	945	832	2 878	1 454	404	
Itasca County	40 863	2 073	30 670	29 305	1 463	1 389	11 703	4 322	1 929	2 009	6 490	2 743	32.0	
Konoebe County	12 802	979	9 352	8 917	424	470	3 694	1 324	551	580	1 874	825	193	
Koochiching County	16 299	1 032	12 487	12 150	657	710	4 920	1 797	805	814	2 437	1 054	23.5	
Lake County	10 415	625	8 164	7 880	276	304	2 888	1 208	715	715	777	1 820	35.6	
Mille Lacs County	18 470	1 425	13 770	13 233	610	749	5 124	1 858	795	901	3 196	1 590	407	
Morrison County (pt.)	6 883	560	4 828	4 505	280	326	1 807	605	307	307	450	450	30.8	
Pine County	21 244	1 450	15 887	15 521	662	822	6 132	2 141	1 020	3 347	1 506	3 911	34.5	
St. Louis County	198 213	12 185	155 202	149 892	10 001	10 175	58 481	19 541	8 646	33 467	15 370	3 511	35.7	
Sherburne County (pt.)	37 981	3 211	27 213	26 042	1 793	2 744	12 906	3 596	1 116	1 053	2 834	1 276	37.7	
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Brierton city	12 553	1 028	9 389	9 097	673	745	3 336	924	414	510	2 495	1 419	449	
Clouque city	10 885	878	8 291	7 997	415	482	3 113	1 064	489	526	1 908	197	33.1	
Oulu city	85 493	5 499	6 780	6 594	5 394	5 719	6 189	25 011	7 589	3 214	3 121	7 255	1 988	34.9
Elk River city (pt.)	7 779	595	5 168	4 744	328	390	2 462	7 711	469	528	2 036	1 255	32.8	
Groton Woods township	11 613	1 627	8 815	8 463	453	484	3 401	1 077	831	1 510	1 561	1 018	35.1	
Hibbing city	18 046	1 091	14 040	13 340	785	1 741	4 779	1 045	831	949	3 510	372	37.0	
St. Cloud city (pt.)	5 246	242	4 455	4 363	528	1 283	1 377	1 322	127	147	549	337	24.8	

Table 3. Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State	Congressional District	County	Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Sex		Race		Hispanic origin (of any race)		American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut		Asian or Pacific Islander		Other race		Not of Hispanic origin				
				All persons	Males	Females	White	Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	Other race	White	Black	Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	Other race	White	Black	Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	Other race
The State -----	4 375 059	2 145 183	2 229 916	4 130 395	94 944	49 909	77 886	21 965	53 884	4 101 266	93 040	48 251	76 229	2 429	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	
District 1 -----	546 887	268 336	278 551	535 088	1 752	1 400	6 457	2 190	532 062	1 700	1 333	6 327	118	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	
COUNTY																				
Blue Earth County	54 044	26 762	27 282	52 648	251	132	804	209	480	52 384	248	127	791	14	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	
Dodge County (pt.)	7 495	3 859	3 636	7 440	7	7	34	1	12	7 429	7	13	34	-	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	
Douglas County	15 731	7 772	7 959	15 530	12	29	57	103	164	15 464	11	28	57	4	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	
Fairborn County	16 937	8 115	8 822	16 670	10	23	55	179	322	16 528	10	19	54	-	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	
Fillmore County	20 777	10 263	10 514	20 657	7	40	49	24	636	20 618	32	49	49	-	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	
Freeborn County	33 060	16 158	16 902	32 217	11	64	132	136	1 076	31 771	11	61	126	15	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	
Goodhue County	40 690	20 003	20 687	40 487	82	276	178	53	173	39 982	81	37	268	10	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	
Houston County	18 497	9 165	9 332	18 364	25	48	54	6	123	18 337	24	48	51	-	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	
Le Sueur County	23 285	11 557	11 682	23 077	13	50	63	36	248	22 987	13	50	290	2	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	
Mower County	37 181	19 244	36 893	71	51	295	75	129	248	37 228	67	50	290	2	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	
Dimnied County -----	106 470	51 685	101 880	788	295	3 237	270	970	101	255	767	280	3 157	41	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	
Rice County -----	49 183	24 128	48 081	174	113	407	8	208	530	47 770	166	108	600	9	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	
Scott County (pt.)	6 999	3 655	3 344	6 915	17	11	48	8	39	6 888	17	11	44	-	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	
Wabasha County	30 729	15 033	15 696	30 258	51	49	153	218	544	29 924	51	45	45	-	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	
Waseca County	19 744	9 797	9 947	19 581	12	47	89	15	79	19 514	11	47	89	-	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	
Watonwa County	18 079	8 930	9 149	17 884	26	46	76	47	129	17 814	35	17	74	5	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	
47 828	23 313	24 515	46 892	195	113	526	102	350	46 655	183	111	524	5	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----		
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION																				
Albert Lea city -----	18 310	8 630	9 680	17 643	5	39	92	531	897	17 275	5	37	87	9	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	
Austin city -----	21 907	10 260	11 647	21 505	47	30	260	65	190	21 384	29	29	280	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	
Benton city -----	17 085	8 104	8 981	16 631	58	49	252	95	151	23 523	44	49	252	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	
Monroe city (pt.)	31 468	15 466	16 002	30 002	218	93	714	177	331	14 727	54	49	232	4	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	
North Mankato city (pt.)	14 484	7 029	7 655	14 139	106	37	314	88	201	14 028	36	36	309	7	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	
Waconia city -----	19 386	9 309	10 077	19 044	—	—	—	—	—	18 886	—	—	—	—	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	
Red Wing city -----	15 134	7 273	7 861	14 768	53	33	112	153	308	18 869	44	44	211	4	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	
Rochester city -----	26 745	13 754	13 659	26 728	214	67	67	131	90	16 709	53	53	16 708	203	2 47	38	38	38	38	
Winneshiek county -----	25 399	11 917	13 482	24 788	67	62	314	68	227	8 227	62	218	24 644	61	2 313	4	-----	-----	-----	
District 2 -----	546 887	270 196	276 691	538 611	836	2 009	2 928	2 009	2 503	5 279	535 942	792	1 917	2 859	98	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
COUNTY																				
Big Stone County	6 285	3 009	3 276	6 237	12	15	15	3	23	6 217	4	4	25	15	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	
Brown County	26 984	13 068	13 916	26 791	103	112	102	64	151	26 111	12	12	103	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	
Carver County	47 915	24 089	24 869	47 167	103	444	444	89	232	47 006	16	16	438	13	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	
Chippewa County	12 228	6 899	6 859	13 114	6	29	44	35	94	13 063	9	13	23	5	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	
Cottonwood County	12 544	6 544	6 534	12 535	10	10	88	88	133	12 530	8	8	88	5	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	
Hennepin County (pt.)	5 157	2 548	2 541	5 099	8	8	8	4	113	5 091	6	6	32	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	
Kandiyohi County	1 177	5 775	5 775	1 177	1	1	165	165	133	1 133	1	1	133	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	
Lac qui Parle County	38 761	19 082	19 082	37 761	98	85	164	164	150	37 057	75	75	152	4	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	
Lincoln County	8 924	4 406	4 406	8 924	3 330	6 837	2	9	12	8 951	9	9	23	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	
Lincoln County	6 890	3 346	3 346	6 890	12	15	15	3	26	6 844	2	2	26	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	
Lyon County	24 780	12 138	12 151	24 724	66	63	122	114	24 228	59	59	121	4	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	4	
McLeod County	32 930	15 052	15 916	31 916	32	52	52	135	31 543	30 493	30	30	29	13	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	
Martin County	22 914	11 148	11 146	20 824	9	35	35	119	22 451	22 457	23	23	23	5	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	
Meeker County	9 660	4 769	4 766	9 660	23	10	29	23	119	9 530	9	10	29	5	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	
Murray County	14 366	7 150	7 216	14 259	9	17	17	17	110	14 387	17	17	17	3	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	
Nicollet County	28 076	13 077	13 077	28 076	13	27	27	23	203	28 076	27	27	27	3	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	
Notable County	10 491	5 851	5 851	10 491	10 247	49	49	49	159	10 247	10 247	10 247	10 247	2	2	2	2	2	1	
Pine Stone County	17 254	8 483	8 483	17 254	8 771	16 377	27	27	280	17 254	17 254	17 254	17 254	2	2	2	2	2	1	
Renville County	17 673	8 343	8 343	17 673	8 940	17 422	58	58	46	17 345	17 345	17 345	17 345	6	6	6	6	6	5	
Rock County	9 806	4 758	4 048	9 731	12	33	33	11	26 1	26 1	26 1	26 1	33	33	33	19	19	19	-	
Saint Cloud (pt.)	19 010	9 010	9 077	19 077	176	126	126	52	17	17	17	17	52	52	52	15	15	15	15	
Sibley County	38 087	19 010	19 010	38 087	9 731	12	33	33	11	26 1	26 1	26 1	26 1	37	37	37	14	14	14	14
Swift County	10 724	5 724	5 451	10 724	10 623	4	38	38	11	26 1	26 1	26 1	26 1	4	4	4	20	20	20	20
Watonwan County	11 682	5 734	5 948	11 682	11 620	9	24	24	11	26 1	26 1	26 1	26 1	57	57	57	57	57	57	57
Wright County (pt.)	68 192	34 344	33 344	68 192	67 521	74	74	74	115	232	232	232	232	47	47	47	114	114	114	114
Yellow Medicine County	5 782	5 928	5 928	11 484	33 115	11 496	11 496	11 496	11 496	11 496	11 496	11 496	11 496	11 496	11 496	11 496	11 496	11 496	11 496	11 496

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS OF THE 103RD CONGRESS

Table 3. Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State	Congressional District	County	Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Sex		Race				American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	Other race	Not of Hispanic origin	
				Male	Female	White	Black	Other race	Hispanic origin (of any race)				White	Black
District 2—Con.														
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Chanhassen city (pt.)	11 732	6 019	5 713	11 448	28	39	195	117	22	78	1 395	35	191	
Chaska city	11 339	5 536	5 803	11 125	44	25	117	28	79	1 078	20	53	117	
Farmington city	11 265	5 323	5 942	11 136	5	18	53	93	11 095	5	15	53	4	
Hutchinson city	11 523	5 615	5 908	11 359	20	19	71	54	104	1 131	20	19	—	
Mankato city (pt.)	9	7 791	6 232	11 4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Marshall city (pt.)	12 023	6 159	6 973	13 028	57	41	90	92	162	1 674	53	—	—	
New Ulm city	13 132	6 957	5 207	10 000	8	9	62	25	78	1 979	8	8	58	
North Mankato city (pt.)	10 164	5 852	5 630	11 148	47	22	14	42	104	1 935	22	13	5	
Prior Lake city	11 482	5 716	6 023	11 446	210	65	12	47	126	1 084	47	203	63	
Shakopee city	11 739	8 339	9 192	16 834	62	122	78	87	18	93	1 181	75	86	
Wilmor city	17 531	8 339	9 192	16 834	62	122	78	87	18	93	1 022	110	43	
District 3	546 888	267 420	279 468	524 804	7 291	1 617	11 103	2 073	5 880	521 163	7 149	1 516	10 871	
COUNTY														
Dakota County (pt.)	238 083	118 245	119 838	228 754	3 247	780	4 312	990	2 876	226 932	3 207	744	4 210	
Hennepin County (pt.)	259 236	124 149	135 061	248 411	3 566	687	6 095	745	2 703	246 476	3 480	647	5 979	
Scott County (pt.)	12 760	6 601	6 159	12 376	74	17	255	38	107	12 115	74	112	248	
Washington County (pt.)	36 809	18 425	18 384	35 333	402	133	441	300	694	35 170	388	113	434	
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Apple Valley city	34 598	17 276	17 322	33 441	315	77	644	101	351	33 214	312	73	634	
Bloomington city	86 335	41 777	44 558	81 766	248	169	659	258	805	80 255	1 362	233	2 621	
Chanhassen city	25 387	12 381	12 381	48 619	163	148	148	169	48	245	1 155	164	152	
Chaska city	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Cottage Grove city	22 935	11 444	11 391	22 144	267	68	241	195	423	21 320	1 261	60	255	
Eagan city	47 409	23 499	23 910	44 401	143	143	1 492	216	595	44 636	1 229	152	1 475	
Eden Prairie city	39 311	19 256	20 055	37 889	440	440	71	823	88	37 706	4 426	66	808	
Edina city (pt.)	45 060	19 529	23 331	41 820	327	59	759	95	303	41 408	3 222	57	753	
Hostings city	15 445	7 752	7 693	15 233	48	33	99	32	76	15 477	3 322	32	98	
Inter Groves Heights city	22 477	11 069	11 408	21 830	167	116	141	223	561	21 518	1 159	103	130	
Lakeville city	24 854	12 574	12 280	24 213	163	100	319	59	209	24 066	163	96	309	
Minnetonka city (pt.)	48 370	23 437	24 333	46 950	443	85	767	125	392	46 690	440	78	746	
Richfield city	35 710	17 422	18 688	33 387	932	219	1 002	170	383	33 191	899	209	976	
South St. Paul city (pt.)	9 799	4 619	5 777	9 552	60	67	40	77	230	9 406	54	66	36	
Woodbury city (pt.)	3 598	1 758	1 840	3 442	47	1	96	12	36	3 418	47	1	96	
District 4	546 887	261 254	285 633	486 403	23 229	4 761	25 777	6 717	15 600	478 617	22 612	4 360	25 174	
COUNTY														
Dakota County (pt.)	27 649	13 913	15 736	28 660	157	100	297	435	1 137	27 671	149	21	287	
Washington County (pt.)	485 765	231 984	253 781	472 677	22 674	4 509	24 792	6 113	13 590	420 549	22 098	4 129	24 299	
Maplewood city	31 473	15 357	16 116	30 066	398	152	688	169	573	29 697	367	140	678	
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Blaine city (pt.)	30 954	15 005	15 249	29 217	—	—	—	152	479	28 841	—	155	—	
Maplewood city	12 541	6 297	6 244	12 092	781	781	781	251	40	12 036	717	83	620	
Mounds View city	22 207	10 801	11 406	21 165	169	83	83	717	69	21 062	1 166	82	249	
New Brighton city	12 376	6 064	6 312	11 950	150	67	152	152	57	11 655	149	63	4	
North St. Paul city	12 879	5 325	5 554	10 520	106	56	126	71	203	10 597	102	49	119	
Oakdale city (pt.)	33 485	15 668	17 817	31 842	208	102	1854	137	3178	31 903	19 545	95	847	
Roseville city	22 235	12 076	143 629	23 703	2083	3 697	19 197	5 311	11 276	19 750	15 699	3 364	177	
St. Paul city	24 587	12 078	10 401	5 352	10 173	27	34	64	103	228	23 551	1 76	111	
Shoreview city	11 041	5 454	5 587	10 637	80	33	237	54	259	10 017	10 559	71	552	
South St. Paul city (pt.)	19 248	8 864	10 384	18 487	130	66	233	332	878	17 54	122	57	226	
Vadnais Heights city	24 288	8 864	11 812	23 811	86	248	130	66	69	23 610	86	72	242	
West St. Paul city (pt.)	16 477	7 948	8 529	15 542	280	60	522	73	310	15 325	255	59	521	
Woodbury city (pt.)	546 887	262 620	284 267	457 891	52 345	13 287	19 272	4 092	9 756	453 189	51 484	18 847	889	
COUNTY														
Hampton County (pt.)	546 887	262 620	284 267	457 891	52 345	13 287	19 272	4 092	9 756	453 189	51 484	18 847	889	

Table 3. Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.

For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text

State	Congressional District	County	Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Sex		Race	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	Other race	Hispanic origin (of any race)	White	Black	Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	Other race	Not of Hispanic origin	
				Male	Female												
District 5—Con.				All persons													
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION																	
Brooklyn Center city (pt.)	28 887	13 898	14 989	26 271	1 502	271	668	175	367	26 067	1 483	262	667	41	41	21	
Cottage City	23 788	11 671	12 177	22 689	1 422	144	457	104	227	22 540	1 477	142	631	37	37	1	
Edina city (pt.)	3 010	1 381	1 629	1 841	543	6	437	61	203	19 723	550	49	430	16	16	1	
Golden Valley	20 971	9 991	10 980	15 755	1 577	49	254	89	373	15 334	246	84	362	724	724	16	
Hanover city	16 534	7 577	8 957	18 712	288	947	47	948	12 345	15 733	3 410	47	170	11 807	15 373	171	171
Minneapolis city	368 383	178 671	19 889	300 763	542	129	118	127	428	20 541	533	248	80	153	153	16	
New Hope city	12 852	9 889	11 944	14 721	13 847	249	83	172	45	13 773	173	171	903	903	903	35	
Ribesdale city	14 392	6 721	20 296	23 491	41 713	826	179	921	148	41 428	798	171	—	—	—	—	
St. Louis Park city	43 787	20 296	272 982	528 078	6 291	3 206	7 662	1 451	4 936	524 853	6 206	3 082	7 562	249	249	249	
District 6—Con.																	
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION																	
Anoka County	546 888	121 989	121 652	236 791	1 289	1 865	2 934	762	2 269	235 340	1 266	1 799	885	2 876	91	91	
Anoka city (pt.)	243 641	110 315	110 840	211 194	4 173	920	4 169	655	2 030	209 154	4 159	4 159	4 152	121	121	121	
Hennepin County (pt.)	221 151	110 315	110 840	211 194	3 912	8	18	225	3 898	206 162	8	15	18	—	—	—	
Shoreline Community (pt.)	3 964	3 404	3 800	75 687	801	402	519	225	628	75 511	—	382	514	37	37	37	
Washington County (pt.)	77 614	518	263	255	514	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Wright County (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
District 7—Con.																	
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION																	
Andover city	15 216	7 760	7 456	14 887	49	95	142	43	153	14 783	49	91	91	140	140	12	
Blaine city (pt.)	17 192	8 446	8 746	16 745	100	131	184	32	131	16 641	99	126	126	183	183	14	
Columbia Heights city	38 975	19 556	19 419	37 866	127	306	533	143	397	37 609	127	299	299	529	529	51	
Columbia Park city	36 381	27 749	27 632	51 079	2 785	348	901	253	650	50 673	7 355	339	1 913	1 913	1 913	9	
Chanhassen city	16 849	8 588	8 263	16 521	65	65	90	133	40	16 326	64	66	66	230	230	13	
Chaska city	18 910	8 990	9 920	22 086	227	210	270	117	273	17 958	96	195	195	569	569	19	
Cokato city	52 978	26 180	26 798	51 568	255	425	575	157	496	51 223	253	418	418	628	628	15	
Coon Rapids city	3 964	2 015	2 015	3 912	8	18	18	8	35	3 898	8	15	15	—	—	—	
Eagan city	13 971	14 356	14 356	27 115	277	199	636	108	295	26 937	271	189	189	591	591	10	
Elk River city	38 335	19 317	19 419	37 615	337	113	601	314	37	38 383	333	105	105	—	—	—	
Maple Grove city	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Ookdale city	7 495	3 603	3 892	7 305	65	55	24	87	7 240	83	26	53	53	6	6		
Plymouth city	50 889	25 630	25 630	48 682	821	185	161	518	48	48 324	814	180	180	29	29	29	
Ramsey city	12 689	6 477	6 477	12 237	16	16	14	61	14	12 186	15	37	37	101	101	6	
St. Michael city	6 707	7 175	13 682	13 682	410	41	101	84	410	13 616	37	38	38	5	5	5	
White Bear Lake city (pt.)	4 416	188	228	1 008	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
District 7	546 888	270 345	276 543	529 380	1 008	12 091	2 558	1 851	4 302	527 051	971	11 941	2 499	124	124	124	
COUNTY																	
Becker County	27 881	13 819	14 062	25 849	20	1 861	101	50	120	25 786	20	1 853	1 853	100	100	2	
Benton County	34 394	17 011	17 373	28 409	100	641	194	40	146	28 337	98	5 604	5 604	194	194	5	
Benton County (pt.)	14 222	6 922	7 800	14 501	30	54	96	32	77	14 443	2	1 50	1 50	34	34	37	
Carver County	50 422	24 187	24 235	48 562	166	533	410	73	1 79	48 111	164	537	537	394	394	3	
Clay County	8 309	4 179	4 130	7 663	633	2	633	10	1	7 653	2	628	628	73	73	3	
Dakota County	28 674	14 075	14 599	28 465	14	14	74	100	2 049	28 409	14	2 049	2 049	100	100	100	
Hennepin County	6 246	3 017	3 017	3 229	6 215	3	15	12	7	6 209	3	2 049	2 049	12	12	3	
Hibbing County	14 359	7 372	7 372	14 637	4	5	278	15	5	14 637	4	2 049	2 049	26	26	26	
Kittson County	5 767	2 934	2 934	5 762	—	—	5	10	20	4 066	5	5	5	10	10	—	
Lake of the Woods County	4 078	2 039	2 039	4 078	4 042	—	19	4	25	4 027	1	1	1	—	—	—	
Mahonen County	5 044	2 540	2 540	3 833	1	193	5	12	27	3 827	1	1 184	1 184	5	5	5	
Morrison County	10 993	5 566	5 566	10 889	27	50	54	14	38	10 814	2	1 50	1 50	34	34	37	
Norman County (pt.)	22 721	11 231	11 499	25 555	27	66	38	35	80	22 721	27	66	66	38	38	5	
Other Tailor County	7 975	3 958	4 179	7 663	27	179	179	18	71	7 656	4	67	67	16	16	3	
Pennington County	50 174	25 120	25 594	50 186	31	232	189	224	50 052	50 052	27	226	226	182	182	3	
Polk County	13 306	6 603	6 603	13 100	11	101	48	46	13	13 042	10	106	106	48	48	48	
Pope County	32 498	16 004	16 494	31 501	73	119	96	410	1 146	30 624	53	376	376	89	89	10	
Red Lake County	10 745	5 279	5 466	10 698	5 287	2 475	2 475	23	40	10 694	5	5	5	23	23	4	
Roseau County	4 525	2 287	2 287	4 475	—	—	—	12	46	4 469	—	7	7	3	3	1	
Stevens County	15 026	7 695	7 331	14 774	4	146	94	8	8	14 755	4	146	146	94	94	1	
Todd County	10 634	5 141	5 493	10 366	58	117 061	414	838	172	11 726	408	294	294	821	821	13	
Trotter County	23 363	11 620	11 743	23 233	8	51	53	18	58	23 233	56	56	56	116	116	6	
Wadena County	4 463	2 166	2 297	4 321	126	126	126	126	126	23 233	8	4 314	4 314	125	125	125	
Wilkin County	13 154	6 415	6 739	13 016	—	8	77	77	36	13 016	8	4 314	4 314	243	243	243	
	7 516	3 721	3 795	7 426	—	—	—	—	24	7 426	7 426	7 426	7 426	7 426	7 426	2	

Table 3. Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State	Congressional District	Sex		Race				Not of Hispanic origin				
		Male	Female	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	Other race
	All persons											
District 7—Con.												
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION												
Bemidji city -----	11 245	5 300	5 945	10 026	60	1 017	132	10	58	9 997	58	3
Fergus Falls city -----	12 342	5 742	6 620	12 186	13	78	73	12	57	12 146	12	1
Moorehead city -----	15 033	15 295	17 262	30 786	152	441	355	561	890	30 452	425	29
St. Cloud city (pt.) -----	21 041	43 566	22 525	42 413	259	207	586	101	232	42 266	254	32
District 8	546 887	271 030	275 857	530 140	2 192	11 538	2 129	888	2 784	528 389	2 126	118
COUNTY												
Aitkin County -----	12 425	6 164	6 261	12 194	13	175	30	13	35	12 176	13	2
Benton County (pt.) -----	15 463	7 927	7 536	15 336	11	69	33	14	62	15 286	69	33
Carson County -----	29 259	14 447	14 812	27 825	43	1 297	75	19	27	27 750	43	1
Castor County -----	21 791	10 952	10 839	19 309	39	3 713	54	16	94	19 251	38	1
Chicago County -----	30 521	15 350	15 171	30 188	65	125	90	53	137	30 099	63	13
Cook County -----	3 868	3 868	2 928	3 570	5	271	20	2	14	3 558	5	-
Crow Wing County -----	44 249	21 438	22 911	43 637	95	313	136	68	174	43 546	94	20
Iron Range County -----	25 921	12 930	12 971	25 393	68	137	106	17	174	25 497	67	1
Ironwood County -----	40 863	20 191	20 672	39 358	39	1 343	87	36	143	39 253	39	1
Koochiching County -----	12 892	6 371	6 431	12 656	20	60	45	21	61	12 622	16	2
Lake County -----	16 299	8 440	7 859	15 433	45	451	50	120	185	15 570	43	4
Mille Lacs County -----	10 415	5 183	5 232	10 332	3	61	16	3	32	10 305	1	-
Morrison County (pt.) -----	18 670	9 173	9 497	17 766	27	620	36	18	17	17 906	615	16
Pine County -----	6 883	3 547	3 336	6 853	6	11	7	6	18	6 838	6	1
St. Louis County -----	21 264	11 101	10 163	20 374	352	3 682	82	296	96	20 137	324	3
Sherburne County (pt.) -----	198 213	96 435	101 778	192 053	1 106	3 682	1 076	296	952	191 447	1 083	15
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION												
Brainerd city -----	12 333	5 557	6 796	12 081	40	151	49	32	64	12 054	40	48
Cloquet city -----	10 885	5 095	5 750	10 638	8	789	41	9	45	10 004	8	41
Deer Creek city -----	85 493	40 302	45 191	81 980	747	1 837	768	161	510	81 624	730	40
Elk River city (pt.) -----	7 719	3 523	3 656	7 077	11	3 35	731	25	48	7 054	11	-
Grand Rapids Township -----	11 613	5 502	6 111	11 360	9	202	31	11	44	11 331	9	30
Hibbing city -----	18 046	8 622	9 424	17 809	26	150	53	15	80	17 734	25	5
St. Cloud city (pt.) -----	5 246	2 902	2 344	4 857	213	76	71	29	55	4 834	212	6

Table 4. Household, Family, and Group Quarters Characteristics: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Persons in households	Family households				Nonfamily households				Persons per--		Persons in group quarters			
						Householder living alone									
						65 years and over									
		Female house- holder, no husband present	Total	Married- couple family	Total	Total	Total	Total	Female	House- hold	Family	Total	Institu- tional- ized per- sons	Other per- sons in group quarters	
The State	4 257 478	1 647 853	1 130 683	942 524	141 554	517 170	413 531	167 001	132 219	2.58	3.13	117 621	63 279	54 342	
District 1	525 184	201 192	141 585	122 782	13 801	59 607	49 190	23 440	18 673	2.61	3.14	21 703	9 067	12 636	
Blk Earth County	49 907	19 277	11 993	10 100	1 420	7 284	4 678	2 022	1 646	2.59	3.10	4 137	590	3 547	
Oakota County (pt.)	7 495	2 007	1 797	1 200	391	302	132	82	513	3.45	—	—	—	—	
Dodge County	15 555	4 777	3 809	312	1 261	1 161	612	466	2 81	3.26	176	171	5		
Fairbault County	16 586	6 722	4 710	4 156	417	2 062	1 946	1 191	900	2.45	3.02	351	317	34	
Fillmore County	20 270	7 022	5 654	5 034	424	2 58	1 975	1 207	927	2.59	3.13	507	491	16	
Freeborn County	32 604	13 029	9 287	8 088	848	3 742	3 378	1 843	1 775	2.49	3.00	654	563	91	
Goodhue County	39 555	13 198	10 903	9 550	990	4 295	3 188	2 026	1 634	2.60	3.14	1 135	996	139	
Houston County	18 170	6 844	5 053	4 382	492	1 791	1 604	850	654	2.65	3.17	327	289	38	
Le Sueur County	22 942	8 468	6 247	5 445	529	2 221	1 955	1 097	845	2.71	3.22	297	263	34	
Mower County	36 661	15 028	10 373	8 930	1 075	4 655	4 172	2 296	1 848	2.44	2.99	724	696	28	
Olmsted County	103 949	40 058	27 737	23 914	3 003	12 321	9 872	3 236	2 688	2.59	3.15	2 521	1 834	687	
Rice County	43 532	16 347	11 644	9 906	1 276	4 703	3 946	1 805	1 430	2.66	3.19	5 651	1 360	4 291	
Scott County (pt.)	6 999	2 206	1 900	1 742	76	306	223	67	45	3.17	3.43	—	—	—	
Steele County	30 018	11 342	8 328	7 352	713	3 014	2 620	1 247	1 004	2.65	3.15	711	322	389	
Wabasha County	19 477	7 286	5 387	4 782	418	1 899	1 678	922	704	2.67	3.18	267	260	7	
Waseca County	17 553	6 649	4 756	4 123	462	1 893	1 636	844	642	2.64	3.18	526	241	285	
Winona County	44 109	16 930	11 329	9 652	1 206	5 601	4 316	2 023	1 595	2.61	3.15	3 719	674	3 045	
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION															
Aberdeen city	17 689	7 533	4 996	4 199	617	2 537	2 284	1 250	1 034	2.35	2.92	621	554	67	
Austin city	21 357	9 347	6 010	5 025	791	3 337	2 981	1 634	1 248	2.28	2.88	550	522	28	
Faribault city	15 891	6 392	4 218	3 333	704	2 174	1 864	882	725	2.49	3.09	1 194	1 063	131	
Mankato city (pt.)	27 620	11 217	5 874	4 646	971	5 343	3 053	1 146	955	2.46	2.98	948	830	547	
Northfield city	10 232	4 110	2 628	2 213	333	1 482	1 210	526	439	2.49	3.11	4 452	297	4 155	
North Mankato city (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Owatonna city	18 762	7 382	5 179	4 501	527	2 203	1 922	849	725	2.54	3.10	624	240	384	
Red Wing city	14 457	5 973	3 944	3 325	476	2 029	1 783	883	751	2.42	3.04	677	573	104	
Rochester city	68 345	27 913	17 776	14 967	2 307	10 137	8 134	2 550	2 171	2.45	3.09	2 400	1 717	683	
Winona city	22 050	9 334	5 290	4 288	775	4 044	3 011	1 410	1 121	2.36	2.97	3 349	541	2 808	
District 2	533 089	200 982	146 433	129 065	12 213	54 549	47 755	25 521	20 206	2.65	3.17	13 798	9 209	4 589	
COUNTY															
Big Stone County	5 987	2 463	1 727	1 557	114	736	714	467	376	2.43	3.01	298	179	119	
Brown County	26 220	10 327	7 167	6 306	612	3 154	2 892	1 575	1 270	2.54	3.15	764	536	408	
Carver County	47 158	16 601	12 864	11 301	1 124	3 737	2 965	1 146	941	2.84	3.26	757	311	446	
Chippewa County	12 922	5 245	3 684	3 283	282	1 561	1 475	1 040	898	2.48	3.04	236	221	15	
Cottonwood County	12 374	5 660	3 585	3 221	156	1 404	1 405	889	700	2.45	2.99	320	263	57	
Henry County (pt.)	5 157	1 600	1 166	1 097	116	404	325	143	115	2.57	3.16	—	—	—	
Jackson County	11 466	4 560	3 272	2 916	242	1 288	1 173	656	509	2.51	3.04	211	211	—	
Kandiyohi County	37 676	14 298	10 145	8 839	966	4 153	3 424	1 708	1 337	2.64	3.17	1 085	979	106	
Lac qui Parle County	8 683	3 505	2 487	2 280	126	1 018	972	596	453	2.48	3.04	241	241	—	
Linn County	6 684	2 704	1 904	1 711	115	800	756	496	369	2.47	3.03	206	181	25	
Lyon County	23 269	9 073	6 251	5 480	575	2 822	2 370	1 189	950	2.56	3.14	1 520	411	1 109	
McLeod County	31 585	11 815	8 611	7 552	733	3 204	2 759	1 421	1 165	2.67	3.19	445	399	46	
Martin County	22 460	9 129	6 378	5 616	582	2 751	2 536	1 405	1 128	2.46	3.02	454	415	39	
Meeker County	20 436	7 651	5 628	5 010	416	2 023	1 838	1 066	827	2.67	3.20	410	386	24	
Murray County	9 506	3 758	2 715	2 476	155	1 043	984	602	464	2.53	3.08	154	136	18	
Nicollet County	25 465	9 478	6 786	5 895	672	2 692	2 096	901	721	2.69	3.18	2 611	804	1 807	
Nobles County	19 621	7 683	5 525	4 888	451	2 158	1 925	1 036	844	2.55	3.07	477	435	42	
Pipestone County	10 242	4 078	2 821	2 520	227	1 257	1 171	707	568	2.51	3.13	249	233	16	
Redwood County	16 813	6 554	4 643	4 151	342	1 911	1 772	1 070	845	2.57	3.14	441	402	39	
Renville County	17 299	6 790	4 848	4 339	320	1 942	1 807	835	754	2.55	3.10	374	359	15	
Rock County	9 660	3 754	2 733	2 478	190	1 021	961	590	480	2.57	3.11	146	124	22	
Scott County (pt.)	37 315	13 042	10 042	8 535	1 077	3 000	2 344	980	792	2.86	3.28	772	772	—	
Sibley County	14 178	5 323	3 942	3 509	246	1 381	1 267	761	591	2.66	3.18	188	173	15	
Swift County	10 512	4 268	2 950	2 625	227	1 318	1 259	820	622	2.44	3.07	212	202	10	
Watonwan County	11 498	4 530	3 133	2 768	247	1 397	1 265	734	584	2.54	3.13	184	184	—	
Yellow Medicine County	67 416	22 832	17 928	15 610	1 589	4 904	3 995	1 795	1 391	2.95	3.37	776	617	159	
11 417	4 607	3 208	2 902	201	1 399	1 318	791	618	2 48	3.07	267	215	52		
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION															
Chanhassen city (pt.)	11 716	4 016	3 273	2 982	203	743	527	94	75	2.92	3.24	16	16	—	
Chaska city	11 264	4 212	2 991	2 399	457	1 221	932	302	249	2.67	3.18	75	75	—	
Fairmont city	11 013	4 717	3 096	2 627	388	1 621	1 485	788	659	2.33	2.94	252	252	—	
Hutchinson city	11 357	4 483	3 035	2 570	359	1 448	1 217	545	464	2.53	3.11	166	142	24	
Mankato city (pt.)	—	3	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	3.00	3.00	—	—	—	
Marshall city	10 813	4 443	2 815	2 386	337	1 628	1 276	556	460	2.43	3.05	1 210	101	1 109	
New Ulm city	12 629	5 199	3 464	2 947	401	1 735	1 566	663	524	2.43	3.04	503	95	408	
North Mankato city (pt.)	10 163	3 823	2 679	2 278	323	1 144	833	319	266	2.66	3.16	1	—	1	
Prior Lake city	11 482	3 901	3 136	2 724	294	765	556	179	137	2.94	3.28	—	—	—	
Shokopee city	11 423	4 163	3 056	2 522	389	1 107	830	316	255	2.74	3.20	316	316	—	
Willmar city	16 574	6 678	4 207	3 478	591	2 471	1 948	907	760	2.48	3.13	957	891	66	
District 3	543 011	203 897	148 317	126 584	16 598	55 580	41 920	11 704	9 757	2.66	3.13	3 877	3 149	728	
COUNTY															
Oakota County (pt.)	236 636	83 505	63 623	54 000	7 343	19 882	14 433	2 765	2 221	2.83	3.25	1 447	1 172	275	
Hennepin County (pt.)	256 814	104 497	71 182	60 812	7 978	33 315	25 690	8 524	7 208	2.46	2.96	2 422	1 977	445	
Scott County (pt.)	12 760	4 119	3 496	3 139	248	623	429	79	59	3.10	3.34	—	—	—	
Washington County (pt.)	36 801	11 776	10 016	8 633	1 029	1 760	1 368	336	269	3.13	3.40	8	—	8	
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION															
Apple Valley city	34 400	11 145	9 247	8 060	907	1 898	1 414	157	133	3.09	3.41	198	198	—	
Bloomington city	85 275	34 488	23 596	19 875	2 829	10 892	8 086	2 166	1 800	2.47	2.95	1 060	784	276	
Burnsville city	31 100	19 127	13 713	11 427	1 762	5 414	3 728	393	307	2.67	3.14	188	114	74	
Chanhassen city (pt.)	22 935	6 856	6 203	5 497	529	6									

Table 4. Household, Family, and Group Quarters Characteristics: 1990—Con.

(For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.)

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Persons in households	Family households			Nonfamily households			Persons per—		Persons in group quarters		
		All households	Total	Married- couple family	Female house- holder, no husband present	Householder living alone		House- hold	Family	Total	Institu- tional- ized per- sons	Other persons in group quarters
						Total	65 years and over					
District 3—Con.												
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION—Con.												
Eagan city	47 355	17 427	12 585	10 780	1 376	4 842	3 308	201	148	2.72	3.18	54
Eden Prairie city	39 159	14 447	10 585	9 241	1 059	3 862	2 595	279	222	2.71	3.15	152
Edina city (pt.)	42 694	18 677	12 226	10 787	1 146	6 451	5 631	2 937	2 574	2.29	2.86	366
Hostings city	14 891	5 403	4 046	3 329	539	1 357	1 116	414	341	2.76	3.22	554
Inver Grove Heights city	22 241	7 803	6 022	4 848	929	1 781	1 273	237	180	2.85	3.23	236
Lakeville city	24 854	7 851	6 588	5 814	552	1 263	866	162	124	3.17	3.44	—
Minnetonka city (pt.)	47 761	18 687	13 337	11 683	1 255	5 350	3 975	1 072	869	2.56	3.01	609
Richfield city	35 551	15 551	9 746	7 772	1 523	5 805	4 635	1 753	1 467	2.29	2.85	159
South St. Paul city (pt.)	9 682	3 965	2 579	1 923	532	1 386	1 181	587	490	2.44	3.05	114
Woodbury city (pt.)	3 598	1 314	1 005	884	96	309	248	21	18	2.74	3.17	—
District 4	531 251	213 928	136 790	106 473	23 821	77 138	61 417	21 078	17 199	2.48	3.10	15 636
COUNTY												
Dakota County (pt.)	29 298	12 390	8 002	6 399	1 254	4 388	3 772	1 710	1 420	2.36	2.98	351
Ramsey County	470 830	190 500	120 206	92 790	21 562	70 294	55 727	19 058	15 544	2.47	3.10	14 935
Washington County (pt.)	31 123	11 038	8 582	7 284	1 005	2 456	1 918	310	235	2.82	3.23	350
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION												
Blaine city (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maplewood city	30 109	11 496	8 446	6 839	1 270	3 050	2 469	913	743	2.62	3.07	845
Mounts View city	12 541	4 702	3 485	2 786	507	1 217	875	171	145	2.67	3.06	—
New Brighton city	21 863	8 523	5 860	4 887	745	2 663	1 810	460	396	2.57	3.02	344
North St. Paul city	12 348	4 447	3 312	2 668	496	1 135	937	368	287	2.78	3.26	28
Oakdale city (pt.)	10 827	3 919	3 013	2 501	401	906	722	95	80	2.76	3.18	52
Roseville city	32 139	13 562	9 017	7 674	1 057	4 545	3 659	1 441	1 213	2.37	2.90	1 346
S. Paul city	261 838	110 249	62 548	44 450	14 379	47 701	38 247	13 624	11 019	2.37	3.13	10 397
Shoreview city	24 515	8 991	6 810	5 919	694	2 181	1 734	277	218	2.73	3.17	72
South St. Paul city (pt.)	10 364	3 949	2 863	2 310	431	1 086	905	356	283	2.62	3.11	37
Vadnais Heights city	11 026	3 924	2 763	2 443	393	961	723	99	81	2.81	3.24	15
West St. Paul city	18 934	8 441	5 139	4 089	823	3 302	2 867	1 354	1 137	2.22	2.91	314
White Bear Lake city (pt.)	24 094	8 902	6 733	5 595	870	2 169	1 683	650	549	2.71	3.12	194
Woodbury city (pt.)	16 215	5 613	4 469	3 907	452	1 444	867	134	100	2.89	3.27	262
District 5	526 893	235 257	125 387	90 571	27 606	109 870	82 736	26 308	21 302	2.24	2.95	19 994
COUNTY												
Hennepin County (pt.)	526 893	235 257	125 387	90 571	27 606	109 870	82 736	26 308	21 302	2.24	2.95	19 994
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION												
Brooklyn Center city (pt.)	28 772	11 226	8 141	6 343	1 435	3 085	2 445	914	751	2.56	2.99	115
Crystal city	23 604	9 272	6 733	5 549	875	2 539	1 927	666	548	2.55	2.97	184
Edina city (pt.)	3 010	1 183	867	759	84	316	272	156	137	2.54	3.02	—
Golden Valley city	20 273	8 273	5 860	5 097	603	2 413	1 867	837	681	2.45	2.89	698
Hopkins city	16 273	7 973	3 827	2 773	833	4 146	3 066	1 016	863	2.04	2.74	261
Minneapolis city	351 705	160 682	77 671	51 984	20 455	83 011	61 942	18 155	14 474	2.19	2.97	16 678
New Hope city	21 792	8 507	5 643	4 505	921	2 864	2 321	1 015	868	2.44	3.00	1 001
Robbinsdale city	14 087	6 008	3 904	3 157	581	2 104	1 705	973	838	2.34	2.89	309
St. Louis Park city	43 099	19 925	11 159	9 018	1 677	8 766	6 649	2 285	1 914	2.16	2.79	688
District 6	540 778	187 782	146 345	124 268	16 473	41 437	30 587	7 826	6 266	2.88	3.26	6 110
COUNTY												
Anoka County	241 561	82 437	65 136	54 419	7 958	17 301	12 835	3 571	2 867	2.93	3.29	2 080
Hennepin County (pt.)	219 547	77 446	59 322	50 976	6 283	18 124	12 914	2 491	1 963	2.83	3.24	1 604
Sherburne County (pt.)	3 953	1 286	1 065	930	94	221	166	37	32	3.07	3.39	11
Washington County (pt.)	75 199	26 432	20 679	17 812	2 135	5 753	4 641	1 718	1 396	2.84	3.24	2 415
Wright County (pt.)	518	181	143	131	3	38	31	9	8	2.86	3.24	—
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION												
Andover city	15 188	4 430	4 054	3 705	228	376	252	31	24	3.43	3.57	28
Anoka city	16 423	6 394	4 343	3 345	780	2 051	1 649	645	568	2.57	3.12	769
Blaine city (pt.)	38 959	12 825	10 479	8 714	1 287	2 346	1 644	262	201	3.04	3.34	16
Brooklyn Park city	56 325	20 386	14 787	11 736	2 390	5 597	3 913	510	415	2.76	3.22	56
Chaska city	18 849	5 425	4 575	4 089	333	2 648	1 578	115	84	3.14	3.37	—
Columbia Heights city	18 277	7 766	5 535	4 069	902	2 531	2 131	972	805	2.42	2.94	133
Coon Rapids city	52 470	17 449	14 161	11 248	1 854	3 288	2 317	560	458	3.01	3.32	508
Elk River city (pt.)	3 953	1 286	1 045	930	94	221	166	37	32	3.07	3.39	11
Fridley city	28 142	10 909	7 842	6 196	1 272	3 067	2 244	510	385	2.58	3.00	193
Maple Grove city	38 736	12 531	10 324	9 406	851	2 007	1 410	149	112	3.09	3.38	—
Oakdale city (pt.)	7 495	2 780	2 062	1 606	377	718	593	131	111	2.70	3.15	—
Plymouth city	49 990	18 361	13 715	11 964	1 370	4 646	3 248	512	404	2.72	3.14	899
Ramsey city	12 408	3 620	3 239	2 946	178	381	243	36	26	3.43	3.60	—
Stillwater city	13 505	4 982	3 651	3 004	520	1 331	1 097	449	374	2.71	3.21	377
White Bear Lake city (pt.)	416	168	100	94	4	68	66	48	42	2.48	3.42	—
District 7	525 515	198 870	139 973	119 674	14 516	58 897	48 720	25 379	19 257	2.64	3.18	21 373
COUNTY												
Becker County	27 451	10 477	7 555	6 327	873	2 922	2 580	1 385	1 030	2.62	3.13	430
Beltrami County	32 502	11 870	8 390	6 574	1 381	3 480	2 721	1 228	942	2.74	3.23	1 882
Benton County (pt.)	14 248	5 902	3 578	2 771	624	2 324	1 288	223	578	2.41	3.06	474
Clay County	46 189	17 490	11 921	9 890	1 354	5 569	4 097	1 903	1 484	2.64	3.15	4 233
Clearwater County	8 106	3 064	2 240	1 885	244	824	770	490	334	2.65	3.17	203
Douglas County	28 077	10 988	7 781	6 836	690	3 207	2 696	1 433	1 110	2.56	3.07	597
Grant County	6 058	2 454	1 737	1 561	130	717	670	461	356	2.47	3.01	188
Hector County	14 756	5 781	4 274	3 750	345	1 507	1 357	770	549	2.55	3.01	183
Hibbing County	5 603	2 274	1 586	1 407	120	688	653	388	281	2.46	3.06	164
Kittson County	4 015	1 576	1 169	1 030	93	407	369	192	130	2.55	3.01	61
Lake of the Woods County	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	59

Table 4. Household, Family, and Group Quarters Characteristics: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Persons in households	All households	Family households			Nonfamily households			Persons per—		Persons in group quarters								
			Total	Married- couple family	Female house- holder, no husband present	Householder living alone		House- hold	Family	Total	Female	Total	Other persons in group quarters						
							65 years and over												
District 7—Con. COUNTY—Con.																			
Mahnomen County	4 958	1 805	1 339	1 113	148	466	439	268	185	2.75	3.26	86	69	17					
Marshall County	10 872	4 194	3 017	2 671	207	1 177	1 102	561	464	2.59	3.16	121	110	11					
Morrison County (pt.)	22 270	8 181	5 954	5 075	635	2 227	2 002	1 069	815	2.72	3.28	451	273	178					
Norman County	7 745	3 118	2 155	1 921	140	963	913	597	427	2.48	3.09	230	230	—					
Otter Tail County	49 378	19 510	13 739	12 288	1 139	5 571	5 027	2 908	2 210	2.53	3.06	1 336	1 275	61					
Pennington County	12 952	5 773	3 463	2 899	417	1 110	1 056	1 456	734	567	2.30	3.10	354	311	43				
Polk County	31 272	11 984	8 506	7 214	923	3 478	3 144	1 752	1 301	2.61	3.17	1 226	788	438					
Pope County	10 299	4 355	2 766	2 683	204	1 149	1 067	705	524	2.54	3.08	246	246	—					
Red Lake County	4 464	1 730	1 071	1 034	89	559	527	289	193	2.58	3.28	61	61	—					
Roseau County	14 805	5 415	4 016	3 459	336	1 399	1 190	596	427	2.73	3.23	221	193	28					
Stearns County	111 875	39 776	27 766	23 736	2 911	12 010	8 558	3 624	2 856	2.81	3.33	6 916	1 268	5 648					
Stevens County	9 812	3 823	2 478	2 189	206	1 345	973	522	416	2.57	3.07	822	138	684					
Todd County	23 132	8 589	6 209	5 490	466	2 380	2 121	1 224	916	2.69	3.25	231	221	10					
Traverse County	4 339	1 778	1 253	1 130	91	525	502	320	241	2.44	3.01	124	124	—					
Wadena County	12 750	4 978	3 468	2 976	363	1 510	1 358	776	599	2.56	3.14	404	315	89					
Wilkin County	7 387	2 805	2 022	1 765	167	783	710	405	322	2.63	3.17	129	129	—					
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION																			
Bemidji city	9 577	4 079	2 257	1 610	537	1 822	1 350	672	574	2.35	2.98	1 568	335	1 333					
Fergus Falls city	11 620	5 080	3 061	2 496	470	2 019	1 786	1 031	875	2.29	2.98	142	693	49					
Moorhead city	28 320	11 063	6 997	5 576	1 134	4 066	2 746	1 170	965	2.58	3.09	3 975	445	530					
St. Cloud city (pt.)	39 816	16 267	8 936	6 782	1 718	7 331	4 666	1 605	1 336	2.45	3.01	3 750	650	3 100					
District 8	531 757	205 945	145 853	123 107	16 526	60 092	51 206	25 745	19 559	2.58	3.10	15 130	10 863	4 267					
Aitkin County	12 249	5 126	3 620	3 226	267	1 506	1 375	814	569	2.39	2.88	176	164	12					
Benton County (pt.)	15 353	5 033	3 984	3 534	273	1 049	889	404	298	3.05	3.50	110	110	—					
Carlton County	28 431	10 842	7 856	6 610	903	2 986	2 659	1 384	1 070	2.62	3.14	828	730	98					
Cass County	21 217	8 302	6 097	5 131	642	2 205	1 959	1 029	743	2.56	3.01	574	506	68					
Chicago County	29 969	10 551	8 183	7 125	726	2 348	1 971	1 013	761	2.84	3.26	552	507	45					
Cook County	3 804	1 632	1 072	944	87	560	476	196	146	2.33	2.88	64	48	16					
Crow Wing County	43 323	17 204	12 161	10 299	1 401	5 043	4 360	2 260	1 719	2.52	3.03	926	560	366					
Isanti County	25 223	8 810	6 815	5 886	625	1 995	1 674	834	636	2.86	3.29	698	685	13					
Itasca County	40 213	15 461	11 424	9 758	1 217	4 037	3 572	1 835	1 360	2.60	3.07	650	590	60					
Kanabec County	12 706	4 753	3 485	2 973	353	1 268	1 141	586	420	2.67	3.18	96	86	10					
Kaeding County	15 527	6 025	4 278	3 528	512	1 747	1 493	736	545	2.58	3.07	772	227	545					
Lake County	10 265	4 242	3 019	2 662	261	1 223	1 077	523	387	2.42	2.90	150	126	24					
Mille Lacs County	18 317	6 911	5 031	4 281	530	1 880	1 654	976	735	2.65	3.14	353	331	22					
Morrison County (pt.)	6 782	2 218	1 761	1 573	108	457	410	222	167	3.06	3.52	101	101	—					
Pine County	19 990	7 577	5 514	4 724	545	2 063	1 832	1 018	739	2.64	3.14	1 274	1 236	38					
St. Louis County	191 640	78 901	51 903	42 426	7 240	26 998	22 747	11 183	8 695	2.43	3.00	6 573	3 800	2 773					
Sherburne County (pt.)	36 748	12 357	9 650	8 427	836	2 707	1 907	737	569	2.97	3.35	1 233	1 056	177					
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION																			
Bronner city	11 875	5 197	3 024	2 200	700	2 173	1 862	977	809	2.28	2.99	478	367	111					
Clouett city	10 758	4 401	2 956	2 333	484	1 445	1 318	703	586	2.44	3.03	127	101	26					
Duluth city	81 430	34 563	20 840	16 072	3 851	13 723	10 944	5 219	4 190	2.36	2.97	4 063	1 691	2 372					
Elk River city (pt.)	6 974	2 446	1 909	1 582	249	537	432	216	191	2.85	3.26	205	177	—					
Grand Rapids township	11 160	4 530	3 104	2 501	488	1 426	1 253	634	510	2.46	3.02	453	393	60					
Hibbing city	17 701	7 439	4 994	4 102	692	2 445	2 195	1 130	902	2.38	2.95	345	274	71					
St. Cloud city (pt.)	4 265	1 659	955	786	139	704	333	115	94	2.57	3.02	981	854	127					

Table 5. Land Area and Population Density: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Land area		Persons per—		State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Land area		Persons per—			
	All persons	Square kilo- meters	Square miles	Square kilometer	Square mile	All persons	Square kilo- meters	Square miles	Square kilometer	Square mile	
The State -----	4 375 099	206 206.7	79 616.5	21.2	55.0	District 3—Con. PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION —Con.					
District 1 -----	546 887	24 410.1	9 424.7	22.4	58.0	Eagan city -----	47 409	83.5	32.2	567.8	1 472.3
COUNTY						Eden Prairie city -----	39 311	83.9	32.4	468.5	1 213.3
Blue Earth County -----	54 044	1 948.7	752.4	27.7	71.8	Edina city (pt.) -----	43 060	39.1	15.1	1 101.3	2 851.7
Oakton County (pt.) -----	7 495	560.7	216.5	13.4	34.6	Hastings city -----	15 445	24.2	9.3	638.2	1 660.8
Dodge County -----	15 731	1 138.4	439.5	13.8	35.8	Inver Grove Heights city -----	22 477	74.2	28.7	302.9	783.2
Faribault County -----	16 937	1 848.4	713.7	9.2	23.7	Lakeville city -----	24 854	93.8	36.2	265.0	686.6
Fillmore County -----	20 777	2 230.7	861.3	9.3	24.1	Minnetonka city (pt.) -----	48 370	70.2	27.1	689.0	1 784.9
Freeborn County -----	33 060	1 832.9	707.7	18.0	46.7	Ridfield city -----	35 710	17.8	6.9	2 006.2	5 175.4
Goodhue County -----	40 690	1 964.7	758.6	20.7	53.6	South St. Paul city (pt.) -----	9 796	8.1	3.1	1 209.4	3 160.0
Houston County -----	18 497	1 446.4	558.4	12.8	33.1	Woodbury city (pt.) -----	3 598	23.4	9.0	153.8	399.8
Le Sueur County -----	23 239	1 161.7	448.5	20.0	51.8		546 887	545.6	210.7	1 002.4	2 595.6
Mower County -----	37 385	1 842.9	711.5	20.3	52.5						
Olmsted County -----	106 470	1 691.4	653.0	62.9	163.0	COUNTY					
Rice County -----	49 183	1 288.7	497.6	38.2	98.8	Dakota County (pt.) -----	29 649	19.7	7.6	1 505.0	3 901.2
Scott County (pt.) -----	6 999	263.7	101.8	26.5	68.8	Ramsey County -----	485 765	403.6	155.8	1 203.6	3 117.9
Steelton County -----	30 729	1 112.6	429.6	27.6	71.5	Washington County (pt.) -----	31 473	122.3	47.2	257.3	666.8
Wabasha County -----	19 744	1 359.9	525.0	14.5	37.6						
Waseca County -----	18 079	1 096.3	423.3	16.5	42.7	PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION					
Winona County -----	47 828	1 622.2	626.3	29.5	76.4	Blaine city (pt.) -----	—	—	—	—	—
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION						Maplewood city -----	30 954	44.9	17.3	689. —	1 789.2
Albert Lea city -----	18 310	24.7	9.6	741.3	1 907.3	Mounds View city -----	12 541	10.7	4.1	1 172.1	3 058.8
Austin city -----	21 207	25.1	9.7	872.8	2 259.5	New Brighton city -----	22 207	17.2	6.6	1 291.1	3 364.7
Faribault city -----	17 085	30.0	11.6	569.5	1 472.8	North St. Paul city -----	12 376	7.5	2.9	1 650.1	4 267.6
Mankato city (pt.) -----	31 448	29.3	11.3	1 074.0	2 784.8	Oakdale city (pt.) -----	10 879	11.7	4.5	929.8	2 417.6
Northfield city -----	14 684	15.9	6.1	923.5	2 407.2	Roseville city -----	33 485	34.3	13.2	976.2	2 536.7
North Mankato city (pt.) -----						St. Paul city -----	272 235	136.7	52.8	1 991.5	5 156.0
Watonwan city -----	19 386	24.8	9.6	781.7	2 019.4	Shoreview city -----	24 587	29.0	11.2	847.8	2 195.3
Red Wing city -----	15 134	90.3	34.9	167.6	433.6	South St. Paul city (pt.) -----	10 401	6.8	2.6	1 529.6	4 000.4
Rochester city -----	70 745	76.3	29.5	927.2	2 398.1	Vadnais Heights city -----	11 041	18.9	7.3	584.2	1 512.5
Winona city -----	25 399	30.7	11.9	827.3	2 134.4	West St. Paul city -----	19 248	13.0	5.0	1 480.6	3 849.6
District 2 -----	546 887	41 754.5	16 121.4	13.1	33.9	White Bear Lake city (pt.) -----	24 288	21.0	8.1	1 56.6	2 998.5
						Woodbury city (pt.) -----	16 477	67.3	26.0	244.8	633.7
COUNTY							546 887	269.1	103.9	2 032.3	5 263.6
Big Stone County -----	6 285	1 287.2	497.0	4.9	12.6	District 5 -----					
Brown County -----	24 984	1 582.2	610.9	17.1	44.2	Eagan city (pt.) -----	30 954	—	.5	—	—
Carver County -----	47 915	1 924.9	357.1	51.8	134.2	Maplewood city -----	12 541	44.9	17.3	689. —	1 789.2
Chippewa County -----	13 228	1 509.5	582.8	8.8	22.7	Mounds View city -----	22 207	10.7	4.1	1 172.1	3 058.8
Cottonwood County -----	12 694	1 657.6	640.0	7.7	19.8	New Brighton city -----	12 376	17.2	6.6	1 291.1	3 364.7
Hennepin County (pt.) -----	5 157	70.8	27.3	72.8	188.9	North St. Paul city -----	10 879	11.7	4.5	929.8	2 417.6
Jackson County -----	11 677	1 818.0	701.9	6.4	16.6	Oakdale city (pt.) -----	33 485	34.3	13.2	976.2	2 536.7
Kondi扬y County -----	38 761	2 062.2	796.2	18.8	48.7	Roseville city -----	272 235	136.7	52.8	1 991.5	5 156.0
Lac qui Parle County -----	8 924	1 981.1	764.9	4.5	11.7	Shoreview city -----	24 587	29.0	11.2	847.8	2 195.3
Lincoln County -----	6 890	1 391.0	537.1	5.0	12.8	South St. Paul city (pt.) -----	10 401	6.8	2.6	1 529.6	4 000.4
Lyon County -----	24 789	1 849.9	714.2	13.4	34.7	Vadnais Heights city -----	11 041	18.9	7.3	584.2	1 512.5
McLeod County -----	32 030	1 274.1	491.9	25.1	65.1	West St. Paul city -----	19 248	13.0	5.0	1 480.6	3 849.6
Marion County -----	22 914	1 837.3	709.4	12.5	32.3	White Bear Lake city (pt.) -----	24 288	21.0	8.1	1 56.6	2 998.5
Meeker County -----	20 846	1 576.2	608.6	13.2	34.3	Woodbury city (pt.) -----	16 477	67.3	26.0	244.8	633.7
Murray County -----	9 660	1 824.6	704.5	5.3	13.7						
Nicollet County -----	28 076	1 853.0	715.5	10.8	28.1	PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION					
Pipestone County -----	10 491	1 206.7	465.3	8.7	22.5	Brooklyn Center city (pt.) -----	28 887	20.6	7.9	1 402.3	3 656.6
Redwood County -----	17 254	2 278.9	879.9	7.6	19.6	Crystal City -----	23 788	14.9	5.7	1 596.5	4 173.3
Renville County -----	17 673	2 545.9	983.0	6.9	18.0	Edina city (pt.) -----	3 010	1.6	.6	1 881.3	5 016.7
Rock County -----	9 806	1 250.0	482.6	7.8	20.3	Golden Valley city -----	20 971	26.5	10.2	791.4	2 056.0
Scott County (pt.) -----	38 087	558.5	215.7	68.2	176.6	Hopkins city -----	16 534	10.6	4.1	1 559.8	4 032.7
Sibley County -----	14 366	1 524.6	588.7	9.4	24.4	Minneapolis city -----	368 383	142.3	54.9	2 588.6	6 710.1
Swift County -----	10 724	1 925.8	743.6	5.6	14.4	New Hope city -----	21 853	13.2	5.1	655.5	4 284.9
Watonwan County -----	11 682	1 125.4	434.5	10.4	26.9	Robbinsdale city -----	14 376	7.2	.8	1 994.5	5 141.4
Wright County (pt.) -----	68 192	1 704.2	658.0	40.0	103.6	St. Louis Park city -----	43 787	27.7	10.7	1 580.8	4 092.2
Yellow Medicine County -----	11 684	1 963.2	758.0	6.0	15.4						
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION						District 6 -----	546 888	2 613.0	1 008.9	209.3	542.1
Chanhassen city (pt.) -----	11 732	53.3	20.6	220.1	569.5	Anoka city -----	243 641	1 098.1	424.0	221.9	574.6
Chaska city -----	11 339	35.5	13.7	319.4	827.1	Hebron Park city -----	221 151	769.1	296.9	287.5	744.9
Fairmont city -----	11 265	37.3	14.4	302.0	782.3	Columbia Heights city -----	3 964	56.1	21.7	70.7	182.7
Hutchinson city -----	11 523	14.0	5.4	823.1	2 133.9	Coon Rapids city -----	77 614	682.3	263.4	113.8	294.7
Mankato city (pt.) -----	9	7	3	12.9	50.0	Erikville city (pt.) -----	518	7.3	2.8	71.0	185.0
Marshall city -----	12 023	19.0	7.3	638.8	1 627.0	Farley city -----	28 335	26.2	10.1	1 081.5	2 805.4
New Ulm city -----	13 132	22.2	8.6	591.5	1 527.0	Maple Grove city -----	38 736	85.1	32.8	455.2	1 181.0
North Mankato city (pt.) -----	10 164	10.2	3.9	996.5	2 606.2	Oakdale city (pt.) -----	7 495	14.0	5.4	535.4	1 388.0
Prior Lake city -----	11 482	33.9	13.1	338.7	876.5	Plymouth city -----	50 889	85.3	32.9	596.6	1 546.8
Shakopee city -----	11 739	68.5	26.4	171.4	444.7	Ramsey city -----	12 408	74.6	28.8	166.3	430.8
Willmar city -----	17 531	27.6	10.7	635.2	1 638.4	Stillwater city -----	13 882	14.0	5.4	991.6	2 570.7
District 3 -----	546 888	1 539.8	594.5	355.2	919.9	White Bear Lake city (pt.) -----	416	.2	.1	2 080.0	4 160.0
							546 888	68 070.5	26 282.1	8.0	20.8
COUNTY						District 7 -----					
Oakdale County (pt.) -----	238 083	895.2	345.6	266.0	688.9	COUNTY					
Hennepin County (pt.) -----	259 236	332.7	128.5	779.2	2 017.4	Becker County -----	27 881	3 394.2	1 310.5	8.2	21.3
Scott County (pt.) -----	12 760	101.9	39.4	125.2	323.9	Bemidji County -----	34 384	6 488.9	2 505.4	5.3	13.7
Washington County (pt.) -----	36 809	209.9	81.1	175.4	543.9	Benton County (pt.) -----	14 722	13.7	5.3	1 074.6	2 777.7
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION						Clay County -----	50 422	2 707.3	1 045.3	18.6	48.2
Apple Valley city -----	34 598	44.9	17.3	770.6	1 999.9	Cleaveland County -----	8 309	2 576.4	994.8	3.2	8.4
Bloomington city -----	86 335	92.0	35.5	938.4	2 432.0	Douglas County -----	28 674	1 642.9	634.3	17.5	45.2
Burnsville city -----	51 288	64.4	24.9	796.4	2 059.8	Grant County -----	6 246	1 415.3	546.5	4.4	11.4
Chanhassen city (pt.) -----	—	.6	.2	—	—	Kittson County -----	14 939	2 389.4	922.6	6.3	16.2
Cottage Grove city -----	22 935	88.0	34.0	260.6	674.6	Lake of the Woods County -----	4 076	3 358.5	1 296.7	1.2	3.1

Table 5. Land Area and Population Density: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]		Land area		Persons per --		State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]		Land area		Persons per --				
		All persons	Square kilo- meters	Square miles	Square kilometer			All persons	Square kilo- meters	Square miles	Square kilometer			
District 7—Con.														
COUNTY—Con.														
Mahonen County	5 044	1 440.5	556.2	3.5	9.1	Aitkin County	12 425	4 712.2	1 819.4	2.6	6.8			
Marshall County	10 993	4 590.2	1 772.3	2.4	6.2	Benton County (pt.)	15 463	1 043.8	403.0	14.8	38.4			
Morrison County (pt.)	22 721	1 753.7	677.1	13.0	33.6	Carlton County	29 259	2 288.4	860.4	13.1	34.0			
Norman County	7 975	2 269.6	876.3	3.5	9.1	Cass County	21 791	5 225.8	2 017.7	4.2	10.8			
Other Toll County	50 714	5 127.8	1 979.8	9.9	25.6	Chisago County	38 521	1 081.8	417.7	28.2	73.1			
Pennington County	13 306	1 596.9	616.6	8.3	21.6	Cook County	3 868	3 757.4	1 450.7	1.0	2.7			
Polk County	32 498	5 103.6	1 970.5	6.4	16.5	Crow Wing County	44 249	2 581.4	996.7	17.1	44.4			
Pope County	10 745	1 735.8	670.2	6.2	16.0	Isanti County	25 921	1 372.2	439.1	22.8	59.0			
Red Lake County	4 525	1 120.0	432.4	4.0	10.5	Itasca County	40 863	6 903.1	2 665.3	5.9	15.3			
Roseau County	15 026	4 306.0	1 662.6	3.5	9.0	Kanabec County	12 802	1 359.6	525.0	9.4	24.4			
Stearns County	118 791	3 482.5	1 344.6	34.1	88.3	Koochiching County	16 299	8 035.2	3 102.4	2.0	5.3			
Stevens County	10 634	1 455.8	561.1	7.3	18.9	Lake County	10 415	5 437.4	2 099.4	1.9	5.0			
Todd County	23 363	2 439.9	942.1	9.6	24.8	Mille Lacs County	18 670	1 487.9	574.5	12.5	32.5			
Trooper County	4 463	1 487.0	574.1	9.0	7.8	Morrison County (pt.)	6 883	1 158.9	447.4	5.9	15.4			
Wadeau County	13 154	1 386.8	535.5	9.5	24.6	Pine County	21 264	3 654.9	1 411.2	5.8	15.1			
Wilkin County	7 516	1 946.3	751.5	3.9	10.0	St. Louis County	198 213	16 124.5	6 225.7	12.3	31.8			
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Bemidji city	11 245	28.9	11.1	389.1	1 013.1	Brainerd city	12 353	17.8	6.9	694.0	1 790.3			
Fergus Falls city	12 362	25.2	9.7	490.6	1 274.4	Cloquet city	10 885	91.3	35.2	119.2	309.2			
Moorhead city	32 295	26.1	10.1	1 237.4	3 197.5	Duluth city	85 493	175.1	67.6	488.3	1 264.7			
St. Cloud city (pt.)	43 566	32.1	12.4	1 357.2	3 513.4	Elk River city (pt.)	7 179	54.4	21.0	132.0	341.9			
District 8	546 887	67 004.2	25 870.3	8.2	21.1	Grand Rapids township	11 613	87.4	33.7	132.9	344.6			
						Hibbing city	18 046	470.6	181.7	36.3	99.3			
						St. Cloud city (pt.)	5 246	5.5	2.1	953.8	2 498.1			

Table 6. Selected Population Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas: 1990

(For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text)

Congressional District American Indian Area		American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut													
		All persons	Total	Female	Age										
					Under 5 years	16 years and over	18 years and over	18 to 20 years	21 to 24 years	25 to 44 years	45 to 54 years	55 to 59 years	60 to 64 years	65 years and over	Median age
District 1-----		546 887	1 400	670	163	930	884	113	121	440	102	31	23	54	23.2
AMERICAN INDIAN RESERVATION AND TRUST LAND															
All areas -----		60	56	28	6	37	37	2	7	15	6	1	1	5	25.0
Prairie Island Community, MN -----		60	56	28	6	37	37	2	7	15	6	1	1	5	25.0
District 2-----		546 887	2 009	1 054	261	1 240	1 158	129	133	591	148	35	42	80	21.8
AMERICAN INDIAN RESERVATION AND TRUST LAND															
All areas -----		511	421	211	68	257	245	24	21	110	35	11	17	27	23.2
Lower Sioux Community, MN -----		259	225	109	40	126	122	17	11	55	20	6	5	8	19.5
Shakopee Community, MN -----		203	153	76	26	101	93	4	9	44	13	5	6	12	26.3
Upper Sioux Community, MN -----		49	43	26	2	30	30	3	1	11	2	—	6	7	34.2
District 7-----		546 888	12 091	6 005	1 626	7 334	6 852	638	734	3 376	856	342	280	626	21.9
AMERICAN INDIAN RESERVATION AND TRUST LAND															
All areas -----		13 800	6 818	3 361	882	4 096	3 821	317	357	1 819	473	222	202	431	22.1
Leech Lake Reservation, MN (pt.) -----		1 372	454	223	58	281	260	23	27	120	38	16	12	24	21.8
Minnesota Chippewa Trust Lands, MN (pt.) -----		4	3	1	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	76.3
Red Lake Reservation, MN (pt.) -----		3 697	3 602	1 773	504	2 126	1 975	195	210	946	217	125	102	180	20.7
White Earth Reservation, MN -----		8 727	2 759	1 364	320	1 686	1 583	99	120	753	218	81	88	224	24.5
District 8-----		546 887	11 538	5 793	1 423	7 199	6 762	572	731	3 371	889	307	278	614	23.3
AMERICAN INDIAN RESERVATION AND TRUST LAND															
All areas -----		12 015	5 177	2 620	726	3 027	2 867	225	281	1 381	377	145	134	324	21.8
Bois Forte (Nett Lake) Reservation, MN -----		358	346	167	38	216	209	21	20	99	25	11	10	23	23.6
Oeer Creek Reservation, MN -----		186	6	4	—	6	5	1	—	1	1	—	—	2	40.0
Fond du Loc Reservation, MN -----		3 229	1 106	528	172	613	586	47	62	311	92	22	13	39	20.1
Grond Portage Reservation, MN -----		306	207	111	25	143	139	5	7	73	28	7	7	12	31.8
Leech Lake Reservation, MN (pt.) -----		7 297	2 936	1 517	416	1 693	1 597	121	155	764	194	79	83	201	21.3
Mille Lacs Reservation, MN -----		470	428	220	58	267	251	27	29	94	25	21	12	43	21.9
Minnesota Chippewa Trust Lands, MN (pt.) -----		39	25	10	—	18	16	2	3	6	4	—	—	1	21.8
Red Lake Reservation, MN (pt.) -----		2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sandy Lake Reservation, MN -----		37	36	22	4	22	21	1	2	11	1	4	1	1	25.0
Vermillion Lake Reservation, MN -----		91	87	41	13	49	43	—	3	22	7	1	8	2	17.9

Table 7. General Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	District 5	District 6	District 7	District 8
HOUSING UNITS									
All housing units.....	1 848 445	213 080	220 309	213 774	225 769	250 274	196 020	247 187	282 032
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER									
Occupied housing units.....	1 647 853	201 192	200 982	203 897	213 928	235 257	187 782	198 870	205 945
Owner-occupied housing units.....	1 183 673	151 456	155 107	151 934	155 478	128 826	149 962	148 704	162 204
White.....	1 158 606	150 363	154 324	148 558	130 096	121 406	147 370	146 512	159 967
Black.....	9 634	150 57	74	1 070	2 476	4 944	688	70	202
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	6 085	196	302	251	457	762	519	1 815	1 783
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	7 101	508	226	1 760	1 701	1 377	1 170	180	179
Other race.....	2 227	239	171	295	748	337	235	127	75
Hispanic origin (any race).....	6 559	687	508	971	1 899	1 042	755	384	313
Renter-occupied housing units.....	464 180	49 736	45 875	51 963	78 450	106 431	37 820	50 166	43 739
White.....	421 116	48 100	44 926	49 321	67 244	86 010	35 927	47 935	41 653
Block.....	21 547	261	88	1 436	5 312	12 975	1 073	172	230
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	8 083	190	237	239	961	3 074	310	1 502	1 570
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	10 097	864	243	743	3 828	3 579	373	261	186
Other race.....	3 337	321	381	204	1 105	793	137	296	100
Hispanic origin (any race).....	7 480	654	665	577	2 397	1 893	395	649	250
ROOMS									
All housing units.....	1 848 445	213 080	220 309	213 774	225 769	250 274	196 020	247 187	282 032
1 or 2 rooms.....	93 808	7 862	6 222	6 717	13 503	25 697	4 881	11 603	17 323
3 or 4 rooms.....	486 855	48 314	47 098	48 720	70 148	80 658	39 855	68 761	83 301
5 or 6 rooms.....	661 386	77 545	82 383	66 005	78 398	86 728	64 180	92 576	113 571
7 or 8 rooms.....	412 404	55 147	59 366	55 529	44 295	40 998	55 386	51 916	49 767
9 or more rooms.....	193 992	24 212	25 240	36 803	19 425	16 193	31 718	22 331	18 070
PERSONS PER ROOM									
Owner-occupied housing units.....	1 183 673	151 456	155 107	151 934	135 478	128 826	149 962	148 704	162 206
1.00 or less.....	1 168 219	149 731	153 424	150 557	133 805	127 396	148 106	145 974	159 226
1.01 to 1.50.....	12 274	1 366	1 395	1 070	1 218	1 014	1 479	2 315	2 417
1.51 or more.....	3 180	359	288	307	455	416	377	415	563
Mean.....	.43	.42	.42	.41	.42	.39	.44	.44	.45
Renter-occupied housing units.....	464 180	49 736	45 875	51 963	78 450	106 431	37 820	50 166	43 739
1.00 or less.....	445 508	48 241	44 680	50 599	74 054	100 929	36 316	48 333	42 356
1.01 to 1.50.....	10 804	961	842	820	2 220	2 740	929	1 311	981
1.51 or more.....	7 868	534	353	544	2 176	2 762	575	522	402
Mean.....	.52	.49	.48	.50	.55	.53	.54	.52	.51
VACANCY STATUS									
Vacant housing units.....	200 592	11 888	19 327	9 877	11 841	15 017	8 238	48 317	76 087
For sale only.....	17 983	1 732	2 575	2 418	1 968	1 934	1 986	2 744	2 626
For rent.....	39 916	2 969	3 905	4 922	6 909	9 085	3 488	4 391	4 247
Rented or sold, not occupied.....	9 811	1 156	1 262	970	939	1 082	699	1 677	2 026
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use.....	105 122	3 324	7 171	639	523	516	1 263	32 016	59 670
For migrant workers.....	537	24	171	2	7	3	3	301	26
Other vacant.....	27 223	2 683	4 243	926	1 495	2 397	799	7 188	7 492
UNITS IN STRUCTURE									
All housing units.....	1 848 445	213 080	220 309	213 774	225 769	250 274	196 020	247 187	282 032
1, detached.....	1 230 561	154 522	170 664	130 764	122 700	122 106	138 281	179 569	211 955
1, attached.....	69 267	3 532	3 698	19 836	11 886	9 563	15 297	2 872	2 583
2.....	69 892	8 976	5 930	1 995	13 273	22 711	3 072	5 652	8 283
3 or 4.....	45 455	7 737	4 444	3 494	7 215	9 869	2 809	4 493	5 394
5 to 9.....	45 190	6 131	5 259	4 332	7 544	9 308	2 884	4 919	4 813
10 to 19.....	79 489	6 101	6 482	8 004	18 085	21 816	5 693	8 506	4 802
20 to 49.....	97 398	6 525	6 006	15 343	18 429	23 238	11 383	9 455	7 019
50 or more.....	99 588	4 288	2 473	24 681	21 020	29 362	9 837	3 652	4 275
Mobile home or trailer.....	90 864	12 676	12 669	4 203	3 957	294	5 853	24 516	26 696
Other.....	20 741	2 592	2 684	1 122	1 660	2 007	911	3 553	6 212
VALUE									
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	894 345	107 396	107 463	130 250	115 116	108 922	128 216	92 315	104 667
Less than \$20,000.....	35 909	4 632	12 743	140	282	228	142	9 343	8 399
\$20,000 to \$39,999.....	98 820	19 927	22 710	391	1 928	2 038	611	22 372	28 843
\$40,000 to \$59,999.....	156 148	31 203	24 085	3 304	14 366	17 753	7 266	27 778	30 393
\$60,000 to \$74,999.....	167 825	22 547	17 046	14 688	26 792	29 210	24 322	16 540	16 680
\$75,000 to \$99,999.....	228 526	17 531	17 740	45 947	37 959	36 601	49 402	10 649	12 697
\$100,000 to \$149,999.....	138 209	8 354	9 202	40 944	23 529	15 739	30 536	4 270	5 635
\$150,000 to \$199,999.....	38 579	2 097	2 372	13 139	5 738	3 960	8 942	930	1 401
\$200,000 to \$249,999.....	144 251	642	746	5 238	2 298	1 439	3 262	250	376
\$250,000 to \$299,999.....	6 840	273	379	2 566	1 099	730	1 536	108	149
\$300,000 or more.....	9 238	190	440	3 893	1 125	1 224	2 197	75	94
Median (dollars).....	74 000	58 700	55 100	100 600	84 300	78 600	91 100	50 300	49 300
CONTRACT RENT									
Specified renter-occupied housing units.....	444 700	45 354	39 794	51 402	78 093	106 006	37 065	45 960	41 026
Less than \$150.....	46 042	5 893	7 938	1 712	5 011	8 054	1 442	8 475	7 477
\$150 to \$199.....	27 739	4 500	5 273	686	2 424	3 605	547	5 730	4 974
\$200 to \$249.....	30 205	5 756	5 449	692	2 409	3 462	649	5 944	5 844
\$250 to \$299.....	35 215	6 588	4 874	732	4 323	5 821	992	5 938	5 947
\$300 to \$399.....	93 639	10 995	7 174	4 305	19 137	26 950	6 446	10 533	8 099
\$400 to \$599.....	144 432	7 690	5 727	25 001	33 887	41 956	19 531	5 523	5 117
\$600 to \$749.....	37 745	1 109	695	12 109	7 015	10 086	5 398	637	696
\$750 to \$999.....	12 804	422	216	4 184	2 247	3 587	1 229	427	492
\$1,000 or more.....	3 480	324	73	1 125	572	1 059	143	86	98
No cash rent.....	13 399	2 077	2 375	856	1 068	1 386	688	2 667	2 282
Median (dollars).....	384	292	251	540	423	416	474	263	259

Table 8. Structural and Vacancy Characteristics: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	All housing units								Occupied housing units			Vacant housing units			
	Total	Units in structure							Mobile home, trailer, other	Mean number of rooms	With 1,01 or more persons per room	Total	For sea- sonal, recrea- tion- al, or occasional use		
		1 unit, de- tached	1 unit, at- tached	2 to 4 units	5 to 9 units	10 or more units							Total	Home- owner vacan- cy rate	Rental va- cancy rate
The State -----	1 848 445	1 230 561	69 267	115 347	45 190	276 475	111 605	5.7	1 647 853	34 126	200 592	105 122	1.5	7.9	
District 1 -----	213 080	154 522	3 532	16 713	6 131	16 914	15 268	5.9	201 192	3 220	11 888	3 324	1.1	5.6	
COUNTY															
Blue Earth County -----	20 358	12 576	238	2 101	974	2 677	1 792	5.7	19 277	439	1 081	258	1.1	5.1	
Dakota County (pt.) -----	2 474	2 220	34	66	8	2	144	6.8	2 398	39	76	22	.7	4.3	
Dodge County -----	5 771	4 607	45	180	129	320	490	6.3	5 538	82	233	15	1.0	7.0	
Faribault County -----	7 416	6 295	63	396	123	265	274	6.2	6 772	64	644	61	1.8	10.8	
Fillmore County -----	8 356	6 827	63	473	130	250	613	6.2	7 822	138	534	109	1.2	4.9	
Freeborn County -----	13 783	10 704	194	1 109	279	893	604	5.8	13 029	142	754	72	1.3	7.9	
Goodhue County -----	15 936	11 479	235	1 326	328	1 232	1 336	6.0	15 198	160	738	252	1.0	4.5	
Houston County -----	7 257	5 739	42	400	157	287	632	6.0	6 844	100	413	84	1.1	6.7	
Le Sueur County -----	9 785	7 880	114	389	130	422	850	6.0	8 468	130	1 317	842	1.3	5.8	
Mower County -----	15 831	12 493	143	1 087	364	1 092	652	5.7	15 028	179	803	30	1.4	7.3	
Olmsted County -----	41 603	26 747	1 494	4 031	1 841	4 875	2 615	6.0	40 058	710	1 545	137	1.1	5.0	
Rice County -----	17 520	12 226	324	1 248	463	1 657	1 602	5.9	16 347	304	1 173	575	.9	5.3	
Scott County (pt.) -----	2 304	2 211	11	33	1	3	45	7.0	2 206	34	98	45	9	6.5	
Steele County -----	11 840	8 875	148	950	284	912	671	6.1	11 342	145	498	101	9	4.1	
Wabasha County -----	8 205	6 190	64	388	169	249	1 145	6.0	7 286	112	919	552	1.4	9.0	
Waseca County -----	7 011	5 484	62	400	149	487	429	6.2	6 649	73	362	80	1.1	4.4	
Winona County -----	17 630	11 969	258	2 136	602	1 291	1 374	5.7	16 930	369	700	89	.9	4.4	
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION															
Albert Lea City -----	7 930	5 476	137	1 007	220	800	290	5.4	7 533	98	397	17	1.4	8.7	
Austin city -----	9 798	7 184	115	940	305	971	283	5.4	9 347	109	451	11	1.5	8.1	
Faribault city -----	6 618	4 098	90	778	269	681	702	5.6	6 392	117	226	6	1.1	4.4	
Montako city (pt.) -----	11 685	5 465	164	1 836	789	2 501	930	5.2	11 217	320	468	24	1.1	4.7	
Northfield city -----	4 288	2 303	212	378	179	947	269	5.7	4 110	76	178	11	.8	7.0	
North Mankato city (pt.) -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Owatonna city -----	7 578	5 223	128	815	268	847	297	5.9	7 382	87	196	6	.8	3.9	
Red Wing city -----	6 176	3 955	135	832	151	839	264	5.6	5 973	59	203	14	1.1	4.1	
Rochester city -----	28 981	16 656	1 381	3 650	1 696	4 664	914	5.7	27 913	523	1 048	75	1.2	4.8	
Winona city -----	9 662	5 852	191	1 833	396	1 168	242	5.3	9 334	169	348	14	.7	4.4	
District 2 -----	220 309	170 664	3 698	10 374	5 259	14 961	15 353	6.0	200 982	2 878	19 327	7 171	1.6	7.8	
COUNTY															
Big Stone County -----	3 192	2 574	18	89	68	146	297	5.9	2 463	31	729	402	4.0	13.4	
Brown County -----	10 814	8 473	73	741	233	623	671	6.1	10 321	101	493	29	1.3	6.5	
Cover County -----	17 449	12 173	1 019	761	602	1 609	1 285	6.4	16 601	231	848	79	1.6	9.3	
Chippewa County -----	5 755	4 623	68	272	150	352	290	5.9	5 245	44	510	48	2.6	8.5	
Cottonwood County -----	5 495	4 684	63	213	79	293	163	6.1	5 060	42	435	16	2.6	8.5	
Hennepin County (pt.) -----	1 974	1 627	35	51	14	214	33	6.7	1 860	17	114	53	7.1	7.1	
Jackson County -----	5 121	4 433	31	187	116	187	167	6.2	4 560	61	561	100	2.2	10.1	
Kondiyohi County -----	16 669	12 030	182	1 162	412	1 404	1 479	5.7	14 298	296	2 371	1 697	1.5	5.3	
Long Lake City Parcile -----	3 955	3 392	18	120	41	196	188	6.3	3 505	28	450	46	2.6	10.1	
Lincoln County -----	3 050	2 649	16	60	108	68	149	6.1	2 704	20	346	61	2.0	7.5	
Lyon County -----	9 675	6 992	84	533	318	1 235	513	5.9	9 073	101	602	14	1.7	9.2	
McLeod County -----	12 391	8 978	286	736	330	1 142	919	6.0	11 815	160	576	35	1.1	7.6	
Martin County -----	9 847	7 963	70	558	295	569	392	6.0	9 129	72	718	96	1.5	8.3	
Meeker County -----	9 139	7 219	73	416	136	358	937	5.9	7 651	166	1 488	1 020	1.8	6.3	
Murray County -----	4 611	3 966	16	97	42	135	355	5.9	3 758	40	853	519	1.9	7.6	
Nicollet County -----	9 963	6 849	219	828	356	882	829	6.1	9 478	98	485	150	1.0	5.1	
Nobles County -----	8 094	6 614	68	405	148	522	337	5.9	7 683	128	411	25	1.6	6.4	
Pipestone County -----	4 387	3 702	39	178	101	198	169	5.8	4 078	57	309	16	2.1	8.8	
Redwood County -----	7 144	6 003	63	236	126	372	344	6.2	6 554	77	590	38	1.7	9.9	
Renville County -----	7 442	6 249	42	164	176	284	527	6.2	6 790	90	652	66	1.8	10.3	
Rock County -----	3 963	3 247	24	163	149	207	173	6.1	3 754	42	209	9	1.1	7.5	
Scott County (pt.) -----	13 721	9 691	615	838	351	1 290	936	6.2	13 042	240	579	101	1.5	8.5	
Sibley County -----	5 625	4 771	35	248	98	142	331	6.3	5 323	61	302	12	1.2	7.6	
Swift County -----	4 795	3 962	22	154	99	287	271	5.9	4 268	36	527	70	2.2	9.7	
Watonwan County -----	4 886	3 957	39	251	179	223	237	6.0	4 530	92	356	51	2.1	7.1	
Wright County (pt.) -----	26 169	19 596	438	756	457	1 779	3 143	5.9	22 832	500	3 337	2 404	1.3	7.0	
Yellow Medicine County -----	4 983	4 247	42	157	75	244	218	6.2	4 607	47	376	14	1.5	9.0	
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION															
Chanhassen city (pt.) -----	4 249	3 316	345	77	60	429	22	7.0	4 016	49	233	28	1.8	14.4	
Chaska city -----	4 476	2 060	498	255	243	646	774	5.6	4 212	78	264	7	2.6	10.0	
Fairmont city -----	4 989	3 598	46	488	219	471	167	5.7	4 717	37	272	23	1.5	8.1	
Hutchinson city -----	4 764	2 743	195	456	158	853	359	5.6	4 483	57	281	8	1.5	9.2	
Montako city (pt.) -----	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	8.0	3	—	—	—	—	—	
Morshall city -----	4 692	2 681	58	383	209	1 101	260	5.5	4 443	46	249	8	1.2	8.2	
New Ulm city -----	5 379	3 880	43	516	136	407	397	5.8	5 199	49	180	15	1.1	4.3	
North Montako city (pt.) -----	3 930	2 462	131	393	144	535	265	6.0	3 823	40	107	7	.8	4.7	
Prior Lake city -----	4 177	3 290	230	198	63	325	71	6.6	3 901	52	276	79	1.8	11.9	
Shakopee city -----	4 340	2 777	316	316	162	672	97	5.9	4 163	88	177	5	.9	7.7	
Willmar city -----	6 985	4 015	101	949	276	1 202	442	5.4	6 678	202	307	23	1.4	5.3	
District 3 -----	213 774	130 764	19 836	5 489	4 332	48 028	5 325	6.2	203 897	2 741	9 877	639	1.6	8.7	
COUNTY															
Osceola County (pt.) -----	87 275	51 869	9 959	2 960	1 983	16 330	4 174	6.3	83 505	1 385	3 770	176	1.9	7.1	
Hennepin County (pt.) -----	110 006	65 306	8 841	1 997	2 080	30 851	931	6.1	104 497	1 102	5 509	431	1.3	9.4	
Scott County (pt.) -----	4 277	3 615	207	121	23	287	24	6.8	4 119	68	158	2	1.5	12.3	
Washington County (pt.) -----	12 216	9 974	829	411	246	560	196	6.6	11 776	186	440	30	1.1	14.5	
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION															
Apple Valley city -----	11 538	7 820	1 916	161	114	933	594	7.0	11 145	139	393	8	2.0	3.5	
Bloomington city -----	35 815	20 982	3 127	650	512	10 054	490	5.9	34 488	485	1 327	92	.9	6.8	
Burnsville city -----	20 244	9 538	2 873	402	506	6 089	836	6.2	19 127	309	1 117	69	2.2	8.5	
Chanhassen city (pt.) -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Cottage Grove city -----	7 105	6 381	246	110	32	279	57	7.0	6 856	90	249	5	.7	26.2	

Table 8. Structural and Vacancy Characteristics: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	All housing units							Occupied housing units		Vacant housing units				
	Units in structure							Mobile home, trailer, other	Mean number of rooms	With 1.01 or more persons per room	For sec- ondary, recreational, or occasional use			
	Total	1 unit, de- tached	1 unit, at- tached	2 to 4 units	5 to 9 units	10 or more units	Total			Total	Total	Home- owner vo- cancy rate	Rental vo- cancy rate	
District 3—Con.														
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION—Con.														
Eagan city	18 450	9 528	2 961	394	488	4 992	87	6.1	17 427	295	1 023	35	2.7	8.5
Eden Prairie city	15 405	8 543	2 394	400	650	3 384	34	6.6	14 447	139	958	22	2.3	11.7
Edina city (pt.)	19 773	11 271	1 051	230	344	6 722	155	6.4	18 677	79	1 096	194	1.3	8.7
Hastings city	5 547	3 492	167	706	113	762	307	5.9	5 403	88	144	6	.7	4.7
Inver Grove Heights city	8 149	4 511	805	209	93	1 640	891	5.9	7 803	142	346	8	2.5	6.6
Lakeville city	8 105	5 890	534	158	258	189	1 076	6.7	7 851	141	254	21	1.4	6.5
Minnetonka city (pt.)	20 119	12 294	1 787	293	196	5 459	90	6.4	18 687	130	1 432	72	1.7	17.6
Richfield city	16 094	10 366	350	316	330	4 586	146	5.3	15 551	255	543	14	.9	6.1
South St. Paul city (pt.)	4 103	2 494	117	555	233	632	72	5.1	3 965	83	138	5	.9	4.6
Woodbury city (pt.)	1 373	689	543	58	63	11	9	6.7	1 314	10	59	—	4.1	4.4
District 4	225 769	122 700	11 886	20 488	7 544	57 534	5 617	5.4	213 928	6 069	11 841	523	1.4	8.1
COUNTY														
Oakton County (pt.)	12 958	7 589	445	839	295	3 716	74	5.3	12 390	187	568	22	.9	8.5
Ramsey County	201 016	108 056	9 613	19 418	6 824	52 417	4 688	5.4	190 500	5 731	10 516	487	1.5	7.7
Washington County (pt.)	11 795	7 055	1 828	231	425	1 401	855	6.2	11 038	151	757	14	1.6	18.9
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Blaine city (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maplewood city	12 120	7 296	1 013	261	129	2 545	876	5.7	11 496	164	624	25	1.7	10.7
Mounds View city	4 885	2 771	149	192	121	1 062	590	5.6	4 702	96	183	2	1.2	7.6
New Brighton city	8 811	4 801	613	144	48	2 808	397	5.9	8 523	130	288	17	.6	5.7
North St. Paul city	4 607	3 259	134	214	44	932	24	5.7	4 447	76	160	3	.8	8.8
Ookdale city (pt.)	4 072	2 706	656	81	91	518	20	5.9	3 919	64	153	4	1.5	7.1
Roseville city	14 216	8 369	549	119	202	4 795	182	5.6	13 562	153	654	25	.7	10.4
St. Paul city	117 583	57 572	3 501	17 589	5 292	32 450	1 179	5.0	110 249	4 409	7 334	270	1.8	7.7
Shoreview city	9 280	6 036	1 520	170	58	1 272	224	6.5	8 991	92	289	42	1.5	6.1
South St. Paul city (pt.)	4 191	3 122	150	425	68	393	33	5.7	3 949	64	242	5	.9	18.9
Vadnais Heights city	4 030	2 322	747	130	170	390	271	6.2	3 924	74	106	6	1.5	3.8
West St. Paul city	8 767	4 467	295	414	227	3 323	41	5.2	8 441	123	326	17	.9	5.8
White Bear Lake city (pt.)	9 295	6 324	416	283	157	2 064	51	5.9	8 902	129	393	45	.6	9.2
Woodbury city (pt.)	6 168	3 658	1 157	116	332	882	23	6.5	5 613	48	555	8	1.7	25.0
District 5	250 274	122 106	9 563	32 580	9 308	74 416	2 301	5.0	235 257	6 932	15 017	516	1.5	7.9
COUNTY														
Hennepin County (pt.)	250 274	122 106	9 563	32 580	9 308	74 416	2 301	5.0	235 257	6 932	15 017	516	1.5	7.9
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Brooklyn Center city (pt.)	11 713	7 351	953	247	293	2 817	52	5.5	11 226	254	487	15	.6	9.6
Crystal city	9 541	7 276	194	231	60	1 753	27	5.7	9 272	163	269	10	.7	7.5
Edina city (pt.)	1 210	1 026	29	42	16	94	3	7.1	1 183	2	27	6	.7	4.0
Golden Valley city	8 532	6 177	524	116	82	1 591	42	6.6	8 273	69	259	27	1.2	5.6
Hopkins city	8 572	2 366	751	399	966	3 917	173	4.5	7 973	197	599	19	1.8	7.5
Minneapolis city	172 666	75 753	5 190	30 572	6 955	52 496	1 700	4.8	160 682	5 727	11 984	382	1.9	8.1
New Hope city	8 795	4 585	289	221	136	3 533	31	5.5	8 507	165	288	13	.5	5.4
Robbinsdale city	6 155	4 348	310	314	37	1 094	52	5.5	6 008	67	147	—	.8	3.7
St. Louis Park city	20 678	11 514	1 267	388	723	6 689	97	5.3	19 925	273	753	42	.9	5.6
District 6	196 020	138 281	15 297	5 881	2 884	26 913	6 764	6.3	187 782	3 360	8 238	1 263	1.3	8.4
COUNTY														
Anoka County	85 519	60 403	5 665	2 764	1 603	10 128	4 956	6.1	82 437	1 781	3 082	372	1.1	8.2
Hennepin County (pt.)	81 329	55 065	8 422	1 622	1 780	14 443	997	6.4	77 446	1 213	3 883	404	1.7	9.4
Sherburne County (pt.)	1 351	1 009	67	47	12	147	69	6.4	1 286	30	65	1	2.6	9.5
Washington County (pt.)	27 637	21 642	1 143	1 444	474	2 195	739	6.4	26 432	335	1 205	486	.8	5.3
Wright County (pt.)	184	162	—	4	15	—	3	6.6	181	1	3	—	.7	6.5
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Andover city	4 519	4 300	113	79	4	2	21	7.4	4 430	76	89	3	1.4	4.6
Anoka city	6 799	3 572	247	517	424	1 967	72	5.4	6 394	193	405	11	.9	10.0
Blaine city (pt.)	13 176	8 387	1 347	185	106	766	2 385	6.1	12 825	315	351	6	1.2	10.1
Brooklyn Park city	21 265	11 752	3 070	425	145	5 791	82	5.9	20 386	520	879	23	1.3	7.6
Chomplin city	5 532	4 757	289	78	40	351	17	6.6	5 423	88	109	6	1.1	3.3
Columbus Heights city	7 975	5 133	501	738	298	1 244	61	5.4	7 766	123	209	6	1.0	4.0
Coon Rapids city	18 098	12 273	2 268	253	302	2 672	330	6.3	17 449	374	649	12	1.4	8.6
Elk River city (pt.)	1 351	1 009	67	47	12	147	69	6.4	1 286	30	65	1	2.6	9.5
Fridley city	11 418	6 637	693	530	349	2 779	430	5.7	10 909	235	509	17	.6	9.6
Maple Grove city	12 968	9 381	2 429	248	131	680	99	7.0	12 531	106	437	10	1.9	8.8
Ookdale city (pt.)	2 864	1 385	616	150	15	444	254	5.9	2 780	36	84	4	1.7	4.3
Plymouth city	19 616	11 831	2 044	262	259	5 069	151	6.5	18 341	222	1 255	70	2.3	13.2
Ramsey city	3 674	3 522	9	24	—	19	100	7.2	3 620	60	54	2	.8	5.2
Stillwater city	5 105	3 620	191	680	193	370	51	6.2	4 982	58	123	5	.9	2.8
White Bear Lake city (pt.)	170	109	—	—	56	5	5.6	168	—	2	—	—	—	1.7
District 7	247 187	179 569	2 872	10 145	4 919	21 613	28 069	5.6	198 870	4 563	48 317	32 016	1.8	8.0
COUNTY														
Becker County	15 563	11 851	129	494	201	780	2 108	5.6	10 477	308	5 086	4 152	2.2	8.0
Beltrami County	14 670	10 241	663	207	910	2 547	52	5.2	11 870	570	2 800	1 718	1.7	7.6
Benton County (pt.)	6 207	2 658	105	447	209	2 211	577	5.0	5 902	123	305	18	1.0	6.9
Clay County	18 546	11 683	648	1 245	526	3 065	1 379	5.7	17 490	444	1 056	71	1.2	5.8
Clearwater County	4 008	3 147	26	65	40	128	602	5.2	3 064	128	944	528	2.3	10.9
Douglas County	14 590	10 635	209	727	271	981	1 767	5.8	10 988	164	3 602	2 795	1.7	6.8
Grant County	3 178	2 586	9	96	49	122	316	6.0	2 454	29	724	382	2.8	13.6
Hubbard County	10 042	8 067	86	115	89	292	1 393	5.1	5 781	141	4 261	3 498	3.7	9.1
Kitson County	2 865	2 357	12	55	49	105	287	5.6	2 274	33	591	172	2.6	11.3
Lake of the Woods County	3 050	1 927	14	46	7	80	976	4.9	1 576	42	1 474	1 228	1.0	12.5

Table 8. Structural and Vacancy Characteristics: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	All housing units							Occupied housing units		Vacant housing units					
	Total	Units in structure						Mean number of rooms	With 1 or more persons per room	Total	For sea- sonal, recreational, or occasional use				
		1 unit, de- tached	1 unit, of- f detached	2 to 4 units	5 to 9 units	10 or more units	Mobile home, trailer, other				Home- owner va- cancy rate	Rental va- cancy rate			
District 7—Con.															
COUNTY—Con.															
Mahnomen County	2 505	1 724	11	66	15	76	613	5.3	1 805	71	700	472	1.8	8.4	
Mars Hill County	5 049	3 967	19	131	125	168	639	5.7	4 194	60	855	204	2.4	11.5	
Morrison County (pt.)	9 734	7 574	109	421	178	473	979	5.6	8 181	221	1 553	1 128	1.4	6.1	
Norman County	3 648	3 124	10	78	48	126	262	6.0	3 118	34	530	28	2.2	15.1	
Otter Tail County	29 295	22 876	176	879	517	1 405	3 442	5.7	19 510	271	9 785	8 013	2.1	7.1	
Pennington County	5 682	3 930	58	288	179	474	753	5.6	5 173	65	509	36	1.9	7.9	
Polk County	14 275	10 407	132	694	354	1 348	1 340	5.6	11 984	224	2 291	886	1.7	16.4	
Pope County	5 836	4 588	64	224	164	174	622	5.7	4 135	49	1 701	1 247	2.3	12.0	
Red Lake County	1 899	1 427	7	87	33	120	225	5.8	1 730	32	169	21	2.1	10.0	
Roseau County	6 236	4 079	50	101	58	338	1 610	5.5	5 415	155	821	463	1.1	5.7	
Stearns County	43 806	30 152	700	2 187	1 163	6 779	2 825	5.8	39 776	893	4 030	2 378	1.4	6.3	
Stevens County	4 108	3 056	26	231	94	479	222	5.8	3 823	122	285	48	1.3	5.1	
Todd County	11 234	8 733	89	326	117	425	1 544	5.6	8 589	209	2 645	1 932	2.3	7.3	
Traverse County	2 220	1 897	8	26	20	129	140	5.8	1 778	19	442	184	2.3	15.8	
Wadena County	5 801	4 479	54	307	101	232	628	5.6	4 978	107	823	392	2.7	7.1	
Wilkin County	3 140	2 404	19	146	105	193	273	6.0	2 805	49	335	22	1.4	14.9	
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION															
Bemidji city	4 412	2 554	56	473	135	817	377	5.0	4 079	120	333	55	2.4	5.7	
Fergus Falls city	5 385	3 288	60	517	294	1 016	210	5.4	5 080	48	305	12	1.4	6.9	
Moorhead city	11 511	6 192	588	1 047	437	2 677	570	5.5	11 063	317	448	14	1.2	5.4	
St. Cloud city (pt.)	17 114	8 231	395	1 574	698	5 727	489	5.1	16 267	334	847	36	1.0	6.9	
District 8	282 032	211 955	2 583	13 677	4 813	16 096	32 908	5.3	205 945	4 363	76 087	59 670	1.6	8.9	
COUNTY															
Aitkin County	12 934	9 730	33	161	211	290	2 509	5.1	5 126	105	7 808	6 701	3.5	16.9	
Benton County (pt.)	5 314	4 062	27	69	41	197	918	6.1	5 033	142	281	131	.8	3.7	
Carlton County	12 342	9 586	84	497	144	615	1 416	5.4	10 842	239	1 500	980	1.1	4.1	
Cass County	18 863	15 287	167	246	95	261	2 807	5.2	8 302	266	10 561	9 597	2.5	6.9	
Chisago County	11 946	9 402	204	347	162	638	1 193	5.9	10 551	192	1 395	894	1.0	5.9	
Cook County	3 312	3 416	213	82	57	108	436	4.3	1 632	37	2 890	2 053	3.9	53.9	
Crow Wing County	29 916	23 394	199	1 064	448	1 758	3 053	5.4	17 204	403	12 712	10 996	1.9	7.6	
Isanti County	9 693	7 772	113	397	105	557	749	5.9	8 810	210	883	582	9	3.7	
Itoacoatiara County	22 494	17 053	126	627	323	104	232	3 473	5.2	7 577	223	5 161	4 382	2.2	6.8
Konoebe County	6 098	4 317	25	133	57	223	1 343	5.4	4 753	116	1 345	974	2.2	8.6	
Koochiching County	7 825	5 661	81	287	123	402	1 271	4.9	6 025	174	1 800	1 335	1.7	6.2	
Lake County	6 776	5 227	29	275	105	216	924	4.7	4 242	69	2 534	1 874	2.2	24.4	
Mille Lacs County	9 065	6 542	83	331	170	421	1 518	5.4	6 911	204	2 154	1 642	1.8	9.2	
Morrison County (pt.)	2 700	2 268	11	36	7	32	346	5.7	2 218	84	482	393	.9	2.7	
Pine County	12 738	8 574	32	323	104	232	3 473	5.2	7 577	223	5 161	4 382	2.2	6.8	
St. Louis County	95 403	68 807	1 003	8 494	2 376	7 949	6 774	5.2	78 901	1 209	16 502	11 046	1.3	8.1	
Sherburne County (pt.)	13 613	10 857	153	308	303	1 383	609	6.0	12 357	284	1 256	794	1.1	5.9	
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION															
Brainerd city	5 483	3 227	65	690	271	906	324	5.0	5 197	121	286	16	1.2	5.0	
Cloquet city	4 580	3 483	46	334	87	404	226	5.3	4 401	73	179	8	1.0	3.5	
Ouluith city	36 022	22 303	608	5 720	1 496	4 907	988	5.3	34 563	465	1 459	87	.6	7.7	
Elk River City (pt.)	2 536	1 763	74	70	528	31	6.0	2 446	54	90	9	.4	7.0		
Grand Rapids township	4 734	3 200	37	313	151	580	453	5.4	4 530	73	204	19	1.3	3.6	
Hibbing city	8 166	5 781	56	621	229	944	535	5.3	7 439	83	727	45	1.8	9.7	
St. Cloud city (pt.)	1 714	875	13	77	180	551	18	5.4	1 659	23	55	—	1.8	2.8	

Table 9. Occupancy and Financial Characteristics for Owner-Occupied Housing Units: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	All owner-occupied housing units				Specified owner-occupied housing units											
					Value											
	Total	1 unit, de- tached or attached	Persons per unit	Mean number of rooms	Total	Less than \$50,000	\$50,000 to \$99,999	\$100,000 to \$149,999	\$150,000 to \$199,999	\$200,000 to \$299,999	\$300,000 or more	Lower quartile (dollars)	Median (dollars)	Upper quar- tile (dollars)		
The State -----	1 183 673	1 072 844	2.78	6.5	894 345	204 921	482 307	138 209	38 579	21 091	9 238	52 200	74 000	98 200		
District 1 -----	151 456	136 987	2.77	6.6	107 396	39 649	56 191	8 354	2 097	915	190	41 500	58 700	78 200		
COUNTY																
Blue Earth County	12 328	10 717	2.76	6.6	8 698	2 986	4 977	574	119	39	3	43 500	59 500	74 800		
Oakota County (pt.)	2 111	1 998	3.17	7.0	1 227	93	721	347	51	15	-	48 500	87 900	111 000		
Dodge County	4 482	4 091	2.94	6.7	2 863	1 263	1 451	121	21	7	-	39 200	53 000	67 800		
Fairbank County	5 335	5 098	2.50	6.6	3 809	2 921	809	64	11	4	-	19 100	32 200	48 600		
Fillmore County	6 109	5 612	2.68	6.6	3 593	2 580	948	49	10	6	-	25 700	38 000	52 700		
Freeborn County	9 993	9 364	2.61	6.3	7 335	4 587	2 480	198	50	16	4	30 800	42 800	59 400		
Goodhue County	11 622	10 307	2.78	6.6	7 639	2 157	4 748	567	120	40	7	47 800	63 300	81 800		
Houston County	5 451	4 929	2.76	6.4	3 589	1 635	1 730	190	30	4	-	37 100	52 400	69 300		
Le Sueur County	6 946	6 441	2.83	6.6	4 824	1 825	2 559	361	60	18	1	41 000	57 800	75 500		
Mower County	11 623	10 928	2.56	6.2	8 871	5 719	2 763	299	64	21	5	30 800	42 600	58 300		
Olmsted County	29 012	25 634	2.83	6.8	22 355	2 756	14 738	3 160	1 021	552	128	58 700	72 300	96 500		
Rice County	12 338	10 977	2.86	6.6	8 662	1 961	5 515	920	185	69	12	51 600	67 800	88 600		
Scott County (pt.)	2 063	2 028	3.20	7.2	1 010	39	497	342	100	28	4	79 000	97 700	124 700		
Steele County	8 746	8 118	2.83	6.7	6 533	1 929	4 078	407	77	34	8	47 600	61 200	76 500		
Wabasha County	5 954	5 187	2.76	6.4	3 820	1 795	1 814	168	31	7	5	37 000	51 900	69 500		
Waseca County	5 138	4 799	2.80	6.7	3 696	1 618	1 864	157	39	11	7	39 100	53 500	70 000		
Winona County	12 205	10 779	2.76	6.4	8 872	3 785	4 499	430	108	44	6	40 300	54 400	71 700		
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION																
Albert Lea city -----	5 395	4 986	2.53	6.1	4 702	2 842	1 665	140	39	13	3	32 300	43 800	60 700		
Austin city -----	6 820	6 407	2.45	6.0	6 040	3 870	1 881	219	51	17	2	31 800	43 000	58 400		
Faribault city -----	4 478	3 826	2.72	6.3	3 583	1 165	2 220	164	23	9	2	46 000	58 500	73 400		
Mankato city (pt.) -----	5 771	4 823	2.67	6.4	4 533	1 192	3 002	267	56	16	-	49 200	62 100	74 900		
Northfield city -----	2 619	2 306	2.80	6.9	2 163	1 28	1 575	382	61	16	1	66 300	81 900	97 600		
North Mankato city (pt.) -----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Watonwan city -----	5 366	4 979	2.78	6.6	4 709	1 128	3 168	312	66	29	6	50 600	63 800	79 200		
Red Wing city -----	4 114	3 689	2.68	6.5	3 410	894	2 177	255	69	14	1	49 200	64 600	83 600		
Rochester city -----	18 486	16 482	2.73	6.8	15 642	1 829	10 715	2 146	608	281	63	59 000	71 900	94 600		
Winona city -----	5 936	5 432	2.54	6.3	5 110	2 522	2 303	217	52	16	-	37 300	50 400	68 600		
District 2 -----	155 107	142 917	2.79	6.6	107 463	47 715	46 609	9 202	2 372	1 125	440	32 900	55 100	80 700		
COUNTY																
Big Stone County	1 993	1 834	2.54	6.4	1 284	1 121	152	6	3	2	-	15 500	27 000	40 200		
Brown County	7 979	7 364	2.69	6.5	5 830	3 031	2 548	199	38	8	6	34 200	48 900	66 200		
Carver County	13 117	11 842	3.02	7.0	9 831	4 93	4 934	2 863	817	494	230	74 700	95 700	129 000		
Chippewa County	3 955	3 747	2.62	6.5	2 754	2 030	688	32	3	1	-	21 300	34 200	51 400		
Cottonwood County	3 925	3 748	2.51	6.5	2 750	1 78	1 536	25	4	6	-	17 000	39 600	46 000		
Hennepin County (pt.)	5 520	4 483	2.91	7.4	1 181	15	481	278	173	137	97	83 700	114 600	180 600		
Jackson County	3 477	3 338	2.54	6.7	2 188	1 693	473	18	1	1	2	18 700	32 100	48 100		
Kandiyohi County	10 418	9 386	2.81	6.5	7 334	2 837	3 737	548	137	61	14	42 100	56 800	75 100		
Lac qui Parle County	2 765	2 617	2.57	6.7	1 585	1 334	235	15	1	-	-	15 000	26 000	41 900		
Lincoln County	2 161	2 073	2.54	6.5	1 255	1 099	146	10	-	-	-	15 000	22 900	37 800		
Lyon County	6 207	5 881	2.76	6.7	4 625	2 436	1 973	177	29	8	2	29 800	48 200	67 000		
McLeod County	9 093	8 247	2.86	6.6	6 354	1 934	3 897	423	85	12	3	46 500	62 100	78 100		
Morrison County	6 837	6 438	2.58	6.5	5 055	2 222	1 584	184	45	15	5	25 900	40 500	59 300		
Meeker County	6 092	5 519	2.79	6.5	3 912	2 017	1 644	191	50	7	3	35 000	49 100	68 600		
Murphy County	2 982	2 828	2.55	6.4	1 810	1 398	384	22	5	1	-	18 000	30 400	47 600		
Nicollet County	6 905	6 160	2.88	6.9	4 891	1 218	3 123	426	102	18	4	40 100	65 200	85 300		
Nobles County	5 791	5 509	2.62	6.4	4 224	2 712	1 356	123	25	6	2	24 800	39 600	59 700		
Pipestone County	3 129	2 987	2.59	6.2	2 201	1 716	453	27	4	-	1	19 500	31 700	47 400		
Redwood County	5 055	4 789	2.63	6.6	3 334	2 480	783	57	10	3	1	18 600	32 800	50 700		
Renovo County	5 378	4 985	2.59	6.5	3 409	2 644	726	31	4	-	4	19 200	31 600	48 000		
Rock County	2 826	2 683	2.69	6.6	1 853	1 306	510	35	2	-	-	23 400	36 600	54 400		
Scott County (pt.)	10 166	9 306	3.04	6.8	7 969	420	5 132	1 648	480	243	46	71 300	87 800	109 600		
Sibley County	4 339	4 052	2.73	6.6	2 609	1 544	986	67	11	1	-	30 800	44 400	61 400		
Swift County	3 306	3 121	2.56	6.4	2 225	1 889	314	19	3	-	-	16 900	27 500	41 600		
Watonwan County	3 387	3 219	2.61	6.5	2 364	1 715	598	42	4	5	-	22 700	35 500	52 600		
Wright County (pt.)	18 714	16 326	3.10	6.6	12 416	1 492	8 776	1 701	332	96	19	60 900	74 800	94 100		
Yellow Medicine County	3 590	3 415	2.55	6.7	2 220	1 741	440	35	4	-	-	17 100	31 100	47 000		
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION																
Chanhassen city (pt.) -----	3 428	3 394	3.05	7.6	3 193	16	804	1 429	505	293	146	99 100	124 400	160 800		
Chaska city -----	2 908	2 120	2.89	6.5	2 003	1 98	1 245	517	81	46	16	75 700	90 100	110 600		
Fairmont city -----	3 409	3 165	2.54	6.4	2 951	1 592	1 160	144	39	12	4	32 900	47 600	66 600		
Hutchinson city -----	3 023	2 659	2.81	6.6	2 521	544	1 753	178	43	2	1	52 100	65 900	82 300		
Marshall city (pt.) -----	2 557	2 414	2.79	6.8	2 258	671	1 408	144	28	7	-	47 200	60 000	76 300		
New Ulm city -----	3 875	3 497	2.82	6.4	3 317	1 458	1 675	150	25	7	2	39 700	53 200	69 900		
North Mankato city (pt.) -----	2 702	2 379	2.92	6.9	2 242	414	1 511	229	35	10	3	53 500	68 900	89 900		
Prior Lake city -----	3 300	3 110	3.06	7.2	2 900	45	1 423	850	340	200	42	83 200	99 600	137 100		
Shakopee city -----	2 942	2 822	3.00	6.7	2 595	55	1 964	485	72	16	3	73 100	86 200	98 600		
Willmar city -----	4 093	3 637	2.77	6.5	3 433	1 140	2 032	210	36	13	2	46 400	57 800	73 300		
District 3 -----	151 934	138 550	2.88	7.1	130 250	1 247	63 223	40 944	13 139	7 804	3 893	82 600	100 600	136 700		
COUNTY																
Oakota County (pt.) -----	62 475	56 322	3.04	7.1	52 780	697	27 051	17 344	4 635	2 392	661	80 700	98 200	125 600		
Hennepin County (pt.) -----	75 368	68 434	2.69	7.1	64 787	332	27 304	20 832	7 959	5 173	3 187	86 500	109 400	150 600		
Scott County (pt.) -----	3 628	3 598	3.20	7.2	3 233	25	1 839	1 098	218	37	16	83 000	96 000	117 200		
Washington County (pt.) -----	10 463	10 196	3.18	6.9	9 450	193	7 029	1 670	327	202	29	72 000	85 900	99 200		
PLACE																

Table 9. Occupancy and Financial Characteristics for Owner-Occupied Housing Units: 1990—Con.

(For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.)

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	All owner-occupied housing units				Specified owner-occupied housing units									
					Value									
	Total	1 unit, de- tached or attached	Persons per unit	Mean number of rooms	Total	Less than \$50,000	\$50,000 to \$99,999	\$100,000 to \$149,999	\$150,000 to \$199,999	\$200,000 to \$299,999	\$300,000 or more	Lower quartile (dollars)	Median (dollars)	Upper quan- tile (dollars)
District 3—Con.														
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION—Con.														
Eagan city	11 996	11 212	2.94	7.1	10 676	62	4 820	4 066	1 270	400	58	83 800	104 300	133 200
Eden Prairie city	10 479	9 990	2.95	7.6	9 508	23	2 448	4 179	1 567	869	422	98 800	121 600	162 800
Edina city (pt.)	14 108	11 468	2.49	7.4	10 771	30	1 307	3 580	2 398	1 972	1 484	119 800	158 600	229 200
Hastings city	3 909	3 431	2.98	6.7	3 204	102	2 456	472	112	54	8	69 500	83 700	97 400
Inver Grove Heights city	5 824	4 872	3.03	6.5	4 527	120	2 584	1 328	344	127	24	76 500	93 400	121 200
Lakeville city	6 958	5 954	3.24	7.0	5 557	50	3 074	1 774	411	195	53	81 900	96 400	121 800
Minnetonka city (pt.)	14 319	13 039	2.76	7.4	12 306	61	3 541	5 035	1 897	1 167	605	95 600	121 000	163 200
Richfield city	10 406	9 937	2.53	6.2	9 391	71	8 214	1 034	62	7	3	74 600	84 800	94 700
South St. Paul city (pt.)	2 561	2 367	2.69	5.9	2 237	180	2 016	40	—	1	60 300	68 400	79 300	
Woodbury city (pt.)	1 205	1 134	2.76	6.8	1 034	6	520	285	105	103	15	82 500	99 400	138 200
District 4	135 478	122 034	2.74	6.5	115 116	6 707	74 620	23 529	5 738	3 397	1 125	66 800	84 300	107 900
COUNTY														
Dakota County (pt.)	8 012	7 488	2.69	6.3	7 068	6 267	5 276	1 151	4 260	99	15	67 400	81 800	97 800
Ramsey County	118 499	106 567	2.72	6.5	100 570	6 334	65 628	19 789	4 870	2 925	1 024	66 200	83 600	106 500
Washington County (pt.)	8 967	7 979	2.95	6.8	7 478	106	3 716	2 589	608	373	86	78 100	99 100	125 700
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Blaine city (pt.)	8 721	7 635	2.79	6.3	7 197	101	5 028	1 567	385	96	20	73 100	87 800	106 700
Maplewood city	3 372	2 770	2.86	6.4	2 653	31	1 962	605	49	6	—	72 500	86 400	99 900
Mounds View city	5 569	5 071	2.84	7.1	4 790	44	2 250	1 917	359	174	46	84 100	102 000	125 400
New Brighton city	3 255	3 213	3.03	6.5	3 059	82	2 455	431	68	22	1	68 200	81 500	95 600
North St. Paul city	3 242	3 097	2.87	6.3	2 949	55	2 005	778	96	15	—	70 900	87 200	106 100
Oakdale city (pt.)	9 282	8 437	2.65	6.6	7 966	54	4 354	2 751	518	242	47	83 100	97 000	120 700
Roseville city	59 471	53 494	2.63	6.2	50 389	5 767	37 196	5 109	1 295	745	277	59 000	70 900	93 300
St. Paul city	7 726	7 131	2.84	7.0	6 794	24	2 696	2 789	753	436	96	86 200	109 700	140 200
Shoreview city	3 147	3 023	2.75	6.2	2 861	248	2 324	346	40	2	1	64 900	76 800	92 700
South St. Paul city (pt.)	3 315	2 866	2.91	6.6	2 218	34	1 437	817	223	164	43	76 700	96 200	124 700
Vadnais Heights city	4 865	4 465	2.66	6.4	4 207	119	2 952	805	220	77	14	69 600	85 200	104 400
West St. Paul city	6 525	6 304	2.95	6.7	5 944	84	4 473	1 140	139	69	39	76 500	87 900	95 200
White Bear Lake city (pt.)	4 323	4 230	3.10	7.4	3 972	35	1 462	1 636	438	317	84	86 200	111 900	143 600
District 5	128 826	115 297	2.48	6.3	108 922	7 891	77 939	15 739	3 960	2 169	1 224	63 700	78 600	97 200
COUNTY														
Hennepin County (pt.)	128 826	115 297	2.48	6.3	108 922	7 891	77 939	15 739	3 960	2 169	1 224	63 700	78 600	97 200
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Brooklyn Center city (pt.)	7 806	7 642	2.74	6.3	7 249	85	6 749	368	32	13	2	68 300	79 400	91 000
Crystal city	7 170	7 035	2.72	6.2	6 682	129	5 965	516	65	6	1	67 000	78 000	91 300
Edina city (pt.)	1 062	1 001	2.63	7.4	947	3	141	402	178	133	90	111 400	140 900	194 200
Golden Valley city	6 679	6 275	2.60	7.3	5 914	22	2 441	2 271	754	349	777	87 100	109 700	141 900
Hopkins city	2 804	2 444	2.44	6.3	2 305	50	1 594	354	149	111	47	70 800	86 700	105 200
Minneapolis city	79 858	68 955	2.41	6.2	64 958	7 361	45 903	7 407	2 076	1 272	939	58 500	70 700	93 200
New Hope city	4 723	4 555	2.90	7.1	4 329	24	2 858	1 399	44	3	1	81 200	92 500	107 900
Robbinsdale city	4 386	4 170	2.52	6.2	3 964	91	3 419	385	56	11	2	68 100	76 500	91 800
St. Louis Park city	12 469	11 527	2.40	6.3	10 939	114	8 028	1 972	525	259	61	73 600	87 100	101 500
District 6	149 962	140 911	3.05	7.0	128 216	2 501	79 242	30 536	8 942	4 798	2 197	74 800	91 100	117 900
COUNTY														
Anoka County	66 971	61 453	3.07	6.7	56 355	1 215	42 900	9 794	1 807	537	102	69 300	83 500	98 100
Hennepin County (pt.)	59 896	57 605	3.03	7.2	53 255	840	27 167	15 338	5 103	3 078	1 729	81 200	98 200	134 100
Sherburne County (pt.)	1 066	991	3.19	6.8	799	16	499	239	35	9	1	76 600	91 400	112 900
Washington County (pt.)	21 877	20 711	3.00	7.0	17 676	425	8 590	5 131	1 991	1 174	365	78 300	99 200	139 000
Wright County (pt.)	152	151	2.95	7.0	131	5	86	34	6	—	—	75 700	89 400	107 600
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Andover city	4 203	4 177	3.43	7.5	3 794	29	2 136	1 167	345	104	13	81 300	95 900	122 000
Angka city	3 597	3 501	2.93	6.9	3 313	97	2 694	408	65	38	11	66 700	80 000	94 600
Bloomington city	11 523	9 248	3.09	6.4	8 732	135	7 329	1 146	87	24	11	88 000	89 400	94 300
Brooklyn Park city	13 749	13 252	3.04	6.4	12 653	379	8 322	2 884	346	106	16	76 000	88 400	102 100
Chanhassen city	4 750	4 706	3.21	6.9	4 248	39	3 438	787	136	55	13	78 500	88 700	98 900
Columbia Heights city	5 465	5 053	2.58	6.1	4 814	211	4 082	439	64	15	3	64 000	73 600	90 000
Coon Rapids city	13 961	13 437	3.14	6.8	12 800	203	9 658	2 365	462	94	18	69 300	82 500	98 700
Elk River city (pt.)	1 066	991	3.19	6.8	799	16	499	239	35	9	1	76 600	91 400	112 900
Fridley city	7 364	6 773	2.75	6.6	6 426	95	4 865	1 178	222	58	8	72 700	86 000	98 900
Mpls Grove city	11 250	10 972	3.16	7.3	10 404	42	5 848	3 350	778	315	71	80 900	96 000	120 600
Oakdale city (pt.)	2 131	1 809	2.85	6.4	1 742	43	1 067	552	58	19	3	72 900	90 500	111 800
Plymouth city	13 519	12 699	2.95	7.6	11 988	69	3 143	4 731	2 380	1 377	288	87 700	127 400	167 500
Ramsey city	3 493	3 395	3.45	7.3	3 089	20	2 337	507	141	68	16	75 100	87 200	99 400
Stillwater city	3 712	3 491	2.96	7.0	3 289	107	1 958	807	268	133	16	72 400	90 700	119 300
White Bear Lake city (pt.)	110	108	3.20	7.0	104	1	53	48	2	—	—	86 300	99 000	115 000
District 7	148 704	131 805	2.80	6.3	92 315	45 776	40 906	4 270	930	358	75	33 200	50 300	68 800
COUNTY														
Becker County	8 150	6 909	2.74	6.2	4 418	2 279	1 786	263	60	21	9	32 700	49 000	69 300
Beltrami County	8 680	7 050	2.85	5.9	4 797	2 453	1 961	295	58	26	4	33 800	49 200	69 000
Benton County (pt.)	2 999	2 477	2.83	6.2	2 332	655	1 581	84	10	2	—	48 400	59 700	73 000
Clay County	11 948	10 744	2.85	6.6	9 047	3 016	5 430	484	90	25	2	44 800	58 600	73 500
Clearwater County	2 500	2 119	2.72	5.8	979	775	197	6	—	1	—	16 600	29 400	46 000
Douglas County	8 149	7 366	2.73	6.4	5 427	2 181	2 683	385	114	53	11	40 100	56 400	75 500
Grant County	1 952	1 845	2.52	6.5	1 241	990	234	11	3	1	2	17 400	29 100	45 100
Hubbard County	4 804	4 059	2.62	5.9	2 412	1 255	974	146	21	16	—	33 200	48 700	68 700
Kittson County	1 860	1 678	2.54	6.2	1 105	882	211	9	1	—	2	25 000	28 000	45 200
Lake of the Woods County	1 332	1 017	2.64	5.6	569	353	181	25	7	2	1	25 700	40 900	63 200

Table 9. Occupancy and Financial Characteristics for Owner-Occupied Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	All owner-occupied housing units			Specified owner-occupied housing units											
				Total	Value										
	Total	1 unit, de- tached or attached	Persons per unit		Less than \$50,000	\$50,000 to \$99,999	\$100,000 to \$149,999	\$150,000 to \$199,999	\$200,000 to \$299,999	\$300,000 or more	Lower quartile (\$dollars)	Median (\$dollars)	Upper quar- tile (\$dollars)		
District 7—Con.															
COUNTY—Con.															
Mahnomen County	1 433	1 263	2.78	5.9	746	578	160	8	—	—	—	20 800	33 900	48 300	
Marshall County	3 443	3 033	2.70	6.2	1 708	1 232	458	16	2	—	—	20 000	34 600	52 200	
Morrison County (pt.)	6 536	5 843	2.87	6.2	3 851	2 113	1 549	157	23	6	3	32 400	47 400	65 400	
Norman County	2 498	2 348	2.57	6.5	1 555	1 215	322	11	5	1	1	16 100	30 200	46 700	
Otter Tail County	15 235	13 700	2.68	6.3	8 929	4 954	3 449	418	80	22	6	31 800	46 600	66 700	
Pennington County	3 828	3 240	2.69	6.3	2 354	1 568	722	52	8	3	1	29 300	41 400	56 500	
Pope County	8 950	8 064	2.75	6.4	6 006	3 279	2 487	191	38	8	3	31 000	47 200	64 900	
Red Lake County	3 254	3 017	2.62	6.4	1 913	1 303	546	43	16	4	1	24 700	39 200	56 200	
Roseau County	1 363	1 178	2.75	6.2	710	603	100	5	2	—	—	16 200	28 200	41 700	
	4 472	3 270	2.86	5.9	1 794	913	820	45	10	6	—	32 600	49 400	66 700	
Stearns County	28 418	26 235	3.04	6.6	20 742	6 086	12 656	1 473	350	151	26	47 100	61 400	77 600	
Stevens County	2 569	2 424	2.70	6.7	1 747	1 190	515	36	5	1	—	24 900	37 700	56 400	
Todd County	6 944	6 201	2.82	6.1	3 406	2 520	822	49	9	5	1	21 800	35 000	51 000	
Traverse County	1 405	1 333	2.46	6.5	925	784	124	12	5	—	—	15 000	23 400	39 700	
Wadena County	3 804	3 431	2.68	6.2	2 201	1 651	525	19	4	1	1	23 800	36 200	50 000	
Wilkin County	2 178	1 961	2.78	6.6	1 401	948	413	27	9	3	1	24 400	38 400	57 500	
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION															
Bemidji city	2 185	1 909	2.55	6.1	1 786	1 093	623	59	7	4	—	30 600	43 200	59 500	
Fergus Falls city	3 117	2 886	2.63	6.5	2 725	1 623	1 009	77	12	4	—	34 200	45 100	60 400	
Moorhead city	6 664	6 032	2.81	6.7	5 702	1 411	3 837	365	67	20	2	50 100	62 000	75 700	
St. Cloud City (pt.)	8 328	7 669	2.71	6.4	7 213	2 079	4 576	410	99	45	4	48 100	59 000	73 200	
	162 206	144 343	2.72	6.0	104 667	53 435	43 577	5 635	1 401	525	94	33 100	49 300	69 800	
COUNTY															
Aitkin County	4 302	3 602	2.44	5.7	1 988	1 033	840	98	14	3	—	31 300	48 600	68 800	
Benton County (pt.)	4 332	3 580	3.16	6.4	2 009	600	1 259	115	29	5	1	46 600	62 200	75 700	
Carlton County	8 798	7 919	2.76	5.8	5 533	3 305	2 093	109	19	7	—	32 500	45 200	60 800	
Cass County	6 882	5 902	2.58	5.7	3 635	1 794	1 413	279	92	44	13	33 100	50 500	73 600	
Chisago County	8 964	8 008	2.97	6.4	5 545	751	3 820	796	139	32	7	57 400	72 600	93 500	
Cook County	1 250	1 110	2.41	5.5	802	329	373	67	24	7	2	40 800	55 600	76 700	
Crow Wing County	13 188	11 769	2.65	6.0	8 840	3 896	3 958	684	180	101	21	36 700	54 200	76 000	
Isanti County	7 321	6 691	3.00	6.4	4 118	910	2 875	279	42	12	—	51 500	64 400	80 100	
Iron County	12 855	11 146	2.69	5.8	7 766	4 585	2 777	310	63	27	4	28 900	44 300	62 300	
Konabec County	3 925	3 117	2.78	6.0	1 603	825	736	36	4	2	—	35 500	49 200	65 500	
Koochiching County	4 695	4 028	2.67	5.7	3 087	1 883	1 045	117	24	16	2	26 800	41 800	63 100	
Lake County	3 516	3 208	2.49	5.8	2 451	1 673	670	67	27	12	2	28 000	39 400	56 600	
Mille Lacs County	5 507	4 698	2.78	6.0	2 890	1 398	1 400	70	14	4	4	36 700	50 800	65 700	
Morrison County (pt.)	1 967	1 715	3.14	6.2	752	433	303	13	1	2	—	32 300	45 700	61 100	
Pine County	6 252	5 156	2.72	5.8	2 811	1 628	1 085	80	11	7	—	30 300	44 900	62 200	
St. Louis County	58 541	53 252	2.60	5.9	43 644	27 531	13 780	1 601	506	191	35	29 300	42 200	59 700	
Sherburne County (pt.)	9 911	9 442	3.13	6.6	7 193	861	5 150	914	212	53	3	60 000	73 100	92 900	
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION															
Brainerd city	2 878	2 584	2.52	6.1	2 434	1 622	732	66	10	3	1	29 900	41 400	56 900	
Clayton County	3 232	3 024	2.60	5.9	2 704	1 769	874	46	12	3	—	31 100	42 400	57 600	
Duluth city	22 275	20 553	2.58	6.2	19 325	10 948	6 947	912	345	147	26	34 200	46 300	65 100	
Elk River city (pt.)	1 715	1 678	3.14	6.5	1 470	54	1 060	268	67	20	1	67 600	82 600	99 500	
Grand Rapids township	3 202	2 836	2.65	6.1	2 524	1 298	1 144	60	13	7	2	37 600	49 300	63 300	
Hibbing city	5 570	5 199	2.56	5.9	4 509	3 242	1 169	81	13	3	1	26 800	38 000	52 600	
St. Cloud City (pt.)	867	819	2.88	6.8	763	136	540	70	15	1	1	52 800	63 600	81 300	

Table 10. Occupancy and Financial Characteristics for Renter-Occupied Housing Units: 1990

(For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.)

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	All renter-occupied housing units					Specified renter-occupied housing units paying cash rent									
						Contract rent									
	Total	1 unit, de- tached or attached	Persons per unit	Mean number of rooms	Total	Less than \$250	\$250 to \$499	\$500 to \$749	\$750 to \$999	\$1,000 or more	Lower quartile (dollars)	Median (dollars)	Upper quartile (dollars)	With meals included in rent	
The State -----	464 180	100 712	2.08	4.0	431 301	103 986	217 401	93 630	12 804	3 480	255	384	503	4 799	
District 1 -----	49 736	14 205	2.12	4.3	43 277	16 149	23 521	2 861	422	324	204	292	388	554	
COUNTY															
Blue Earth County -----	6 949	1 540	2.28	4.2	6 401	1 650	3 851	737	137	26	246	332	416	37	
Ookota County (pt.) -----	287	199	2.78	5.8	153	28	112	11	2	-	277	357	413	-	
Dodge County -----	1 056	420	2.24	4.7	808	461	333	12	1	1	168	234	293	5	
Faribault County -----	1 437	801	2.25	5.2	1 055	818	236	1	-	-	129	185	244	1	
Fillmore County -----	1 713	872	2.28	5.0	1 122	860	256	5	-	1	132	189	246	7	
Freeborn County -----	3 036	1 120	2.08	4.3	2 586	1 459	1 031	67	15	14	162	232	311	73	
Goodhue County -----	3 576	1 024	2.04	4.4	3 075	1 312	1 556	158	38	11	192	272	363	27	
Houston County -----	1 393	580	2.24	4.6	1 067	604	440	21	1	1	168	233	304	12	
Le Sueur County -----	1 522	626	2.17	4.6	1 245	599	625	19	1	1	178	256	330	7	
Mower County -----	3 405	1 235	2.03	4.2	2 997	1 788	1 072	99	10	28	167	228	293	53	
Olmsted County -----	11 046	1 956	1.97	3.9	10 359	1 834	6 942	1 234	121	228	287	379	455	297	
Rice County -----	4 009	869	2.06	4.1	3 603	1 092	2 308	186	12	5	228	316	409	17	
Scott County (pt.) -----	143	112	2.71	5.4	71	5	42	21	2	1	317	389	563	-	
Steele County -----	2 596	653	2.04	4.3	2 300	925	1 351	20	2	2	200	272	334	6	
Wabasha County -----	1 332	584	2.29	4.8	981	510	465	6	-	-	173	245	296	-	
Waseca County -----	1 511	523	2.08	4.6	1 293	640	635	16	2	-	191	251	321	3	
Winona County -----	4 725	1 091	2.21	4.1	4 161	1 564	2 266	248	78	5	194	282	373	9	
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION															
Albert Lea city -----	2 138	465	1.89	3.9	2 083	1 075	917	63	15	13	169	245	329	70	
Austin city -----	2 527	687	1.85	3.9	2 432	1 373	928	94	10	27	175	236	299	52	
Faribault city -----	1 114	268	1.94	4.0	1 817	676	1 075	59	5	2	212	288	375	7	
Mankato city (pt.) -----	5 446	870	2.24	3.9	5 332	1 100	3 348	723	137	24	268	348	437	35	
Northfield city -----	1 491	167	1.94	3.7	1 449	313	1 015	114	5	2	263	365	459	9	
North Mankato city (pt.) -----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Owatonna city -----	2 016	294	1.90	4.0	1 930	695	1 214	17	2	2	212	280	341	5	
Red Wing city -----	1 859	310	1.84	3.9	1 795	689	947	110	38	11	198	284	376	24	
Rochester city -----	9 427	1 180	1.89	3.8	9 238	1 473	6 260	1 167	112	226	300	387	462	293	
Winona city -----	3 398	484	2.05	3.7	3 298	225	1 766	227	75	5	191	285	382	-	
District 2 -----	45 875	18 129	2.20	4.6	37 419	18 660	16 178	2 292	216	73	163	251	359	334	
COUNTY															
Big Stone County -----	470	223	1.99	4.8	351	271	79	1	-	-	114	169	243	2	
Brown County -----	2 342	884	2.02	4.7	1 946	216	687	33	4	4	159	219	271	18	
Conover County -----	3 484	857	2.17	4.2	3 154	533	1 791	713	97	20	298	409	508	54	
Chippewa County -----	1 290	602	2.05	4.7	1 052	751	292	7	-	2	137	192	266	40	
Cottonwood County -----	1 135	654	2.22	5.0	815	613	196	3	2	2	123	176	249	8	
Home Lake County (pt.) -----	393	245	2.00	4.0	204	161	58	3	5	5	277	415	495	-	
Jackson County -----	1 083	648	2.42	5.2	709	559	130	20	-	-	123	174	239	6	
Kandiyohi County -----	3 880	1 133	2.17	4.3	3 414	1 499	1 810	103	2	-	188	269	354	18	
Lac qui Parle County -----	740	438	2.14	5.2	464	383	75	5	-	1	117	164	227	2	
Lincoln County -----	543	319	2.22	5.1	345	288	52	3	1	1	102	142	208	2	
Lyon County -----	2 866	903	2.13	4.5	2 483	1 275	1 092	106	10	-	166	246	338	16	
McLeod County -----	2 722	718	2.04	4.3	2 397	901	1 455	37	2	2	209	283	359	42	
Marin County -----	2 292	1 122	2.11	4.8	1 807	1 224	528	41	12	2	151	205	281	42	
Meeker County -----	1 559	676	2.20	4.6	1 242	690	520	31	-	1	159	234	309	46	
Murray County -----	776	546	2.45	5.4	449	389	60	-	-	-	108	156	214	-	
Nicollet County -----	2 573	652	2.18	4.4	2 322	684	1 474	145	13	6	231	324	393	11	
Nobles County -----	1 892	886	2.34	4.7	1 554	852	682	16	2	2	164	237	299	8	
Pipestone County -----	949	551	2.26	4.7	727	566	153	7	1	-	127	180	242	3	
Redwood County -----	1 499	856	2.33	5.2	1 024	747	253	15	-	9	117	179	259	8	
Renville County -----	1 412	862	2.38	5.3	964	758	202	1	1	2	129	183	241	3	
Rock County -----	928	442	2.21	4.9	688	518	166	3	-	1	125	178	249	3	
Scott County (pt.) -----	2 876	675	2.22	4.2	2 693	502	1 523	614	44	10	298	420	499	15	
Sibley County -----	984	543	2.35	5.3	651	465	185	1	-	-	135	191	262	2	
Swift County -----	962	460	2.12	4.8	700	545	153	2	-	-	113	178	242	-	
Watonwan County -----	1 143	526	2.31	4.8	901	694	205	2	-	-	137	195	246	-	
Wright County (pt.) -----	4 118	1 246	2.27	4.3	3 557	1 072	2 139	324	19	3	229	326	425	14	
Yellow Medicine County -----	1 017	592	2.22	5.1	716	598	115	3	-	-	123	174	229	1	
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION															
Chanhassen city (pt.) -----	588	136	2.12	3.9	551	8	343	166	24	10	388	446	543	-	
Chaska city -----	1 304	280	2.18	4.0	1 266	183	655	397	31	-	352	457	544	-	
Fairmont city -----	1 308	365	1.81	4.0	1 258	769	437	39	12	1	162	222	303	40	
Hutchinson city -----	1 460	189	1.96	3.9	1 436	446	959	28	1	2	224	310	384	1	
Monticello city (pt.) -----	1	200	6.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	263	275	288	-	
Marshall city -----	1 886	264	1.95	4.9	1 838	746	982	101	9	-	197	279	363	14	
New Ulm city -----	1 377	333	1.88	4.3	1 249	712	528	9	-	-	171	232	303	2	
North Mankato city (pt.) -----	1 121	182	2.32	4.0	1 104	218	782	96	5	3	278	356	414	5	
Prior Lake city -----	701	244	2.43	4.4	665	64	294	270	31	6	401	488	600	2	
Shakopee city -----	1 221	210	2.12	3.9	1 176	718	274	7	3	3	354	445	498	2	
Willmar city -----	2 585	378	2.03	3.8	2 535	1 035	1 428	71	1	-	194	279	363	10	
District 3 -----	51 963	8 704	2.04	4.0	50 546	3 090	16 736	25 411	4 184	1 125	441	540	642	765	
COUNTY															
Dakota County (pt.) -----	21 030	3 917	2.23	4.2	20 399	1 424	7 816	10 174	895	90	426	516	608	70	
Hennepin County (pt.) -----	29 129	4 215	1.87	3.9	28 446	1 481	8 157	14 532	3 245	1 031	458	564	675	687	
Scott County (pt.) -----	491	143	2.35	4.3	465	21	226	202	13	3	396	493	589	4	
Washington County (pt.) -----	1 313	429	2.72	4.7	1 236	164	537	503	31	1	363	466	570	4	
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION															
Apple Valley city -----	1 406	579	2.50	4.6	1 364	93	493	661	98	19	426	532	646	13	
Bloomington city -----	10 227	1 468	1.92	3.9	9 967	445	3 182	5 178	918	244	465	545	647	336	
Burnsville city -----	6 706	948	2.17	4.1	6 567	321	2 070	3 873	285	18	465	537	615	5	
Chanhassen city (pt.) -----	447	201	3.18	5.2	413	46	58	289	20	-	498	544	613	1	

Table 10. Occupancy and Financial Characteristics for Renter-Occupied Housing Units: 1990—Con.

(For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.)

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	All renter-occupied housing units				Specified renter-occupied housing units paying cash rent										With meals included in rent	
					Contract rent											
	Total	1 unit, de- tached or attached	Persons per unit	Mean number of rooms	Total	Less than \$250	\$250 to \$499	\$500 to \$749	\$750 to \$999	\$1,000 or more	Lower quartile (dollars)	Median (dollars)	Upper quartile (dollars)			
District 3—Can. PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION— Con.																
Eagan city	5 431	859	2.22	4.1	5 346	109	1 572	3 355	291	19	479	555	627	3		
Eden Prairie city	3 968	588	2.08	4.2	3 900	199	418	2 665	534	84	534	618	697	11		
Edina city (pt.)	4 569	625	1.65	4.0	4 417	319	421	2 412	833	432	538	633	798	244		
Hastings city	1 494	181	2.17	4.1	1 468	164	1 058	243	2	1	344	408	454	34		
Inver Grove Heights city	1 979	348	2.31	4.2	1 894	101	838	867	84	4	431	502	604	2		
Lakeville city	893	317	2.61	4.8	838	65	250	476	39	8	437	533	635	5		
Minnetonka city (pt.)	4 368	716	1.88	4.1	4 289	210	502	2 559	776	242	542	631	741	82		
Richtfield city	5 145	624	1.79	3.5	5 067	240	3 325	1 381	117	4	394	438	521	4		
South St. Paul city (pt.)	1 404	207	1.99	3.7	1 374	337	888	140	6	3	253	370	442	4		
Woodbury city (pt.)	109	67	2.53	5.4	102	3	7	82	10	—	566	631	689	1		
District 4	78 450	9 459	2.04	3.8	77 025	9 844	45 485	18 877	2 247	572	333	423	516	1 038		
COUNTY																
Oakton County (pt.)	4 378	385	1.76	3.7	4 279	9 284	2 556	1 345	86	8	382	453	530	10		
Ramsey County	72 001	8 440	2.06	3.7	70 757	9 469	42 158	16 565	2 024	541	328	418	511	975		
Washington County (pt.)	2 071	634	2.24	4.2	1 989	91	771	967	137	23	418	526	663	53		
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION																
Blaine city (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Maplewood city	2 775	488	2.08	4.0	2 695	351	1 209	1 052	70	13	376	473	569	5		
Mounds View city	1 330	111	2.17	3.7	1 315	47	916	343	6	3	419	459	505	2		
New Brighton city	2 554	291	2.05	3.8	2 914	147	1 635	992	129	11	413	472	533	3		
North St. Paul city	1 192	136	2.09	3.8	1 187	122	794	246	7	—	354	418	491	2		
Oakdale city (pt.)	677	172	2.27	3.9	658	66	445	138	8	1	349	399	486	2		
Rosemount city	4 280	373	1.76	3.7	4 209	253	2 155	1 576	175	60	413	483	566	48		
St. Paul city (pt.)	50 778	5 837	2.06	3.7	49 952	8 185	31 044	9 096	1 249	358	305	389	484	742		
Shoreview city	1 245	280	2.02	3.9	1 228	33	606	515	67	5	458	497	582	3		
South St. Paul city (pt.)	802	167	2.13	4.1	773	40	563	158	10	2	352	420	491	3		
Vadnais Heights city	609	133	2.29	4.2	595	14	276	292	10	3	447	502	545	1		
West St. Paul city	3 576	218	1.68	3.7	3 506	244	1 993	1 187	76	6	391	460	536	7		
White Bear Lake city (pt.)	2 377	332	2.04	4.0	2 332	188	927	1 058	145	14	415	508	612	46		
Woodbury city (pt.)	1 290	415	2.19	4.3	1 248	14	275	810	127	22	506	612	696	50		
District 5	106 431	13 101	1.95	3.7	104 620	15 161	58 764	26 049	3 587	1 059	324	416	525	808		
COUNTY																
Hennepin County (pt.)	106 431	13 101	1.95	3.7	104 620	15 161	58 764	26 049	3 587	1 059	324	416	525	808		
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION																
Brooklyn Center city (pt.)	3 420	564	2.16	4.0	3 361	246	1 698	1 362	49	6	384	475	556	19		
Crystal city	2 102	344	1.95	3.8	2 056	48	1 163	821	23	1	422	478	551	7		
Edina city (pt.)	121	43	1.79	5.1	110	12	70	20	7	—	581	677	749	—		
Golden Valley city	1 594	324	1.84	4.1	1 541	205	610	542	132	52	386	486	639	27		
Hanover city	5 149	598	1.82	3.6	5 109	306	2 359	2 109	299	36	402	493	564	34		
Minneapolis city	80 837	9 473	1.97	3.9	79 477	13 557	47 347	15 504	2 232	837	905	390	492	462		
New Hope city	3 784	288	1.87	3.7	3 753	181	1 727	1 585	232	28	431	498	589	174		
Robbinsdale city	1 622	411	1.88	3.9	1 571	143	772	1 584	70	2	383	471	574	9		
St. Louis Park city	7 456	1 006	1.77	3.7	7 323	418	2 993	3 311	512	89	430	511	609	73		
District 6	37 820	8 428	2.21	4.1	36 377	2 638	18 362	14 005	1 229	143	389	474	569	131		
COUNTY																
Anoka County	15 466	3 254	2.31	4.1	14 942	1 208	8 232	5 258	226	18	382	460	548	37		
Hennepin County (pt.)	17 550	3 891	2.15	4.1	16 976	767	7 547	7 616	930	116	413	504	599	45		
Sherburne County	220	56	2.50	4.4	198	23	126	48	1	—	369	428	499	—		
Washington County (pt.)	4 555	1 218	2.09	4.1	4 237	638	2 435	1 083	72	9	314	419	511	49		
Wright County (pt.)	29	9	2.38	4.5	24	2	22	—	—	—	283	350	400	—		
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION																
Anandale city	227	154	3.39	5.2	197	6	113	67	9	2	412	462	577	1		
Anoka city	2 797	259	2.10	3.7	2 761	301	1 811	827	19	3	356	418	494	16		
Blaine city (pt.)	1 262	367	2.60	4.4	1 207	88	553	524	42	—	405	491	587	—		
Brooklyn Park city	6 637	1 277	2.18	3.9	6 548	304	4 085	2 722	79	8	381	441	529	8		
Chanhassen city	1 573	249	2.41	4.5	654	12	423	200	19	—	413	466	554	9		
Columbia Heights city	2 301	480	2.03	3.9	2 253	1 201	585	31	—	—	341	426	512	1		
Coon Rapids city	3 488	815	2.47	4.3	3 315	254	1 169	1 922	66	4	441	520	590	1		
Elk River city (pt.)	220	56	2.50	4.4	198	23	126	48	1	—	369	428	499	—		
Fridley city	3 545	481	2.24	3.9	3 481	148	2 169	1 121	41	2	406	463	553	7		
Maple Grove city	1 281	529	2.46	4.9	1 223	34	85	969	126	9	554	637	692	5		
Oakdale city (pt.)	649	136	2.18	4.1	639	14	451	165	9	—	355	399	518	3		
Plymouth city	4 842	636	2.08	4.0	4 755	118	969	3 137	496	35	506	578	663	11		
Ramsey city	127	89	2.69	5.4	103	8	43	48	3	1	378	502	578	—		
Stillwater city	1 270	264	1.99	4.0	1 225	190	723	293	15	4	314	414	502	4		
White Bear Lake city (pt.)	58	1	1.10	3.1	58	43	13	2	—	—	122	185	258	—		
District 7	50 166	15 739	2.18	4.2	43 293	20 149	20 641	1 990	427	86	170	263	359	532		
COUNTY																
Berkeley County	2 327	981	2.21	4.3	1 922	1 197	704	18	2	1	154	224	290	2		
Beltrami County	2 190	1 277	2.43	4.1	2 778	1 259	1 430	87	2	—	168	264	345	21		
Benton County (pt.)	2 903	232	1.98	3.8	2 854	448	2 169	228	7	2	314	375	429	117		
Clay County	5 542	1 075	2.19	3.9	5 219	1 811	3 105	271	27	5	209	292	369	30		
Clearwater County	564	317	2.31	4.3	389	298	73	16	2	—	106	172	245	21		
Douglas County	2 839	1 004	2.06	4.3	2 478	1 215	1 221	37	3	2	173	253	329	12		
Grant County	502	279	2.26	5.1	344	294	50	—	—	—	109	161	218	1		
Hubbard County	977	433	2.20	4.2	763	523	238	2	—	—	144	208	270	2		
Kitson County	414	215	2.12	4.7	311	249	60	2	—	—	110	167	236	1		
Lake of the Woods County	244	116	2.07	4.3	183	144	38	1	—	—	123	185	242	3		

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State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	All renter-occupied housing units				Total	Specified renter-occupied housing units paying cash rent										With meals included in rent			
						Contract rent													
	Total	1 unit, de- tached or attached	Persons per unit	Mean number of rooms		Less than \$250	\$250 to \$499	\$500 to \$749	\$750 to \$999	\$1,000 or more	Lower quartile (dollars)	Median (dollars)	Upper quartile (dollars)						
District 7—Con. COUNTY—Con.																			
Mahnomen County	372	220	2.61	4.7	267	227	40	—	—	—	100—	132	212	—	1				
Marshall County	751	375	2.08	4.6	522	435	85	2	—	—	116	161	226	293	—	28			
Morrison County (pt.)	1 645	606	2.13	4.3	1 368	811	526	30	—	1	156	226	293	292	45				
Norman County	620	399	2.13	4.9	443	374	68	1	—	—	114	161	220	280	2				
Otter Tail County	4 275	1 579	2.01	4.4	3 392	2 016	1 312	56	6	2	158	227	292	292	45				
Pennington County	1 345	438	1.97	4.0	1 202	763	433	4	1	1	146	212	280	317	4				
Polk County	3 034	1 038	2.20	4.3	2 588	1 353	1 196	36	3	—	158	243	317	209	—	16			
Pope County	881	410	2.23	4.8	653	489	150	8	5	1	138	188	250	336	10				
Red Lake County	367	142	1.97	4.4	286	240	45	1	—	—	108	160	209	209	—				
Roseau County	943	362	2.12	4.3	719	344	362	13	—	—	160	256	344	344	—				
Stearns County	11 358	2 068	2.24	4.1	10 542	2 756	6 248	1 100	368	70	243	352	431	431	180				
Stevens County	1 254	461	2.29	4.2	1 079	562	449	66	1	1	134	240	336	336	22				
Todd County	1 645	747	2.16	4.5	1 249	969	273	7	—	—	131	184	243	243	11				
Traverse County	373	238	2.35	5.1	257	216	40	1	—	—	103	152	222	222	—				
Wadena County	1 174	480	2.18	4.3	964	780	183	1	—	—	135	181	234	234	1				
Wilkin County	627	247	2.13	4.4	521	376	143	2	—	—	145	197	258	258	—				
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION																			
Bemidji city	1 894	501	2.12	3.8	1 835	702	1 065	67	1	—	202	283	362	362	20				
Fergus Falls city	1 963	345	1.74	3.8	1 895	915	923	51	5	1	174	254	322	322	38				
Moorhead city	4 399	596	2.18	3.7	4 317	1 271	2 754	264	26	2	229	310	380	380	25				
St. Cloud city (pt.)	7 939	768	2.17	3.9	7 841	5 040	690	328	55	271	365	433	433	433	16				
District 8—	43 739	12 947	2.07	4.1	38 744	18 295	17 714	2 145	492	98	172	259	355	355	637				
COUNTY																			
Aitkin County	824	380	2.11	4.2	582	430	119	33	—	—	118	186	254	254	4				
Benton County (pt.)	701	299	2.40	4.6	493	225	223	45	—	—	208	263	347	347	—				
Carlton County	2 044	773	2.05	4.0	1 772	1 018	748	6	—	—	155	230	311	311	3				
Cass County	1 420	798	2.45	4.5	1 047	693	341	11	1	1	115	202	277	277	4				
Chisago County	1 587	521	2.12	4.2	1 360	451	761	112	34	2	214	313	404	404	27				
Cook County	982	239	2.07	4.2	282	169	108	4	—	1	133	218	306	306	—				
Crow Wing County	4 016	1 418	2.10	4.0	3 631	1 584	1 832	213	—	2	194	269	355	355	126				
Isanti County	1 489	470	2.20	4.2	1 257	451	675	91	34	6	202	302	388	388	50				
Itasca County	2 606	887	2.15	4.1	2 231	1 236	913	56	20	6	160	234	314	314	78				
Koochiching County	828	309	2.17	4.3	669	319	311	34	5	—	174	256	326	326	31				
Lake County	1 330	536	2.24	4.0	1 164	576	447	94	30	17	161	252	383	383	2				
Mille Lacs County	726	306	2.07	4.2	600	389	206	4	1	—	156	217	283	283	—				
Morrison County (pt.)	1 404	467	2.16	4.0	1 184	575	596	12	1	—	164	254	332	332	2				
Pine County	251	137	2.45	5.0	151	113	38	—	—	—	141	204	251	251	1				
St. Louis County	1 325	574	2.27	4.3	1 025	594	423	8	—	—	143	227	295	295	—				
Sherburne County (pt.)	20 360	4 230	1.94	3.9	19 074	9 161	8 471	1 088	292	62	170	256	350	350	290				
2 446	603	2.34	4.2	2 222	311	1 502	334	74	1	315	403	474	474	18					
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION																			
Braainerd city	2 319	582	1.99	3.8	2 255	943	1 142	170	—	—	200	274	372	372	121				
Clequet city	1 169	391	2.02	3.9	1 102	632	469	1	—	—	151	228	315	315	—				
Ouluuth city	12 288	1 811	1.94	3.9	11 940	4 515	6 095	1 011	281	38	203	287	390	390	230				
Elk River city (pt.)	731	139	2.18	4.0	708	94	469	145	—	—	340	439	491	491	3				
Grand Rapids township	1 328	284	2.02	3.9	1 267	566	645	38	15	3	177	265	342	342	61				
Hibbing city	1 869	344	1.84	3.7	1 761	1 209	534	16	2	—	127	189	273	273	17				
St. Cloud city (pt.)	792	49	2.23	4.0	783	58	524	128	72	1	345	413	513	513	12				

Table 11. Occupied Housing Units by Race and Hispanic Origin of Householder: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	All occupied housing units	Race of householder					Householder of Hispanic origin (if any race)	Householder nat of Hispanic origin						
		American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut				Asian or Pacific Islander		White		Black		American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut		
		White	Black	Asian or Pacific Islander	Other race			White	Black	Asian or Pacific Islander	Other race	Asian or Pacific Islander	Other race	
The State -----	1 647 853	1 579 722	31 201	14 168	17 198	5 564	14 039	1 572 087	30 740	13 849	16 818	320		
District 1 -----	201 192	198 463	411	386	1 372	560	1 341	197 715	401	372	1 347	16		
COUNTY														
Blue Earth County -----	19 277	18 927	76	28	191	55	126	18 859	75	27	188	2		
Oakota County (pt.) -----	2 398	2 389	2	4	3	—	4	2 385	2	4	3	1		
Oodge County -----	5 538	5 499	4	12	4	19	32	5 485	4	11	4	2		
Fairbault County -----	6 722	6 709	1	10	10	42	78	6 674	1	9	10	—		
Fillmore County -----	7 822	7 811	1	6	2	2	10	7 803	1	6	2	4		
Freeborn County -----	13 029	12 889	4	23	27	186	309	12 865	4	22	25	—		
Goodhue County -----	15 198	15 094	7	73	17	5	47	15 077	6	71	17	—		
Houston County -----	6 844	6 818	4	15	5	2	7	6 813	4	15	5	—		
Le Sueur County -----	8 468	8 438	2	14	7	7	26	8 418	2	14	7	1		
Mower County -----	15 028	14 923	12	10	63	20	65	14 879	11	10	63	—		
Olmsted County -----	40 058	38 888	212	82	801	75	261	38 721	209	77	785	5		
Rice County -----	16 347	16 165	22	25	86	49	116	16 099	20	25	85	2		
Scott County (pt.) -----	2 206	2 195	2	3	4	2	11	2 187	2	3	3	—		
Steele County -----	11 342	11 225	13	19	26	59	135	11 151	13	18	25	—		
Wabasha County -----	7 286	7 247	2	16	19	2	15	7 234	2	16	19	—		
Waseca County -----	6 649	6 610	7	10	15	36	6 591	7	8	7	—			
Winona County -----	16 930	16 734	40	36	100	20	63	16 694	38	36	99	—		
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Albert Lea city -----	7 533	7 338	2	14	22	157	260	7 235	2	13	20	3		
Austin city -----	9 347	9 255	8	5	60	19	53	9 222	7	5	60	—		
Faribault city -----	6 392	6 292	4	13	54	29	69	6 253	2	13	54	—		
Montako city (pt.) -----	11 217	10 919	65	18	175	40	94	10 869	64	17	173	—		
Northfield city -----	4 110	4 041	15	5	32	17	37	4 020	15	5	32	—		
North Montako city (pt.) -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Watonwan city -----	7 382	7 289	12	15	20	46	84	7 252	12	14	20	—		
Red Wing city -----	5 973	5 903	2	56	9	3	25	5 882	2	55	9	—		
Rochester city -----	27 913	26 838	194	62	753	66	224	26 697	191	58	738	5		
Winona city -----	9 334	9 204	32	18	68	12	37	9 180	31	18	68	—		
District 2 -----	200 982	199 260	162	539	469	552	1 173	198 658	161	517	455	18		
COUNTY														
Big Stone County -----	2 463	2 455	1	5	2	—	3	2 452	1	5	2	—		
Brown County -----	10 321	10 280	4	7	15	15	31	10 266	4	7	13	—		
Carver County -----	16 601	16 451	31	30	67	22	69	16 407	31	28	66	—		
Chippewa County -----	5 245	5 223	—	7	5	8	17	5 217	—	6	5	—		
Cottonwood County -----	5 060	5 041	3	13	13	3	9	5 035	3	4	13	—		
Heppner County (pt.) -----	1 686	1 643	2	4	9	2	6	1 638	2	4	9	—		
Jackson County -----	4 260	4 156	8	36	15	114	285	4 508	8	32	15	—		
Loc qui Parle County -----	3 505	3 503	1	1	—	—	1	3 502	1	1	—	—		
Lincoln County -----	2 704	2 697	2	3	—	2	6	2 693	2	3	—	—		
Lyon County -----	9 073	9 005	12	11	22	23	46	8 983	12	11	21	—		
McLeod County -----	11 815	11 736	5	11	32	31	72	11 699	5	10	29	—		
Marion County -----	9 129	9 082	—	11	16	20	40	9 063	—	10	16	—		
Meeker County -----	7 651	7 605	5	6	11	24	49	7 578	5	6	11	2		
Murray County -----	3 758	3 755	—	2	1	—	1	3 754	—	2	1	—		
Nicollet County -----	9 478	9 395	15	12	31	25	49	9 371	14	11	30	3		
Nobles County -----	7 683	7 516	18	15	97	37	70	7 486	18	13	96	—		
Pipestone County -----	4 078	4 018	2	38	17	3	9	4 015	2	38	14	—		
Redwood County -----	6 554	6 456	7	82	3	6	17	6 448	7	78	3	1		
Renville County -----	6 790	6 746	—	15	2	27	43	6 731	—	13	2	1		
Rock County -----	3 754	3 741	2	5	4	2	4	3 739	2	5	4	—		
Scott County (pt.) -----	13 042	12 870	23	103	31	15	61	12 826	23	101	31	—		
Sibley County -----	5 323	5 302	1	6	3	11	34	5 280	1	6	2	—		
Swift County -----	4 268	4 251	2	6	4	5	13	4 243	2	6	4	—		
Watonwan County -----	4 530	4 397	1	7	9	116	144	4 364	1	7	9	5		
Wright County (pt.) -----	22 832	22 699	15	66	31	21	61	22 658	15	64	30	4		
Yellow Medicine County -----	4 607	4 550	1	46	1	9	14	4 544	1	46	1	1		
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Chanhassen city (pt.) -----	4 016	3 952	11	11	34	8	26	3 935	11	11	33	—		
Chaska city -----	4 212	4 169	12	8	17	6	23	4 154	12	6	17	—		
Fairmont city -----	4 717	4 684	—	5	11	17	27	4 674	—	5	11	—		
Hutchinson city -----	4 483	4 434	4	5	25	15	28	4 422	4	5	24	—		
Montako city (pt.) -----	3	3	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—		
Marshall city -----	4 443	4 391	11	8	15	18	33	4 376	11	8	15	—		
New Ulm city -----	5 199	5 177	3	4	9	6	15	5 170	3	4	7	—		
North Montako city (pt.) -----	3 823	3 778	7	5	18	15	30	3 764	7	4	17	1		
Prior Lake city -----	3 901	3 806	11	75	5	4	18	3 794	11	20	5	—		
Shokopee city -----	4 163	4 115	7	20	16	5	23	4 097	7	27	16	—		
Willmar -----	6 678	6 531	7	31	7	102	263	6 374	7	27	7	—		
District 3 -----	203 897	197 879	2 506	490	2 523	499	1 548	196 911	2 462	468	2 475	33		
COUNTY														
Oakota County (pt.) -----	83 505	80 984	1 082	236	947	256	738	80 531	1 068	228	929	11		
Hennepin County (pt.) -----	104 497	101 377	1 294	215	1 440	171	630	100 961	1 266	207	1 412	21		
Scott County (pt.) -----	4 119	4 036	19	9	47	8	24	4 025	19	6	45	—		
Washington County (pt.) -----	11 776	11 482	111	30	89	64	156	11 394	109	27	89	1		
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Apple Valley city -----	11 145	10 851	106	23	136	29	84	10 803	105	21	130	2		
Bloomington city -----	34 488	33 208	506	89	620	65	241	33 046	496	86	610	9		
Burnsville city -----	19 127	18 373	397	48	268	41	144	18 270	395	48	266	4		
Chanhassen city (pt.) -----	6 856	6 690	65	14	47	40	93	6 638	64	14	47	—		

Table 11. Occupied Housing Units by Race and Hispanic Origin of Householder: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	All occupied housing units	Race of householder					Householder of Hispanic origin (if any race)	Householder not of Hispanic origin				
		White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	Other race		White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	Other race
District 3—Con. PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION—Con.												
Eagan city-----	17 427	16 552	401	45	370	59	171	16 447	396	44	367	2
Eden Prairie city-----	14 447	14 038	151	21	221	16	80	13 986	146	20	214	1
Edina city (pt.)-----	18 677	18 325	134	19	182	17	92	18 251	131	19	181	3
Hostings city-----	5 403	5 371	4	10	10	8	20	5 359	4	10	10	—
Inver Grove Heights city-----	7 803	7 618	60	33	33	59	140	7 544	56	30	32	1
Lakeville city-----	18 851	7 715	49	25	49	13	48	7 683	139	25	46	—
Minnetonka city (pt.)-----	18 687	18 250	135	18	158	26	95	17 283	133	17	154	5
Richtfield city-----	15 557	14 835	358	67	246	45	111	14 783	350	64	240	3
South St. Paul city (pt.)-----	3 965	3 891	18	25	11	22	67	3 848	14	25	10	1
Woodbury city (pt.)-----	1 314	1 266	18	—	26	4	11	1 259	18	—	26	—
District 4-----	213 928	197 340	7 788	1 418	5 529	1 853	4 296	195 176	7 659	1 335	5 387	75
COUNTY												
Oakton County (pt.)-----	12 390	12 092	59	31	66	142	327	11 909	58	31	64	1
Ramsey County-----	190 500	174 600	7 602	1 339	5 294	1 665	3 818	172 715	7 481	1 258	5 157	71
Washington County (pt.)-----	11 038	10 648	127	48	169	46	151	10 552	120	46	166	3
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION												
Blaine city (pt.)-----	11 496	11 034	—	221	51	146	44	134	10 955	215	44	145
Maplewood city-----	4 702	4 581	27	27	55	12	33	4 562	25	27	55	—
Mounds View city-----	8 523	8 236	43	35	191	18	8 210	42	35	191	—	
New Brighton city-----	4 447	4 342	35	21	31	18	36	4 321	35	21	31	
North St. Paul city-----	3 919	3 822	32	16	31	18	54	3 787	32	15	29	
Oakdale city (pt.)-----	13 562	13 057	197	36	237	25	113	12 983	197	35	234	
Roseville city-----	110 249	97 096	6 806	1 077	3 818	1 452	3 166	95 626	6 699	1 006	3 695	57
St. Paul city-----	8 991	8 744	64	22	146	15	55	8 705	62	22	145	2
Shoreview city-----	3 949	3 895	7	10	9	28	67	3 857	7	10	8	—
South St. Paul city (pt.)-----	3 924	3 808	29	10	62	15	34	3 793	28	9	60	—
Vadnais Heights city-----	8 441	8 197	52	21	57	114	260	8 052	51	21	56	1
West St. Paul city-----	8 902	8 789	22	20	52	19	72	8 739	22	19	49	1
White Bear Lake city (pt.)-----	5 613	5 347	94	21	130	21	80	5 296	87	21	129	—
District 5-----	235 257	207 416	17 919	3 836	4 956	1 130	2 935	205 950	17 672	3 736	4 843	121
COUNTY												
Hennepin County (pt.)-----	235 257	207 416	17 919	3 836	4 956	1 130	2 935	205 950	17 672	3 736	4 843	121
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION												
Brooklyn Center city (pt.)-----	11 226	10 505	453	78	146	44	93	10 461	449	78	145	—
Crystal city-----	9 272	8 977	133	45	95	22	48	8 950	131	45	93	5
Edina city (pt.)-----	1 183	1 173	2	1	6	1	7	1 167	2	1	6	—
Golden Valley city-----	8 273	7 954	191	15	101	12	52	7 918	188	15	100	—
Hopkins city-----	7 973	7 720	103	29	100	21	66	7 680	99	28	98	2
Minneapolis city-----	160 682	135 651	16 423	3 558	4 098	952	2 399	134 510	16 200	3 466	4 001	106
New Hope city-----	8 507	8 170	188	27	105	17	71	8 123	187	24	100	—
Robbinsdale city-----	6 008	5 865	84	22	27	10	35	5 843	84	21	25	2
St. Louis Park city-----	19 925	19 225	333	58	262	47	156	19 128	323	55	259	4
District 6-----	187 782	183 297	1 741	829	1 543	372	1 150	182 561	1 726	804	1 525	16
COUNTY												
Anoka County-----	82 437	80 872	1 303	507	584	171	514	80 554	300	489	574	6
Hennepin County (pt.)-----	77 446	74 781	1 375	240	889	161	504	74 453	1 365	236	882	6
Sherburne County (pt.)-----	1 286	1 272	2	8	1	3	7	1 269	2	7	1	—
Washington County (pt.)-----	26 432	26 192	61	74	68	37	125	26 105	59	72	67	4
Wright County (pt.)-----	181	180	—	1	—	—	—	180	—	—	1	—
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION												
Andover city-----	4 430	4 374	11	22	18	5	24	4 357	11	21	17	—
Anoka city-----	6 394	6 304	15	30	38	7	37	6 277	15	27	38	—
Bloomington city (pt.)-----	12 825	12 570	31	85	104	35	85	12 521	31	83	104	1
Brooklyn Park city-----	20 386	18 801	974	96	433	82	195	18 695	968	93	432	3
Chomplin city-----	5 423	5 337	21	26	26	13	36	5 313	21	26	26	—
Columbia Heights city-----	7 766	7 551	60	65	61	29	68	7 519	60	61	57	1
Coon Rapids city-----	17 449	17 123	65	119	104	38	126	17 038	64	118	102	1
Elk River city (pt.)-----	1 286	1 272	2	8	1	3	7	1 269	2	7	1	—
Fridley city-----	10 909	10 592	74	58	158	27	72	10 550	73	56	157	1
Maple Grove city-----	12 531	12 274	96	33	113	15	75	12 218	95	32	111	—
Oakdale city (pt.)-----	2 780	2 739	19	9	8	5	22	2 721	19	9	8	1
Plymouth city-----	18 361	17 831	234	34	235	27	115	17 746	233	34	231	2
Ramsey city-----	3 620	3 582	6	20	10	2	12	3 573	6	20	9	—
Stillwater city-----	4 982	4 941	10	10	14	7	18	4 930	10	10	14	—
White Bear Lake city (pt.)-----	168	167	1	—	—	—	1	167	—	—	—	—
District 7-----	198 870	194 447	242	3 317	441	423	1 033	193 856	235	3 293	429	24
COUNTY												
Berkeley County-----	10 477	9 871	5	568	18	15	31	9 855	5	567	18	1
Beltrami County-----	11 870	10 353	19	1 466	27	5	32	10 330	19	1 461	27	—
Benton County (pt.)-----	5 902	5 834	18	20	22	8	25	5 815	18	20	22	2
Cloy County-----	17 490	17 030	51	140	90	179	288	16 922	50	134	87	9
Clearwater County-----	3 064	2 883	—	181	—	—	2	2 882	—	180	—	—
Douglas County-----	10 988	10 950	1	20	11	6	27	10 930	1	19	11	—
Grant County-----	2 454	2 448	—	6	—	—	1	2 447	—	6	—	—
Hubbard County-----	5 781	5 693	—	82	3	3	9	5 689	—	81	2	—
Kittson County-----	2 274	2 266	—	2	2	4	8	2 262	—	2	2	—
Lake of the Woods County-----	1 576	1 570	—	4	1	1	7	1 564	—	4	1	—

Table 11. Occupied Housing Units by Race and Hispanic Origin of Householder: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	All occupied housing units	Race of householder				Householder of Hispanic origin (of any race)	Householder not of Hispanic origin				
		White	Block	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander		White	Block	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	Other race
District 7—Con.											
COUNTY—Con.											
Mahonen County-----	1 805	1 451	—	352	1	1	3	1 450	—	351	1
Marshall County-----	4 194	8 174	—	10	1	9	24	4 159	—	10	1
Morrison County (pt.)-----	8 161	8 145	5	22	4	5	18	8 132	5	22	4
Norman County-----	3 118	3 097	—	18	—	3	14	3 087	7	17	—
Otter Tail County-----	19 510	19 407	7	60	25	11	46	19 373	7	60	23
Pennington County-----	5 173	5 115	3	35	6	14	29	5 100	3	35	6
Polk County-----	11 984	11 728	21	124	15	96	285	11 548	17	118	14
Pope County-----	4 135	4 129	1	4	—	1	1	4 129	1	4	—
Red Lake County-----	1 730	1 719	—	4	—	7	7	1 719	—	4	—
Roseau County-----	5 415	5 358	—	38	17	2	7	5 353	—	38	17
Stearns County-----	39 776	39 427	89	70	162	28	121	39 339	88	69	157
Stevens County-----	3 823	3 755	18	16	24	10	12	3 751	17	16	24
Todd County-----	8 589	8 559	1	21	4	4	11	8 550	1	21	4
Traverse County-----	1 778	1 743	—	33	2	—	3	1 740	—	33	2
Wadena County-----	4 978	4 957	3	12	2	4	10	4 951	3	12	2
Wilkin County-----	2 805	2 785	—	9	4	7	12	2 779	—	9	4
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION											
Bemidji city-----	4 079	3 776	12	266	22	3	13	3 766	12	265	22
Fergus Falls city-----	5 080	5 043	2	19	15	1	20	5 025	2	19	14
Moorhead city-----	11 063	10 686	48	113	80	136	221	10 601	47	107	79
St. Cloud city (pt.)-----	16 267	15 987	74	59	129	18	71	15 937	73	58	126
District 8-----	205 945	201 620	432	3 353	365	175	563	201 260	424	3 324	357
COUNTY											
Aitkin County-----	5 126	5 068	5	50	—	3	7	5 064	5	49	—
Benton County (pt.)-----	5 033	5 001	1	21	4	6	20	4 987	1	21	4
Corton County-----	10 842	10 437	5	384	11	5	28	10 417	5	381	11
Cass County-----	8 302	7 572	5	716	5	4	24	7 559	4	710	5
Chisago County-----	10 551	10 478	13	34	15	11	23	10 468	13	33	14
Cook County-----	1 632	1 514	1	116	1	—	2	1 512	1	116	1
Crow Wing County-----	17 204	17 065	26	79	24	10	32	17 045	26	79	22
Isanti County-----	8 810	8 740	15	37	14	4	23	8 721	15	36	14
Itasca County-----	15 461	15 062	8	369	11	11	37	15 038	8	368	10
Kanabec County-----	4 753	4 726	6	15	3	3	13	4 717	5	15	3
Koochiching County-----	6 025	5 872	14	110	6	23	46	5 849	14	110	6
Lake County-----	4 242	4 218	—	20	3	1	8	4 211	—	20	3
Mille Lacs County-----	6 211	6 742	5	157	3	4	12	6 344	5	157	3
Morrison County (pt.)-----	2 218	2 212	2	3	—	1	4	2 209	2	3	—
Pine County-----	7 577	7 464	14	85	6	8	24	7 446	14	85	6
St. Louis County-----	78 901	77 193	296	1 116	228	68	216	77 056	290	1 103	226
Sherburne County (pt.)-----	12 357	12 256	16	41	31	13	44	12 227	16	38	29
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION											
Bronner city-----	5 197	5 118	7	48	15	9	15	5 113	7	48	14
Cloquet city-----	4 401	4 140	1	250	8	2	12	4 131	1	249	8
Duluth city-----	34 563	33 513	251	565	189	45	131	33 435	247	558	187
Elk River city (pt.)-----	2 446	2 429	—	10	2	5	12	2 422	—	10	2
Grand Rapids township-----	4 530	4 447	2	68	6	7	13	4 441	2	68	6
Hibbing city-----	7 439	7 376	7	44	10	2	18	7 360	6	44	10
St. Cloud city (pt.)-----	1 659	1 625	6	4	19	5	8	1 620	6	3	19

Table 12. Selected Housing and Household Characteristics and Land Area for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Congressional District American Indian Area	All housing units		Occupied housing units with American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut householder				Households with American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut householder				Land area		
			Owner occupied		Renter occupied		Family households		Nonfamily households				
			Mean value (dollars), specified owner		Mean con- tract rent (dollars), specified renter paying cash rent		Total	Married- couple family	Female house- holder, no husband present	Total	Householder living alone		
	Total	Occupied	Total	50 000	Total	261	267	173	68	119	81	Square kilo- meters	Square miles
District 1-----	213 080	201 192	196	50 000	190	261	267	173	68	119	81	24 410.1	9 424.7
AMERICAN INDIAN RESERVATION AND TRUST LAND													
All areas -----	24	22	7	26 700	13	128	17	4	9	3	2	2.1	.8
Prairie Island Community, MN -----	24	22	7	26 700	13	128	17	4	9	3	2	2.1	.8
District 2-----	220 309	200 982	302	53 800	237	235	399	211	137	140	105	41 754.5	16 121.4
AMERICAN INDIAN RESERVATION AND TRUST LAND													
All areas -----	180	167	120	45 700	33	66	112	50	42	41	33	11.3	4.4
Lower Sioux Community, MN -----	86	78	42	33 500	33	66	57	23	22	18	14	7.0	2.7
Shakopee Community, MN -----	71	68	58	70 500	—	—	43	22	13	15	11	1.2	.5
Upper Sioux Community, MN -----	23	21	20	18 900	—	—	12	5	7	8	8	3.1	1.2
District 7-----	247 187	198 870	1 815	42 400	1 502	192	2 606	1 229	1 060	711	559	68 070.5	26 282.1
AMERICAN INDIAN RESERVATION AND TRUST LAND													
All areas -----	6 616	4 453	1 182	41 300	691	98	1 513	687	610	360	305	5 255.8	2 029.3
Leech Lake Reservation, MN (pt.) -----	942	490	97	46 300	30	174	103	50	34	24	20	249.9	96.5
Minnesota Chippewa Trust Lands, MN (pt.) -----	2	2	2	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	.2
Red Lake Reservation, MN (pt.) -----	1 062	959	585	41 000	343	94	775	317	346	153	125	2 186.8	844.3
White Earth Reservation, MN -----	4 610	3 002	498	40 800	318	97	633	318	230	183	160	2 218.9	1 088.4
District 8-----	282 032	205 945	1 783	41 400	1 570	183	2 512	1 208	998	841	656	67 004.2	25 870.3
AMERICAN INDIAN RESERVATION AND TRUST LAND													
All areas -----	7 478	4 181	881	41 100	691	113	1 193	483	509	379	305	3 511.8	1 355.9
Bois Forte (Nett Lake) Reservation, MN -----	138	112	50	19 000	56	81	76	25	39	30	27	422.1	163.0
Ojibway Creek Reservation, MN -----	135	66	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	90.9	35.1
Fond du Lac Reservation, MN -----	1 375	1 101	157	53 700	185	93	267	123	98	75	65	427.3	165.0
Grand Portage Reservation, MN -----	190	125	44	52 100	43	109	52	35	10	35	24	189.5	73.2
Leech Lake Reservation, MN (pt.) -----	5 285	2 594	516	40 000	356	134	675	259	304	197	151	2 269.5	875.9
Mille Lacs Reservation, MN -----	187	131	90	34 200	29	82	94	28	48	25	21	13.8	5.3
Minnesota Chippewa Trust Lands, MN (pt.) -----	29	12	7	49 000	2	—	7	2	3	2	1	1.7	.7
Red Lake Reservation, MN (pt.) -----	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sandy Lake Reservation, MN -----	11	9	5	54 200	4	163	5	2	1	4	4	1.0	.4
Vermillion Lake Reservation, MN -----	127	30	11	49 300	16	50	16	9	6	11	10	4.2	1.6

Table 13. General, Family, and Fertility Characteristics: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

State Congressional District	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	District 5	District 6	District 7	District 8
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE									
All persons	4 375 099	546 909	546 874	546 976	546 812	546 876	547 055	547 021	546 576
Urban	3 055 728	285 170	231 611	533 986	545 735	546 876	489 788	206 303	216 259
Inside urbanized area	2 370 403	78 352	28 783	518 545	545 735	546 876	439 316	110 978	101 818
Outside urbanized area	685 325	206 818	202 828	15 441	—	—	50 472	95 325	114 441
Rural	1 319 371	261 739	315 263	12 990	1 077	—	57 267	340 718	330 317
Farm	207 956	52 588	76 344	1 073	41	—	2 552	54 424	20 934
ANCESTRY									
All persons	4 375 099	546 909	546 874	546 976	546 812	546 876	547 055	547 021	546 576
Ancestry specified	4 136 320	516 626	524 302	523 027	513 008	512 241	520 120	515 832	511 164
Single ancestry	2 153 418	273 049	302 772	244 455	251 944	278 390	224 854	310 428	267 526
Multiple ancestry	1 982 902	243 577	221 530	278 572	261 064	233 851	295 266	205 404	243 638
Ancestry unclassified or not reported	238 779	38 283	22 572	23 949	33 804	34 635	26 935	31 189	35 412
Total ancestries reported	6 119 222	760 203	745 832	801 599	774 072	746 092	815 386	721 236	754 802
Arab	9 785	674	388	1 754	2 593	2 169	1 558	435	514
Austrian	16 421	1 101	1 249	2 377	4 459	2 277	1 869	1 144	1 845
Belgian	16 222	1 829	6 697	1 634	1 095	1 120	1 349	1 722	1 426
Canadian	4 591	539	373	824	650	717	480	266	642
Czech	99 214	20 714	13 388	12 672	12 286	9 256	9 823	11 858	9 217
Danish	98 373	17 541	15 436	13 000	10 826	10 430	12 181	9 367	9 592
Dutch	103 757	15 138	24 825	12 039	9 453	8 948	11 698	9 994	11 662
English	356 629	46 850	32 058	59 926	44 945	49 171	50 949	29 990	42 740
Finnish	103 603	2 821	6 795	7 282	5 956	9 912	13 816	10 646	46 375
French (except Basque)	236 472	21 393	20 772	30 457	35 205	28 262	38 716	26 377	35 290
French Canadian	47 364	3 626	3 763	5 786	8 298	5 903	8 927	3 776	7 285
German	2 021 854	302 241	331 819	252 951	234 891	181 172	257 197	265 058	196 525
Greek	8 924	883	421	1 511	1 473	1 745	1 341	354	1 196
Hungarian	12 349	746	741	1 996	2 837	1 806	1 864	888	1 471
Irish	574 183	76 497	54 775	90 466	91 555	74 472	82 404	45 470	58 544
Italian	89 163	5 690	3 678	14 215	19 578	11 056	13 273	3 739	17 934
Lithuanian	7 033	520	324	314	276	1 790	649	827	827
Norwegian	757 212	116 664	94 542	91 807	61 292	78 318	92 468	139 532	82 601
Polish	238 039	21 642	19 233	26 828	33 674	30 041	38 454	33 347	34 820
Portuguese	1 386	135	135	266	282	217	179	86	86
Romanian	4 903	174	91	1 017	1 016	1 713	371	195	326
Russian	31 900	1 527	1 219	6 032	4 532	10 661	4 345	1 562	2 022
Scotch-Irish	52 423	6 289	4 720	7 905	6 705	7 320	6 958	4 990	7 536
Scottish	63 996	7 563	4 887	11 125	8 743	9 742	8 438	5 393	8 105
Slovak	31 190	2 581	2 418	4 659	3 345	4 982	5 160	2 634	5 411
Subsaharan African	6 214	398	114	461	1 574	2 708	453	221	285
Swedish	536 203	33 617	59 695	71 624	62 688	68 628	86 470	56 111	97 370
Swiss	25 524	4 774	2 546	3 553	4 373	2 939	3 330	2 156	1 853
Ukrainian	10 691	568	444	1 553	1 786	2 225	2 111	804	1 200
United States or American	66 484	8 316	8 160	7 168	5 561	7 269	6 732	10 050	13 228
Welsh	22 753	3 817	2 172	3 439	2 836	4 161	2 966	1 386	1 976
West Indian (excluding Hispanic origin groups)	18 842	81	57	247	341	729	180	84	123
Yugoslavian	17 665	578	427	1 649	1 738	1 523	1 587	801	9 362
Other ancestries	444 860	32 676	27 370	52 062	86 510	112 710	46 990	41 129	45 413
NATIVITY AND CITIZENSHIP									
Persons under 18 years	1 167 909	147 951	156 641	148 227	136 306	112 429	164 902	152 762	148 691
Citizen	1 155 261	146 969	156 289	146 986	131 017	108 894	164 211	152 460	148 435
Native	1 153 393	146 775	156 187	146 657	130 486	108 442	164 063	152 410	148 373
Foreign born, naturalized citizen	1 868	194	102	329	531	452	148	50	62
Foreign born, not a citizen	12 648	982	352	1 241	5 289	3 535	691	302	256
Persons 18 years and over	3 207 190	398 958	390 233	398 749	410 506	434 447	382 153	394 259	397 885
Citizen	3 157 563	394 715	388 350	392 529	396 294	419 834	377 809	392 208	395 824
Native	3 108 667	391 078	385 271	385 052	387 163	408 526	372 496	389 046	390 035
Foreign born, naturalized citizen	48 896	3 637	3 079	7 477	9 131	11 308	5 313	3 162	5 789
Foreign born, not a citizen	49 627	4 243	1 883	6 220	14 212	14 613	4 344	2 031	2 061
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN									
Families	1 138 581	142 525	147 025	149 300	137 069	126 688	147 023	141 045	146 966
With own children under 18 years	578 281	72 224	74 703	78 067	68 442	57 114	83 912	71 418	72 601
Number of own children under 18 years	1 120 669	143 121	152 307	143 600	129 496	104 106	158 660	147 530	141 649
Married-couple families	958 653	126 066	130 472	128 399	109 674	92 862	126 257	121 342	125 171
With own children under 18 years	470 810	61 389	64 962	65 588	51 669	37 934	70 799	59 598	58 872
Number of own children under 18 years	938 681	125 279	135 305	123 991	101 683	70 182	137 330	126 738	118 393
Female householder, no husband present	133 152	12 736	11 674	15 697	22 766	26 623	15 463	14 055	15 938
With own children under 18 years	86 577	8 417	7 563	9 921	14 050	16 386	10 333	9 278	10 629
Number of own children under 18 years	149 967	14 488	13 464	15 847	23 926	29 787	17 230	16 635	18 590
MARITAL STATUS									
Males 15 years and over	1 635 677	203 893	201 789	202 714	200 981	213 138	202 003	204 329	206 830
Never married	495 351	58 493	52 615	54 330	67 787	88 427	55 204	63 318	55 177
Now married, except separated	983 385	128 011	133 031	130 776	112 127	97 103	128 762	124 278	129 297
Separated	17 082	1 670	1 648	1 994	2 542	3 461	2 421	1 406	1 940
Widowed	35 453	4 942	5 139	2 852	4 078	4 968	2 214	5 249	6 011
Divorced	104 406	10 777	9 356	12 762	14 447	19 179	13 402	10 078	14 405
Females 15 years and over	1 744 234	217 264	212 131	216 871	228 528	236 215	204 304	213 589	215 332
Never married	415 237	48 768	38 096	48 963	66 100	80 852	44 387	47 612	40 459
Now married, except separated	975 231	127 286	132 402	130 329	111 224	95 897	127 330	123 533	127 230
Separated	22 033	2 013	1 822	2 664	3 714	4 663	2 893	1 797	2 467
Widowed	192 820	25 856	28 738	15 400	25 059	28 501	12 305	28 174	28 787
Divorced	138 913	13 341	11 073	19 515	22 431	26 302	17 389	12 473	16 389
FERTILITY									
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	229	209	250	168	229	253	204	237	281
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	1 339	1 549	1 679	1 096	1 114	882	1 340	1 752	1 672
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	2 014	2 194	2 347	1 786	1 799	1 529	2 428	2 428	2 232

Table 14. Social Characteristics: 1990

(Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.)

**State
Congressional District**

	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	District 5	District 6	District 7	District 8
PLACE OF BIRTH									
All persons	4 375 099	546 909	546 874	546 976	546 812	546 876	547 055	547 021	546 576
Native	4 262 060	537 853	541 458	531 709	517 649	516 968	536 559	541 456	538 408
Born in State of residence	3 220 512	405 224	448 068	366 783	382 960	351 331	408 870	421 508	435 768
Born in a different State	1 012 928	129 817	90 918	160 120	130 303	161 052	123 829	117 477	99 412
Born abroad	28 620	2 812	2 472	4 806	4 386	4 585	3 860	2 471	3 228
Foreign born	113 039	9 056	5 416	15 267	29 163	29 908	10 496	5 565	8 168
Naturalized citizen	50 764	3 831	3 181	7 806	9 662	11 760	5 461	3 212	5 851
Not a citizen	62 275	5 225	2 235	7 461	19 501	18 148	5 035	2 353	2 317
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH									
Persons 5 years and over	4 038 861	506 323	504 558	501 326	503 322	508 164	499 244	506 862	509 062
Speak a language other than English	227 161	22 994	24 429	23 520	41 508	42 520	19 623	28 455	24 112
Do not speak English "very well"	79 341	8 028	7 620	7 331	19 266	17 390	6 523	7 217	5 966
Linguistically isolated	39 356	3 683	3 212	3 063	11 777	10 217	2 389	2 880	2 135
Speak Spanish	42 342	5 216	4 767	5 076	8 128	6 927	4 417	4 325	3 506
Do not speak English "very well"	14 200	1 690	1 874	1 472	2 808	2 454	1 349	1 487	1 066
Linguistically isolated	3 951	396	740	153	870	1 005	92	518	177
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language	47 776	3 672	1 111	5 868	17 316	13 230	4 429	1 176	974
Do not speak English "very well"	30 163	2 315	612	3 106	12 012	8 666	2 422	594	436
Linguistically isolated	20 452	1 490	353	1 969	8 755	6 120	1 408	205	152
Linguistically isolated households	18 595	1 826	1 880	1 351	4 333	4 806	975	1 897	1 527
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL									
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	1 175 027	154 315	142 084	142 893	146 573	133 324	152 801	157 945	145 092
Preschool	93 126	11 910	11 509	14 912	11 553	9 772	13 652	9 664	10 154
Public school	64 366	8 613	8 416	9 239	6 681	5 947	9 206	7 918	8 346
Elementary or high school	755 895	97 241	104 411	92 014	84 346	66 991	104 808	103 333	102 751
Public school	683 347	87 904	93 291	83 502	70 675	57 845	97 021	95 707	97 402
College	326 006	45 164	26 164	35 967	50 674	56 561	34 341	44 948	32 187
Public college	258 662	35 743	20 912	27 574	33 119	46 175	28 380	38 054	28 705
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT									
Persons 25 years and over	2 770 562	338 615	345 681	351 209	350 021	368 551	332 445	332 424	351 616
Less than 9th grade	239 322	36 679	51 436	9 053	21 456	20 797	11 349	52 906	35 646
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	249 443	32 019	32 319	17 932	30 016	36 419	24 307	32 555	43 876
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	913 265	122 018	132 698	93 870	105 787	99 522	111 300	115 305	132 765
Some college, no degree	526 792	55 828	54 581	79 504	67 071	77 738	75 882	53 745	62 443
Associate degree	237 156	30 266	27 830	34 277	26 691	25 936	34 241	30 063	27 852
Bachelor's degree	431 381	42 141	35 716	86 798	66 204	74 990	56 368	34 473	34 691
Graduate or professional degree	173 203	19 664	11 101	29 775	32 796	33 149	18 998	13 377	14 343
Percent high school graduate or higher	82.4	79.7	75.8	92.3	85.3	84.5	89.3	74.3	77.4
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	21.8	18.3	13.5	33.2	28.3	29.3	22.7	14.4	13.9
RESIDENCE IN 1985									
Persons 5 years and over	4 038 861	506 323	504 558	501 326	503 322	508 164	499 244	506 862	509 062
Some house	2 240 644	296 492	318 165	246 680	259 567	241 825	259 752	308 759	309 404
Different house in the United States	1 762 042	206 391	184 755	250 435	233 319	256 351	236 861	196 017	197 913
Same county	921 309	106 750	93 024	121 174	121 288	155 181	121 759	95 084	107 049
Different county	840 733	99 641	91 731	129 261	112 031	101 170	115 102	100 933	90 864
Same State	520 008	60 007	65 345	75 064	67 693	45 896	76 747	66 678	62 578
Different State	320 725	39 634	26 386	54 197	44 338	55 274	38 355	34 255	28 286
Northeast	21 691	2 398	852	4 727	3 697	4 971	2 791	2 705	1 580
Midwest	179 685	23 925	14 817	28 847	25 636	31 428	19 692	21 810	13 530
South	53 169	6 219	5 149	9 932	6 764	8 509	6 986	4 269	5 341
West	66 180	7 092	5 568	10 691	8 241	10 366	8 886	7 471	7 865
Puerto Rico	278	10	26	44	122	34	10	2	30
U.S. outlying area	248	43	—	28	40	102	—	20	15
Elsewhere	35 649	3 387	1 612	4 139	10 274	9 852	2 621	2 064	1 700
MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION TO WORK AND TRAVEL TIME TO WORK									
Workers 16 years and over	2 158 733	266 051	256 526	304 931	280 782	287 581	296 854	239 674	226 334
Car, truck, or van	1 839 565	222 040	210 595	280 661	240 842	221 250	274 410	193 050	196 717
Drove alone	1 593 019	190 230	180 270	251 675	208 096	190 864	239 645	166 358	165 881
Carpoled	246 546	31 810	30 325	28 986	32 746	30 386	34 765	26 692	30 836
Public transportation	77 722	2 904	1 043	7 673	18 397	35 440	7 007	1 943	3 315
Walked	105 328	20 005	17 572	4 514	11 625	17 068	4 512	18 636	11 396
Other means	20 381	2 539	2 149	2 000	2 329	4 986	1 545	2 468	2 365
Worked at home	115 737	18 563	25 167	10 083	7 589	8 837	9 380	23 577	12 541
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	19.1	16.2	17.3	20.3	19.1	19.5	23.7	15.4	19.9
VETERAN STATUS AND PERIOD OF SERVICE									
Civilian veterans 16 years and over	489 498	58 240	56 275	63 197	59 529	59 802	59 874	60 124	72 457
May 1975 or later service only	52 417	5 704	4 915	7 092	7 100	7 807	7 264	5 610	6 925
September 1980 or later service only	28 826	3 182	2 652	3 827	3 946	4 473	3 820	3 070	3 856
Served 2 or more years	23 963	2 617	2 104	3 234	3 351	3 702	3 133	2 583	3 239
Vietnam era, no Korean conflict	146 299	16 962	16 293	20 372	16 544	15 914	23 437	16 692	20 085
Vietnam era and Korean conflict	3 469	433	274	468	397	319	341	578	659
February 1955 to July 1964 only	59 544	7 303	7 061	8 525	6 709	6 289	8 827	7 010	7 820
Korean conflict, no World War II	72 848	8 983	9 574	9 382	8 797	7 872	8 255	9 656	10 329
Korean conflict and World War II	8 387	838	722	1 209	1 306	1 273	793	804	1 442
World War II, no Korean conflict	142 293	17 447	16 825	15 734	18 307	19 543	10 655	19 202	24 580
World War I	1 397	204	240	134	129	304	33	201	152
Other service	2 844	366	371	281	240	481	269	371	465
DISABILITY									
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	2 752 610	333 556	318 509	367 149	354 888	367 105	363 489	323 771	324 143
With a mobility or self-care limitation	76 428	9 285	9 704	7 417	11 109	13 365	7 045	8 099	10 404
With a mobility limitation	38 725	4 523	4 451	3 757	5 379	6 958	3 335	4 686	5 636
In labor force	12 741	1 717	1 567	1 424	1 846	2 177	1 278	1 372	1 360
With a self-care limitation	55 253	6 974	7 454	5 260	8 208	9 525	4 940	5 681	7 211
With a work disability	203 409	23 560	22 762	19 326	26 683	32 643	21 655	26 348	30 432
In labor force	111 176	13 661	12 926	12 465	14 584	17 024	14 041	13 057	13 418
Prevented from working	73 059	7 851	7 718	5 189	9 643	12 664	5 561	10 809	13 624
No work disability	2 549 201	309 996	295 747	347 823	328 205	334 462	341 834	297 423	293 711
In labor force	2 137 599	259 589	248 392	301 935	278 058	285 721	296 970	236 354	230 580
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	503 653	71 128	77 889	41 579	61 708	67 561	28 477	76 702	78 609
With a mobility or self-care limitation	83 139	11 889	12 962	6 436	10 567	13 970	4 450	11 204	11 661
With a mobility limitation	62 714	8 732	9 171	4 927	8 131	10 468	3 527	8 618	9 140
With a self-care limitation	47 729	7 177	8 163	3 571	5 694	7 716	2 481	6 202	6 725

Table 15. Labor Force Characteristics: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

State Congressional District	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	District 5	District 6	District 7	District 8
LABOR FORCE STATUS									
Persons 16 years and over	3 321 415	413 806	405 732	412 561	422 839	444 486	397 954	409 979	414 058
In labor force	2 314 975	283 460	271 906	321 896	300 075	311 414	315 373	259 727	251 124
Civilian labor force	2 311 336	283 134	271 628	321 220	299 600	311 125	315 001	259 126	250 502
Employed	2 192 417	270 365	260 023	309 592	285 374	293 140	301 573	242 456	229 894
Unemployed	118 919	12 769	11 605	11 628	14 226	17 985	13 428	16 670	20 608
Females 16 years and over	1 715 713	213 541	208 053	213 694	225 247	233 893	200 212	209 780	211 293
In labor force	1 071 549	130 400	122 316	151 105	144 414	148 566	145 378	118 437	111 314
Civilian labor force	1 071 549	130 371	122 297	151 017	144 387	148 504	145 345	118 358	111 270
Employed	44 809	4 413	4 261	4 952	5 630	6 942	5 340	6 073	7 198
Unemployed	278 775	34 287	34 805	38 510	35 079	31 080	40 128	33 402	31 534
With own children under 6 years	193 135	25 357	25 514	27 052	23 631	20 045	28 742	23 323	19 471
With own children 6 to 17 years only	287 096	36 414	38 195	37 969	31 965	25 191	42 057	36 490	38 815
In labor force	234 559	30 859	31 827	31 439	25 788	20 050	34 799	29 259	30 538
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies living with two parents	332 775	42 822	44 806	47 713	39 953	30 475	49 576	40 824	36 606
Both parents in labor force	223 553	30 796	31 822	31 887	25 743	20 358	34 368	27 485	21 094
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies living with one parent	67 163	6 074	5 889	6 336	11 044	14 159	7 676	7 606	8 379
Parent in labor force	39 375	3 999	3 965	4 535	6 031	6 401	5 084	4 342	5 018
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies living with two parents	608 461	82 621	90 735	76 653	62 196	40 010	88 041	86 095	82 110
Both parents in labor force	456 635	65 262	70 437	57 663	45 088	29 157	67 516	63 649	57 863
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies living with one parent	130 218	13 167	12 368	14 801	19 344	22 848	15 834	14 797	17 059
Parent in labor force	99 690	10 765	10 403	12 661	14 202	15 080	12 974	10 875	12 730
Persons 16 to 19 years	238 670	33 833	29 667	25 954	27 514	24 880	30 293	35 168	31 361
Not enrolled in school	37 800	4 425	4 085	3 789	4 889	5 256	5 577	4 573	5 206
Unemployed or not in labor force	13 689	1 393	1 163	1 163	1 801	2 316	1 720	1 829	2 304
Not high school graduate	15 211	1 825	1 589	1 383	2 024	2 554	1 996	1 643	2 197
Employed	6 791	879	818	713	870	968	1 002	674	867
Unemployed	2 715	303	205	190	399	399	396	306	517
Not in labor force	5 695	643	558	480	755	1 187	598	663	811
CLASS OF WORKER									
Employed persons 16 years and over	2 192 417	270 365	260 023	309 592	285 374	293 140	301 573	242 456	229 894
Private wage and salary workers	1 705 059	207 013	188 041	259 641	228 439	237 009	252 035	165 924	166 957
Local government workers	157 143	18 808	21 115	16 893	18 981	18 633	21 749	22 839	22 839
State government workers	88 380	9 578	6 810	7 747	17 291	14 460	8 125	12 467	11 902
Federal government workers	42 843	3 761	3 381	6 865	6 386	5 960	4 918	6 119	5 453
Self-employed workers	188 123	28 947	37 884	17 813	13 836	16 586	17 609	34 038	21 410
Unpaid family workers	10 869	2 258	2 792	633	441	492	761	2 159	1 333
OCCUPATION									
Employed persons 16 years and over	2 192 417	270 365	260 023	309 592	285 374	293 140	301 573	242 456	229 894
Managerial and professional specialty occupations	573 939	60 295	51 701	100 651	87 885	92 094	81 181	50 993	49 139
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	261 293	23 221	23 132	53 870	37 722	40 515	42 325	20 472	20 036
Professional specialty occupations	312 646	37 074	28 549	46 781	50 163	51 579	38 856	30 521	29 102
Technical, sales, and administrative support occupations	708 753	78 248	68 529	119 154	102 240	103 888	106 075	66 399	64 220
Technicians and related support occupations	90 868	13 007	7 773	15 276	14 231	13 405	13 085	6 426	7 665
Sales occupations	259 017	27 500	26 163	47 680	33 123	35 412	38 023	26 346	24 277
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	358 868	37 741	34 593	56 198	54 886	55 071	54 967	33 627	31 785
Service occupations	301 326	41 681	36 401	32 636	37 711	41 533	33 717	40 012	37 635
Private household occupations	5 837	846	827	596	758	623	711	836	640
Protective service occupations	22 094	2 505	1 888	2 970	3 336	3 037	3 417	2 148	2 793
Service occupations, except protective and household	273 395	38 330	33 686	29 070	33 617	37 873	29 589	37 028	34 202
Forming, forestry, and fishing occupations	83 245	18 390	26 359	2 011	1 653	1 545	2 464	22 119	8 704
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	222 013	29 003	31 340	25 599	22 843	20 663	36 241	25 487	30 837
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	303 141	42 748	45 693	29 541	33 042	33 417	41 895	37 446	39 359
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	142 375	21 018	22 347	13 186	15 957	16 380	21 898	15 258	16 331
Transportation and material moving occupations	82 014	10 497	11 531	8 382	8 540	8 488	10 288	11 535	12 753
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	78 752	11 233	11 815	7 973	8 545	8 549	9 709	10 653	10 275
INDUSTRY									
Employed persons 16 years and over	2 192 417	270 365	260 023	309 592	285 374	293 140	301 573	242 456	229 894
Agriculture, forestry, fisheries, and mining	99 386	20 108	29 342	2 909	2 303	1 634	3 324	24 824	14 942
Construction	109 859	13 070	14 715	12 634	11 496	9 665	19 138	12 939	16 202
Manufacturing	399 592	50 639	53 917	55 581	54 560	46 267	70 209	33 296	35 193
Nondurable goods	159 512	22 900	22 243	20 990	28 182	17 609	21 355	13 314	12 919
Durable goods	240 080	27 739	31 744	34 591	26 378	28 658	48 854	19 982	22 204
Transportation and communications, and other public utilities	101 768	9 352	10 651	21 831	14 481	12 507	14 394	9 229	9 923
Wholesale trade	111 585	4 580	4 608	6 281	5 326	5 58	6 496	4 735	6 400
Retail trade	372 442	44 267	47 576	50 567	45 859	40 689	42 177	9 703	42 277
Finance, insurance, and real estate	145 943	10 045	12 097	30 930	22 881	25 560	32 398	7 922	9 540
Business and repair services	101 284	8 588	9 623	18 841	14 502	19 553	15 385	7 517	7 875
Personal, entertainment, and recreation services	86 148	10 031	8 163	12 388	10 670	14 536	10 235	9 761	10 064
Professional and related services	549 822	76 341	57 567	67 111	77 652	84 070	61 533	66 166	59 382
Health services	205 714	34 604	21 450	23 791	25 547	29 738	22 548	23 926	24 110
Educational services	186 050	24 987	21 266	19 524	27 406	24 838	19 563	27 490	20 966
Other professional and related services	158 058	16 750	14 851	23 786	24 699	29 494	19 422	14 750	14 306
Public administration	70 204	6 556	6 198	9 376	13 221	8 604	8 404	7 907	9 938
WORK STATUS IN 1989									
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	2 516 113	312 558	300 489	341 512	320 370	333 323	334 285	295 628	277 948
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	1 855 463	224 082	219 875	262 038	236 781	246 560	257 435	209 385	199 307
50 to 52 weeks	1 355 084	161 376	157 714	207 236	177 367	180 970	199 321	136 857	134 243
40 to 49 weeks	199 421	23 431	23 151	26 252	27 100	27 977	27 270	22 676	21 564
27 to 39 weeks	118 147	14 659	15 632	11 863	12 468	14 046	13 224	18 723	17 532
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	366 294	49 928	44 478	45 626	47 958	49 647	43 256	45 579	39 822
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989									
No workers	127 306	15 322	16 227	9 461	17 186	18 452	7 938	17 995	24 725
Mean family income (dollars)	19 890	20 337	19 157	29 504	21 137	19 341	24 083	16 124	17 367
1 worker	261 192	31 586	32 835	31 852	32 984	33 902	28 948	34 918	37 767
Mean family income (dollars)	35 349	31 674	29 946	54 454	38 519	34 177	44 611	25 079	27 645
2 or more workers	750 083	95 617	97 963	108 077	88 399	77 284	110 137	88 132	84 474
Mean family income (dollars)	50 866	45 471	43 290	64 862	55 710	54 052	58 655	38 836	42 260

Table 16. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

State Congressional District		The State	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	District 5	District 6	District 7	District 8
INCOME IN 1989										
Households		1 648 825	201 414	201 138	204 050	214 385	235 171	187 628	198 935	206 104
Less than \$5,000		72 190	9 415	10 427	3 241	7 785	11 638	3 411	14 278	11 995
\$5,000 to \$9,999		155 847	19 921	21 603	7 511	18 707	25 091	7 654	27 204	27 923
\$10,000 to \$14,999		141 255	19 853	20 391	8 510	16 466	21 631	7 654	23 447	23 303
\$15,000 to \$24,999		289 134	38 757	39 703	23 711	36 928	44 502	21 957	42 590	46 986
\$25,000 to \$34,999		273 729	35 945	36 858	29 910	34 408	38 140	28 286	35 303	34 879
\$35,000 to \$49,999		325 530	39 078	38 816	46 663	42 803	42 714	46 674	32 270	36 512
\$50,000 to \$74,999		256 771	26 982	22 866	49 926	36 981	33 095	46 505	17 532	22 884
\$75,000 to \$99,999		74 782	6 339	5 756	17 700	11 660	9 999	14 803	3 674	4 851
\$100,000 or more		59 587	5 114	4 718	16 878	8 647	8 361	10 461	2 637	2 771
Median (dollars)		30 909	28 371	27 024	43 963	32 670	28 634	42 346	22 893	24 667
Mean (dollars)		37 718	33 807	32 627	53 626	39 848	36 101	49 318	27 738	29 465
Families		1 138 581	142 525	147 025	149 390	137 969	126 638	147 023	141 045	146 966
Less than \$5,000		22 179	2 646	3 006	1 244	2 702	3 536	1 521	4 205	3 319
\$5,000 to \$9,999		61 689	7 032	8 389	2 674	8 870	3 764	12 004	11 588	
\$10,000 to \$14,999		70 321	9 818	11 420	3 727	6 613	7 059	3 972	13 828	13 884
\$15,000 to \$24,999		176 714	24 816	28 135	12 656	19 066	18 744	13 071	20 508	29 718
\$25,000 to \$34,999		198 090	28 538	30 716	18 793	20 751	21 006	20 531	29 526	28 229
\$35,000 to \$49,999		266 643	34 331	34 847	36 048	32 380	28 603	39 319	28 894	32 221
\$50,000 to \$74,999		223 468	24 705	20 869	42 836	31 413	24 571	41 802	16 218	21 054
\$75,000 to \$99,999		66 091	5 923	5 352	15 852	10 063	7 667	13 397	3 405	4 432
\$100,000 or more		53 386	4 716	4 291	15 360	7 813	6 582	9 646	2 457	2 521
Median (dollars)		36 916	34 403	32 084	49 714	40 605	36 817	46 461	28 104	30 259
Mean (dollars)		43 843	39 711	37 646	60 404	47 369	44 145	54 020	32 533	34 316
Nonfamily households		510 244	58 889	54 113	54 660	76 416	108 533	40 605	57 890	59 138
Median (dollars)		17 388	14 294	12 917	27 897	20 543	19 952	25 419	11 219	11 505
Mean (dollars)		22 942	18 763	18 188	33 569	25 110	25 626	30 037	15 346	16 448
Per capita income (dollars)		14 389	12 661	12 159	20 067	15 863	15 794	16 970	10 294	11 302
Per capita income, noninstitutionalized persons (dollars)		14 493	12 764	12 254	20 146	15 902	15 932	17 099	10 357	11 396
INCOME TYPE IN 1989										
Households		1 648 825	201 414	201 138	204 050	214 385	235 171	187 628	198 935	206 104
With earnings		1 352 771	163 050	161 220	183 146	175 049	188 390	171 783	156 674	153 459
Mean earnings (dollars)		38 400	34 174	32 930	51 816	40 657	36 974	48 463	27 998	31 160
With Social Security income		415 852	57 564	61 845	34 392	50 498	56 006	25 795	63 272	66 480
With public assistance income		98 317	10 169	10 301	5 795	14 209	19 951	7 190	14 654	16 048
With retirement income		208 144	23 952	19 307	23 503	30 875	32 167	17 764	23 791	36 785
Mean retirement income (dollars)		8 335	7 522	7 100	10 880	8 935	8 318	8 837	7 471	
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE										
Families (dollars)		43 843	39 711	37 646	60 404	47 369	44 145	54 020	32 533	34 316
With own children under 18 years (dollars)		43 391	40 343	38 605	58 339	45 887	41 007	51 608	33 538	34 987
No own children under 18 years (dollars)		44 308	39 065	36 656	62 663	48 827	46 723	57 228	31 502	33 662
Married-couple families (dollars)		47 398	42 159	39 443	64 790	53 018	51 245	58 094	34 795	36 774
With own children under 18 years (dollars)		48 951	44 207	41 767	64 340	54 593	52 756	56 985	37 295	39 417
No own children under 18 years (dollars)		45 900	40 183	37 139	65 261	51 600	50 201	59 511	32 382	34 431
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)		22 204	19 581	20 914	29 222	24 105	22 341	25 442	16 215	17 509
With own children under 18 years (dollars)		17 088	15 872	15 897	23 586	17 534	16 753	19 649	12 921	13 890
No own children under 18 years (dollars)		31 322	26 808	30 142	38 901	34 459	31 284	37 069	22 612	24 753
Poverty Status in 1989										
All Income Levels in 1989		1 138 581	142 525	147 025	149 390	137 969	126 638	147 023	141 045	146 966
Families		592 274	73 333	75 828	79 591	70 740	59 627	85 844	72 903	74 408
With related children under 5 years		256 680	31 015	31 930	34 886	33 088	29 556	36 836	30 487	28 882
Married-couple families		958 653	125 006	130 472	128 369	109 074	92 862	126 257	121 342	125 271
With related children under 18 years		478 217	62 172	65 621	66 496	52 646	38 846	71 998	60 476	59 962
With related children under 5 years		214 559	27 187	28 322	30 874	26 046	20 500	32 025	25 873	23 732
Female householder, no husband present		135 152	12 736	11 674	15 697	22 966	26 623	15 463	14 055	15 938
With related children under 18 years		91 599	8 793	7 890	10 364	15 079	17 726	10 890	9 698	11 159
With related children under 5 years		33 458	2 902	2 699	3 076	5 869	7 816	3 666	3 585	3 845
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined		697 988	78 243	66 674	75 969	104 857	155 780	59 205	78 863	78 397
Nonfamily householders		510 244	58 889	54 113	54 660	76 416	108 533	40 605	57 890	59 138
Persons 65 years and over		180 215	25 492	26 712	12 860	23 241	28 189	8 582	27 226	27 913
Persons for whom poverty status is determined		4 259 456	525 313	532 600	542 180	532 999	528 859	539 340	526 048	522 117
Persons under 18 years		1 152 575	146 210	154 965	146 703	134 590	110 120	162 801	150 973	146 207
Persons under 5 years		332 438	40 112	41 887	45 248	42 974	38 024	47 299	39 785	37 009
Related children under 18 years		1 147 812	145 569	154 536	146 329	133 988	109 581	142 178	110 595	145 351
Related children 5 to 17 years		815 374	105 537	112 549	101 081	91 014	71 557	114 879	108 342	
Persons 65 years and over		503 653	71 128	77 889	41 579	61 708	67 561	28 477	76 702	78 609
Persons 75 years and over		213 824	31 608	35 012	14 560	26 158	30 406	9 451	33 865	32 764
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level		82 888	9 158	10 821	4 096	10 393	12 888	5 558	15 619	14 355
Percent below poverty level		73	6.4	7.4	2.7	7.5	10.2	3.8	11.1	9.8
With related children under 5 years		63 171	6 516	7 364	3 477	9 025	11 001	4 897	10 870	10 581
With related children under 18 years		35 026	3 567	3 860	1 982	5 546	6 681	2 543	5 292	5 209
Married-couple families		37 866	4 911	6 899	1 403	3 420	3 095	1 696	2 022	7 411
With related children under 18 years		22 815	2 789	3 852	2 559	2 540	1 941	1 177	5 277	4 390
With related children under 5 years		13 015	1 817	2 040	631	1 813	1 263	574	2 746	2 331
Female householder, no husband present		39 519	3 679	3 365	2 376	6 311	8 793	3 535	5 559	5 901
With related children under 18 years		36 613	3 350	3 101	2 208	5 917	8 251	3 400	5 046	5 340
With related children under 5 years		19 778	1 743	1 579	1 246	3 436	5 038	1 819	2 425	2 492
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined		157 480	21 611	16 696	7 834	19 192	30 816	7 753	29 222	24 356
Nonfamily householders		91 001	12 595	12 036	3 854	10 023	16 336	3 700	17 489	14 968
Persons 65 years and over		43 590	6 485	7 661	1 579	4 189	4 769	1 567	9 694	7 646
Persons for whom poverty status is determined		435 331	51 711	53 077	20 737	56 710	74 970	25 620	81 191	71 315
Percent below poverty level		10.2	9.8	10.0	3.8	10.6	14.2	4.8	15.4	13.4
Persons under 18 years		146 386	15 076	17 552	7 163	21 886	25 604	10 516	25 197	23 392
Persons under 5 years		49 192	4 844	5 365	2 702	8 357	9 650	3 271	7 738	7 265
Related children under 18 years		142 202	14 508	17 064	6 850	21 362	25 117	9 955	24 705	22 641
Related children 5 to 17 years		93 010	9 664	11 699	4 148	13 005	15 467	6 684	16 967	15 376
Persons 65 years and over		61 156	8 838	11 156	2 133	5 256	6 148	2 033	14 612	10 980
Persons 75 years and over		36 691	5 645	6 992	1 199	2 985	3 451	1 083	8 942	6 394
Ratio Of Income in 1989 To Poverty Level		143 032	17 696	15 962	7 414	20 234	27 154	8 286	25 254	21 032
Persons below 100 percent of poverty level		91 506	72 469	76 943	28 340	73 033	95 070	34 111	112 952	98 988
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level		1 130 159	150 053	164 745	63 000	125 406	154 088	72 646	211 583	188 638

Table 17. Selected Characteristics of Persons by Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District	Minnesota						District 1				
	Race			Hispanic origin (of any race)			Race				
	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	Hispanic origin (of any race)		
SEX AND AGE											
All persons	4 133 189	94 798	49 507	76 771	49 664	535 375	1 895	1 333	6 111	5 038	
Male	2 023 262	49 038	24 383	37 141	25 347	262 361	1 244	719	2 915	2 613	
Female	2 109 927	45 760	25 124	39 630	24 317	273 014	651	614	3 196	2 425	
Under 5 years	303 917	12 433	6 107	10 708	7 221	39 213	208	125	779	654	
5 to 9 years	317 564	10 383	6 146	10 662	6 370	43 314	145	129	775	628	
10 to 14 years	287 754	8 965	4 914	8 896	5 199	39 488	159	115	550	469	
15 to 19 years	273 122	8 954	4 572	8 227	4 807	39 801	186	133	826	556	
20 to 24 years	290 109	8 518	4 456	7 032	4 609	37 657	455	135	804	599	
25 to 34 years	737 790	19 839	9 020	13 455	9 473	85 567	333	229	969	891	
35 to 44 years	634 017	12 782	6 583	9 189	5 882	75 436	229	191	632	531	
45 to 54 years	413 621	5 758	3 684	4 584	3 024	52 141	137	80	432	312	
55 to 64 years	333 928	4 231	2 122	2 904	1 789	43 975	8	37	215	183	
65 to 74 years	290 499	2 378	1 182	1 375	898	40 148	12	51	102	121	
75 to 84 years	182 418	852	602	526	308	26 734	23	39	21	71	
85 years and over	65 750	275	119	118	84	10 201	-	10	6	23	
3 and 4 years	125 505	4 750	2 487	4 863	2 623	16 603	94	47	309	254	
16 years and over	3 170 266	61 320	31 413	45 693	30 008	406 275	1 350	926	3 849	3 203	
18 years and over	3 065 033	58 257	29 587	42 395	28 051	391 965	1 277	883	3 526	2 963	
21 years and over	2 889 823	52 776	26 922	37 731	25 226	364 022	1 049	794	3 038	2 624	
60 years and over	705 555	5 330	2 831	3 196	2 023	99 670	41	117	209	286	
62 years and over	639 697	4 669	2 471	2 686	1 670	90 704	37	113	167	246	
Median age	33.1	24.2	23.4	20.5	21.4	32.9	22.1	25.3	20.9	22.0	
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN											
Families	1 089 393	20 885	10 637	13 601	9 078	140 598	232	223	1 027	944	
With own children under 18 years	543 605	14 652	7 381	9 742	6 075	70 685	200	129	703	602	
MARRIED-COUPLE FAMILIES	931 413	9 094	4 821	10 649	6 286	123 625	158	167	738	715	
With own children under 18 years	452 321	5 644	2 992	7 968	4 023	60 436	128	95	532	413	
Female householder, no husband present	117 314	10 093	4 679	2 049	2 094	12 381	47	41	181	148	
With own children under 18 years	72 696	7 979	3 610	1 496	1 616	8 119	47	29	146	123	
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL											
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	1 081 033	33 532	16 967	35 877	18 890	148 825	979	448	3 088	2 102	
Preprimary	86 175	2 500	1 535	2 367	1 531	11 537	53	25	259	136	
Elementary or high school	692 305	22 557	12 559	23 026	13 205	94 051	392	310	1 781	1 413	
College	302 553	8 477	2 873	10 484	4 154	43 237	534	113	1 048	553	
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT											
Persons 25 years and over	2 660 023	46 115	23 312	32 151	21 458	333 902	742	676	2 377	2 132	
Less than 9th grade	225 361	2 895	2 183	7 071	3 156	35 718	74	73	558	473	
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	232 083	8 101	5 237	2 674	3 051	31 485	43	121	161	341	
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	884 599	13 177	7 769	5 311	5 720	121 131	158	253	297	501	
Some college, no degree	505 454	10 987	4 725	3 992	4 178	55 170	168	123	217	351	
Associate's degree	229 723	2 892	1 610	2 332	1 671	29 927	43	43	177	200	
Bachelor's degree	418 198	5 655	1 244	5 576	2 241	41 478	178	49	425	146	
Graduate or professional degree	164 605	2 408	544	5 195	1 441	18 993	78	14	542	120	
Percent high school graduate or higher	82.8	76.2	68.2	69.7	71.1	79.9	84.2	71.3	69.8	61.8	
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	21.9	17.5	7.7	33.5	17.2	18.1	34.5	9.3	40.7	12.5	
LABOR FORCE STATUS											
Persons 16 years and over	3 170 266	61 320	31 413	45 693	30 008	406 275	1 350	926	3 849	3 203	
In labor force	2 219 925	39 558	18 291	28 225	21 514	278 948	761	565	2 262	2 033	
Civilian labor force	2 216 568	39 383	18 265	28 154	21 475	278 636	750	564	2 262	2 031	
Employed	2 110 054	33 494	14 622	26 294	19 323	266 377	651	498	2 137	1 696	
Unemployed	106 514	5 889	3 643	1 860	2 152	12 259	99	66	125	335	
Not in labor force	950 341	21 762	13 122	17 468	8 494	127 327	589	361	1 587	1 170	
Females 16 years and over	1 641 102	29 274	16 274	23 330	14 552	210 111	411	425	1 959	1 565	
In labor force	1 030 010	17 256	8 420	12 696	9 445	128 445	302	265	1 030	912	
Civilian labor force	1 029 656	17 244	8 420	12 681	9 435	128 418	300	265	1 030	912	
Employed	989 768	14 778	7 162	11 823	8 612	124 208	266	248	964	768	
Unemployed	39 888	2 466	1 258	858	823	4 210	34	17	66	144	
Not in labor force	611 092	12 018	7 854	10 634	5 107	81 666	109	160	929	653	
Persons 16 to 19 years	220 134	6 687	3 645	6 510	3 941	32 716	153	95	668	472	
Not enrolled in school	33 759	1 736	1 293	543	955	4 308	9	26	49	70	
Unemployed or not in labor force	10 999	1 194	953	291	464	1 313	7	13	35	43	
Not high school graduate	12 799	930	877	332	558	1 733	7	17	37	52	
Employed	6 270	182	171	80	228	860	-	11	2	10	
Unemployed	2 232	221	185	37	107	285	-	5	2	11	
Not in labor force	4 287	527	521	215	221	588	7	1	33	31	
INCOME AND POVERTY STATUS IN 1989											
Households	1 581 107	30 994	14 129	17 279	12 338	198 836	392	323	1 305	1 220	
Less than \$5,000	64 382	3 560	1 839	1 840	990	9 096	36	23	184	129	
\$5,000 to \$9,999	143 574	6 102	3 217	2 218	1 456	19 497	78	48	210	181	
\$10,000 to \$14,999	133 379	3 326	1 861	2 149	1 368	19 544	46	45	149	138	
\$15,000 to \$24,999	276 674	5 836	2 690	2 915	2 293	38 257	75	79	186	262	
\$25,000 to \$34,999	264 814	4 199	1 683	2 303	1 778	35 634	28	55	173	179	
\$35,000 to \$49,999	316 698	4 024	1 618	2 160	2 374	38 744	43	59	159	189	
\$50,000 to \$74,999	250 344	2 756	877	2 289	1 477	26 740	53	12	155	100	
\$75,000 to \$99,999	72 915	720	212	788	390	6 268	23	2	41	16	
\$100,000 or more	58 327	471	132	617	212	5 056	10	-	48	26	
Mean income (dollars)	38 176	25 509	22 328	33 502	30 709	33 885	32 838	22 900	30 673	28 095	
Per capita income (dollars)	14 765	8 714	6 732	8 057	8 003	12 777	8 382	6 784	7 565	7 030	

Table 17. Selected Characteristics of Persons by Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District	Minnesota					District 1					
	Race					Race					
	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Pacific Islander	Asian or	Hispanic origin (of any race)	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Pacific Islander	Asian or	Hispanic origin (of any race)
INCOME AND POVERTY STATUS IN 1989—Con.											
All Income Levels In 1989											
Families	1 089 393	20 885	10 637	13 601	9 078	140 598	232	223	1 027	944	
With related children under 18 years	555 222	15 741	8 041	10 189	6 352	71 948	202	132	739	619	
With related children under 5 years	237 380	7 966	4 047	5 652	3 270	30 306	113	83	367	336	
Married-couple families	931 413	9 094	4 821	10 649	6 286	123 625	158	167	738	715	
With related children under 18 years	459 093	5 891	3 193	8 089	4 151	61 205	130	95	541	417	
With related children under 5 years	204 494	2 831	1 430	4 723	2 211	26 670	67	60	286	224	
Female householder, no husband present	117 314	10 093	4 679	2 049	2 094	12 381	47	41	181	148	
With related children under 18 years	76 396	8 722	3 986	1 605	1 744	8 492	47	32	146	134	
With related children under 5 years	23 611	4 549	2 146	730	825	2 754	23	21	70	75	
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	4 026 923	89 944	47 435	75 117	47 785	515 056	1 370	1 173	5 731	4 583	
Persons under 18 years	1 055 515	35 173	19 088	34 081	21 106	141 861	550	419	2 551	1 993	
Persons under 5 years	300 913	11 937	5 919	10 629	7 112	38 893	166	125	770	650	
Persons 65 years and over	496 204	3 287	1 726	1 994	1 229	70 820	35	86	129	202	
Persons 75 years and over	211 485	991	613	619	363	31 480	23	42	27	89	
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level											
Families	65 820	7 438	4 415	4 094	1 966	8 522	45	59	405	211	
With related children under 18 years	48 156	6 916	3 982	3 601	1 809	5 970	43	42	341	186	
With related children under 5 years	25 441	4 165	2 337	2 423	1 140	3 192	25	33	236	138	
Married-couple families	33 050	831	866	2 626	768	4 571	4	37	240	99	
With related children under 18 years	18 675	658	705	2 342	663	2 496	2	22	210	80	
With related children under 5 years	10 212	375	386	1 757	464	1 388	2	20	161	67	
Female householder, no husband present	28 720	6 042	2 979	1 215	1 066	3 423	41	19	137	90	
With related children under 18 years	26 428	5 776	2 778	1 088	1 028	3 122	41	17	112	89	
With related children under 5 years	13 704	3 520	1 636	595	601	1 605	23	13	70	56	
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	351 324	33 141	20 730	23 783	12 244	48 341	402	328	1 898	1 354	
Persons under 18 years	102 624	17 394	10 459	12 638	6 486	13 565	130	135	861	703	
Persons under 5 years	32 935	6 856	3 790	4 392	2 466	4 321	36	53	324	265	
Persons 65 years and over	59 296	603	617	544	223	8 751	—	27	36	30	
Persons 75 years and over	36 037	227	244	141	100	5 601	—	20	9	30	

Table 17. Selected Characteristics of Persons by Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District	District 2					District 3	
	Race				Hispanic origin (of any race)	Race	
	White	Block	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander		White	Block
SEX AND AGE							
All persons	538 865	719	2 177	2 583	4 956	525 610	7 209
Male	266 119	422	1 037	1 174	2 481	256 812	3 953
Female	272 746	297	1 140	1 409	2 475	268 798	3 256
Under 5 years	41 126	162	236	379	921	42 852	923
5 to 9 years	45 359	93	373	422	753	41 639	691
10 to 14 years	43 143	53	204	352	606	35 624	501
15 to 19 years	36 938	56	251	329	492	31 079	547
20 to 24 years	29 641	45	170	205	570	33 637	829
25 to 34 years	84 373	162	423	319	707	106 931	1 594
35 to 44 years	75 138	87	230	222	493	91 914	1 154
45 to 54 years	52 361	28	130	213	204	58 427	490
55 to 64 years	46 033	20	80	72	131	39 760	324
65 to 74 years	43 497	6	40	45	48	27 137	134
75 to 84 years	29 799	—	28	17	19	12 461	13
85 years and over	11 457	7	12	8	12	4 149	9
3 and 4 years	17 066	69	90	179	312	17 508	373
16 years and over	401 238	402	1 306	1 365	2 591	398 843	5 009
18 years and over	386 091	388	1 235	1 202	2 379	385 879	4 788
21 years and over	366 247	343	1 050	1 063	2 093	368 732	4 401
60 years and over	108 380	25	128	93	120	62 763	231
62 years and over	99 166	25	114	89	100	55 048	200
Median age	33.8	19.7	20.4	17.1	17.1	32.3	25.7
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN							
Families	145 736	76	444	318	859	144 701	1 770
With own children under 18 years	73 723	49	324	237	642	74 707	1 156
Married-couple families	129 605	72	228	256	607	124 781	1 163
With own children under 18 years	64 281	67	158	199	473	63 053	713
Female householder, no husband present	11 338	2	176	47	207	14 942	454
With own children under 18 years	7 333	2	139	25	153	9 343	352
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL							
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	138 783	253	846	1 260	1 832	134 980	2 184
Preprimary	11 257	19	91	97	131	13 987	258
Elementary or high school	101 844	155	640	955	1 545	86 821	1 376
College	25 682	79	115	208	156	34 172	550
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT							
Persons 25 years and over	342 658	310	943	896	1 614	340 779	3 718
Less than 9th grade	50 748	17	73	218	565	8 259	46
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	31 723	52	222	124	342	17 014	316
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	131 944	85	302	203	329	91 783	711
Some college, no degree	54 080	82	213	137	182	77 037	1 209
Associate degree	27 670	19	78	37	83	33 484	217
Bachelor's degree	35 513	39	40	98	78	84 652	869
Graduate or professional degree	10 980	16	15	79	35	28 550	350
Percent high school graduate or higher	75.9	77.7	68.7	61.8	43.8	92.6	90.3
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	13.6	17.7	5.8	19.8	7.0	33.2	32.8
LABOR FORCE STATUS							
Persons 16 years and over	401 238	402	1 306	1 365	2 591	398 843	5 009
In labor force	269 061	221	831	910	1 652	311 217	3 925
Civilian labor force	268 791	221	831	902	1 652	310 629	3 868
Employed	257 530	176	683	820	1 455	299 616	3 622
Unemployed	11 261	45	148	82	197	11 013	246
Not in labor force	132 177	181	475	455	939	87 626	1 084
Females 16 years and over	205 773	138	729	717	1 366	207 344	2 147
In labor force	121 050	44	407	458	729	146 629	1 521
Civilian labor force	121 034	44	407	455	729	146 551	1 511
Employed	116 901	31	350	424	659	141 931	1 372
Unemployed	4 133	13	57	31	70	4 620	139
Not in labor force	84 723	94	322	259	637	60 715	626
Persons 16 to 19 years	28 939	47	193	264	407	24 427	462
Not enrolled in school	3 923	15	71	13	100	3 541	115
Unemployed or not in labor force	1 080	12	39	—	55	1 055	57
Not high school graduate	1 510	10	23	3	74	1 252	39
Employed	792	—	10	3	27	634	24
Unemployed	200	—	4	—	10	182	—
Not in labor force	510	10	9	—	37	436	15
INCOME AND POVERTY STATUS IN 1989							
Households	109 484	131	571	396	1 013	197 874	2 633
Less than \$5,000	10 236	7	55	40	140	3 023	119
\$5,000 to \$9,999	21 314	21	112	44	158	7 203	183
\$10,000 to \$14,999	20 199	6	73	39	235	8 179	153
\$15,000 to \$24,999	39 387	23	116	74	116	22 911	318
\$25,000 to \$44,999	36 657	21	46	63	104	28 791	506
\$45,000 to \$49,999	38 579	28	92	43	151	45 301	543
\$50,000 to \$74,999	22 706	19	47	61	93	48 642	553
\$75,000 to \$99,999	5 734	2	13	7	7	17 302	127
\$100,000 or more	4 672	4	17	25	9	16 522	131
Mean income (dollars)	32 665	32 288	27 112	39 926	22 883	53 812	43 230
Per capita income (dollars)	12 240	7 224	8 738	6 817	5 068	20 327	15 398

Table 17. Selected Characteristics of Persons by Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.

(Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text)

State Congressional District	District 2					District 3			
	Race			Hispanic origin (of any race)	Race				
	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut		White	Black			
INCOME AND POVERTY STATUS IN 1989—Con.									
All Income Levels In 1989									
Families									
With related children under 18 years	145 736	76	444	318	859	144 701	1 770		
With related children under 5 years	74 796	71	331	237	713	76 213	1 175		
Married-couple families	31 429	42	162	99	384	33 162	538		
With related children under 18 years	129 605	72	228	256	607	124 781	1 153		
With related children under 5 years	64 929	67	160	199	488	63 917	732		
Female householder, no husband present	27 996	41	70	84	275	29 460	395		
With related children under 18 years	11 338	2	176	47	207	14 942	454		
With related children under 5 years	7 623	2	142	25	187	9 772	352		
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	2 567	2	75	4	90	2 840	130		
Persons under 18 years	524 999	567	2 068	2 486	4 850	521 073	7 040		
Persons under 5 years	151 182	319	906	1 364	2 542	138 373	2 325		
Persons 65 years and over	40 722	162	226	376	896	42 498	888		
Persons 75 years and over	77 700	6	80	70	79	41 173	156		
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level	34 933	—	40	25	31	14 469	22		
Families	10 399	2	144	56	393	3 614	264		
With related children under 18 years	6 975	2	139	32	388	2 996	248		
With related children under 5 years	3 614	—	88	21	254	1 751	126		
Married-couple families	6 725	—	11	36	228	1 253	62		
With related children under 18 years	3 692	—	11	26	223	813	58		
With related children under 5 years	1 931	—	9	17	161	544	44		
Female household, no husband present	3 152	—	116	20	145	2 098	175		
With related children under 18 years	2 905	—	113	6	145	1 946	163		
With related children under 5 years	1 464	—	67	4	81	1 118	82		
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	50 603	106	709	387	2 259	18 328	1 203		
Persons under 18 years	16 248	40	395	183	1 283	5 958	623		
Persons under 5 years	4 947	13	99	41	485	2 227	298		
Persons 65 years and over	11 127	—	6	17	16	2 112	16		
Persons 75 years and over	6 986	—	4	—	—	1 185	9		

Table 17. Selected Characteristics of Persons by Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.

(Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text)

State Congressional District	District 3—Con.				District 4				District 5	
	Race—Con.		Hispanic origin (of any race)	Race			Hispanic origin (of any race)	Race		
	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander		White	Block	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut		White	Block	
SEX AND AGE										
All persons	1 335	11 127	5 533	486 942	23 185	4 457	25 839	13 897	458 380	52 159
Male	681	5 340	2 740	231 264	11 312	2 124	12 775	7 025	218 460	26 290
Female	654	5 787	2 793	255 678	11 873	2 333	13 064	6 872	239 920	25 869
Under 5 years	134	1 436	757	34 622	2 988	506	4 494	2 113	26 988	6 996
5 to 9 years	137	1 479	691	32 602	2 536	481	4 070	1 831	22 260	5 845
10 to 14 years	110	1 246	598	27 355	2 283	389	2 631	1 456	17 938	5 062
15 to 19 years	69	1 130	429	28 537	2 210	401	2 475	1 172	21 767	4 473
20 to 24 years	159	594	475	40 278	1 920	538	1 969	1 231	42 627	4 433
25 to 34 years	289	2 151	1 147	96 143	4 493	771	4 217	2 727	104 451	11 120
35 to 44 years	162	1 628	725	76 920	2 905	711	2 923	1 473	72 114	6 959
45 to 54 years	148	837	351	46 931	1 464	348	1 360	936	41 639	3 031
55 to 64 years	80	439	231	39 584	1 215	159	947	585	36 782	2 279
65 to 74 years	35	130	95	34 581	770	106	534	267	36 386	1 333
75 to 84 years	12	57	20	21 671	301	47	196	86	24 967	4 478
85 years and over	—	—	14	7 718	100	—	23	20	10 461	150
3 and 4 years	30	618	269	14 021	1 142	230	2 085	729	10 323	2 587
16 years and over	949	6 701	3 439	386 857	14 970	2 987	14 054	8 276	387 891	33 248
18 years and over	925	6 183	3 237	376 661	14 171	2 850	13 067	7 764	380 771	31 659
21 years and over	858	5 720	2 953	356 267	12 720	2 585	11 804	7 049	361 826	28 891
60 years and over	77	346	222	83 647	1 743	224	1 097	642	90 606	3 013
62 years and over	56	282	153	75 870	1 601	219	922	534	83 546	2 559
Median age	26.9	22.3	23.0	33.3	24.0	24.2	18.3	21.4	34.3	24.2
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN										
Families	345	2 246	1 131	125 253	5 458	1 001	4 893	2 687	108 211	11 500
With own children under 18 years	157	1 693	710	59 462	3 650	692	3 699	1 799	44 217	8 139
Married-couple families	227	1 906	942	101 731	2 184	472	3 883	1 677	84 756	4 428
With own children under 18 years	100	1 490	579	46 577	1 237	277	3 023	1 094	32 774	2 745
Female householder, no husband present	87	189	150	18 486	2 658	461	745	785	17 853	6 112
With own children under 18 years	57	148	105	10 618	2 182	356	579	570	9 490	4 824
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL										
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	410	4 820	1 909	122 502	8 484	1 362	11 951	5 307	100 767	17 966
Preprimary	16	621	189	10 058	635	84	585	454	7 543	1 350
Elementary or high school	280	3 180	1 332	67 941	5 576	1 011	8 282	3 586	45 429	12 618
College	114	1 019	388	44 503	2 273	267	3 084	1 267	47 795	3 998
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT										
Persons 25 years and over	726	5 242	2 583	323 548	11 248	2 142	10 200	6 094	326 800	25 350
Less than 9th grade	21	687	118	17 174	668	143	2 931	888	16 405	1 792
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	74	451	236	26 553	1 806	495	781	826	28 800	5 049
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	123	1 058	683	99 168	3 529	849	1 269	1 973	88 216	7 369
Some college, no degree	238	819	621	62 515	2 681	371	961	1 083	69 354	5 801
Associate degree	102	395	299	25 156	584	91	718	359	23 263	1 590
Bachelor's degree	105	1 058	424	62 878	1 323	127	1 716	537	70 296	2 664
Graduate or professional degree	63	774	202	30 104	657	66	1 824	428	30 466	1 085
Percent high school graduate or higher	86.9	78.3	86.3	86.5	78.0	70.2	63.6	71.9	86.2	73.0
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	23.1	34.9	24.2	28.7	17.6	9.0	34.7	15.8	30.8	14.8
LABOR FORCE STATUS										
Persons 16 years and over	949	6 701	3 439	386 857	14 970	2 987	14 054	8 276	387 891	33 248
In labor force	758	5 158	2 847	278 045	9 734	1 985	7 398	6 074	275 825	21 662
Civilian labor force	752	5 138	2 832	277 624	9 700	1 982	7 381	6 068	275 580	21 638
Employed	671	4 927	2 669	266 090	8 187	1 674	6 787	5 503	262 762	18 078
Unemployed	81	211	163	11 534	1 513	308	594	565	12 818	3 560
Not in labor force	191	1 543	592	108 812	5 236	1 002	6 656	2 202	112 066	11 586
Females 16 years and over	437	3 334	1 640	206 837	7 815	1 602	7 079	4 167	205 344	16 630
In labor force	326	2 312	1 275	134 588	4 676	931	2 996	2 750	132 853	9 558
Civilian labor force	326	2 312	1 265	134 561	4 676	931	2 996	2 750	132 791	9 558
Employed	299	2 191	1 183	129 996	4 072	779	2 762	2 516	127 910	8 069
Unemployed	27	121	82	4 565	604	152	234	4 881	1 489	1 388
Not in labor force	111	1 022	365	72 249	3 139	671	4 083	1 417	72 491	7 072
Persons 16 to 19 years	64	865	381	23 031	1 802	307	1 885	951	18 444	3 465
Not enrolled in school	22	69	150	4 025	476	75	150	190	3 514	978
Unemployed or not in labor force	6	31	52	1 234	399	33	106	96	1 125	685
Not high school graduate	14	50	79	1 586	215	47	98	80	1 420	600
Employed	8	19	52	802	20	14	11	23	715	138
Unemployed	—	8	24	273	98	12	10	6	223	106
Not in labor force	6	23	3	511	97	21	77	51	482	356
INCOME AND POVERTY STATUS IN 1989										
Households	484	2 600	1 520	197 821	7 710	1 387	5 740	3 586	207 326	17 705
Less than \$5,000	7	65	47	6 043	849	185	602	258	7 852	2 250
\$5,000 to \$9,999	18	81	67	15 628	1 626	256	944	467	19 416	3 753
\$10,000 to \$14,999	48	116	71	14 332	794	151	996	394	18 076	2 159
\$15,000 to \$19,999	69	350	204	33 879	1 822	280	1 011	721	39 233	3 414
\$20,000 to \$24,999	70	488	232	32 443	960	174	573	482	34 523	3 387
\$25,000 to \$49,999	81	580	433	40 825	962	175	500	676	39 441	2 057
\$50,000 to \$74,999	116	549	319	35 322	649	104	692	441	31 172	1 227
\$75,000 to \$99,999	33	205	79	11 207	148	44	222	122	9 495	300
\$100,000 or more	42	166	68	8 342	100	18	180	25	8 118	148
Mean income (dollars)	55 431	52 071	42 293	40 916	24 550	26 697	30 249	29 722	37 926	22 420
Per capita income (dollars)	18 301	12 301	11 858	16 877	8 282	8 489	6 923	7 487	17 392	8 028

Table 17. Selected Characteristics of Persons by Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.

(Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text)

State Congressional District	District 3—Con.				District 4				District 5					
	Race—Con.		American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	Race		American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	Race					
	White	Black			White	Black			White	Black				
INCOME AND POVERTY STATUS IN 1989—Con.														
All Income Levels In 1989														
Families	345	2 246	1 131	125 253	5 458	1 001	4 893	2 687	108 211	11 500				
With related children under 18 years	171	1 768	730	61 131	3 992	725	3 876	1 914	45 691	8 847				
With related children under 5 years	115	908	356	27 716	1 955	343	2 514	997	22 209	4 579				
Married-couple families	227	1 906	942	101 731	2 164	472	3 883	1 677	84 756	4 428				
With related children under 18 years	100	1 515	599	47 375	1 319	287	3 080	1 153	33 481	2 870				
With related children under 5 years	82	793	319	22 848	554	109	2 183	655	17 757	1 409				
Female householder, no husband present	87	189	150	18 486	2 858	461	745	785	17 853	6 112				
With related children under 18 years	71	148	105	11 314	2 405	379	621	623	10 119	5 337				
With related children under 5 years	33	54	37	4 027	1 226	187	270	261	3 687	2 847				
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	1 318	11 075	5 451	474 477	22 445	4 324	25 476	13 593	442 626	50 821				
Persons under 18 years	393	4 892	2 251	109 015	8 745	1 562	12 689	5 999	76 236	19 852				
Persons under 5 years	132	1 426	745	34 236	2 910	485	4 470	2 101	26 642	6 724				
Persons 65 years and over	47	187	112	59 538	1 110	153	753	360	64 823	1 831				
Persons 75 years and over	12	57	29	25 471	380	47	219	93	29 602	530				
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level														
Families	28	156	72	5 666	2 002	361	2 061	585	5 559	4 544				
With related children under 18 years	28	145	53	4 705	1 872	311	1 878	457	4 206	4 204				
With related children under 5 years	9	66	37	2 754	1 103	172	1 366	281	2 522	2 599				
Married-couple families	—	70	32	1 577	207	44	1 449	159	1 696	506				
With related children under 18 years	—	70	25	922	183	21	1 342	114	812	382				
With related children under 5 years	—	25	25	563	85	—	1 110	72	539	225				
Female householder, no husband present	28	59	40	3 681	1 669	292	495	342	3 433	3 675				
With related children under 18 years	28	59	28	3 440	1 595	265	456	319	3 156	3 508				
With related children under 5 years	9	25	12	1 998	950	151	225	189	1 840	2 207				
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	210	823	481	32 971	8 511	1 448	12 029	3 159	39 941	20 254				
Persons under 18 years	121	380	223	8 666	4 561	651	7 179	1 606	7 669	10 628				
Persons under 5 years	37	101	71	3 346	1 818	261	2 601	636	2 794	4 169				
Persons 65 years and over	—	5	—	4 743	151	90	255	60	5 398	410				
Persons 75 years and over	—	5	—	2 817	61	28	70	30	3 233	141				

Table 17. Selected Characteristics of Persons by Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District	District 5—Con.			District 6					
	Race—Con.		Hispanic origin (of any race)	Race					
	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander		White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander		
SEX AND AGE									
All persons	13 183	19 419	9 053	528 528	6 374	3 293	7 281	4 282	
Male	6 176	9 753	4 851	264 315	3 671	1 808	3 172	2 056	
Female	7 007	9 666	4 202	264 213	2 703	1 485	4 109	2 226	
Under 5 years	1 777	2 416	1 162	45 717	816	245	753	620	
5 to 9 years	1 780	2 436	965	46 915	764	327	934	619	
10 to 14 years	1 216	1 621	633	41 652	633	291	936	631	
15 to 19 years	1 234	1 919	945	36 721	520	334	917	421	
20 to 24 years	1 216	2 466	965	33 971	425	313	409	213	
25 to 34 years	2 550	4 079	2 146	105 775	1 521	736	1 250	740	
35 to 44 years	1 658	2 105	1 105	95 238	1 001	595	1 145	686	
45 to 54 years	1 027	1 025	496	59 346	438	278	495	208	
55 to 64 years	497	767	351	32 990	209	107	257	101	
65 to 74 years	156	362	227	19 082	36	39	109	33	
75 to 84 years	58	147	54	8 326	11	8	71	10	
85 years and over	14	76	4	2 795	—	—	5	—	
3 and 4 years	651	1 097	464	19 044	361	50	314	217	
16 years and over	8 299	12 637	6 124	386 411	4 399	2 311	4 363	2 294	
18 years and over	7 741	11 907	5 936	371 351	3 845	2 165	4 059	2 123	
21 years and over	6 921	10 506	5 213	350 569	3 550	2 013	3 655	1 981	
60 years and over	440	1 008	433	44 364	98	77	260	77	
62 years and over	352	828	386	38 231	71	72	226	55	
Median age	22.3	22.7	24.4	30.9	25.2	26.6	21.1	17.8	
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN									
Families	2 746	3 457	1 543	143 461	1 419	677	1 198	724	
With own children under 18 years	2 046	2 275	862	81 264	1 161	454	816	557	
Married-couple families	747	2 524	944	123 819	795	454	981	575	
With own children under 18 years	458	1 739	434	69 023	585	286	736	461	
Female householder, no husband present	1 736	719	424	14 599	541	162	103	119	
With own children under 18 years	1 411	488	355	9 606	502	116	63	74	
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL									
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	4 230	9 160	3 048	145 639	2 303	1 076	3 161	1 841	
Preprimary	351	431	232	13 205	136	40	218	155	
Elementary or high school	3 224	4 968	1 917	99 494	1 636	780	2 376	1 439	
College	655	3 761	899	32 940	531	256	567	247	
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT									
Persons 25 years and over	5 960	8 561	4 283	322 552	3 216	1 763	3 322	1 778	
Less than 9th grade	415	1 939	421	10 668	141	90	414	133	
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	1 561	761	660	23 215	519	240	273	186	
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	2 022	1 483	987	108 885	863	618	736	525	
Some college, no degree	1 159	1 066	923	74 021	767	486	500	439	
Associate degree	344	591	332	33 339	353	127	350	154	
Bachelor's degree	298	1 448	648	55 059	456	151	624	219	
Graduate or professional degree	161	1 273	412	18 365	117	51	435	122	
Percent high school graduate or higher	66.8	68.5	75.3	89.5	79.5	81.3	79.4	82.1	
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	7.7	31.8	24.2	22.7	17.8	11.5	31.8	19.2	
LABOR FORCE STATUS									
Persons 16 years and over	8 229	12 637	6 124	386 411	4 089	2 311	4 363	2 294	
In labor force	4 602	7 422	4 759	307 437	2 336	1 649	3 388	1 677	
Civilian labor force	4 596	7 408	4 759	307 120	2 301	1 641	3 376	1 677	
Employed	3 646	6 920	4 343	294 367	2 017	1 511	3 150	1 591	
Unemployed	950	488	416	12 753	284	130	226	86	
Not in labor force	3 627	5 215	1 365	78 974	1 753	662	975	617	
Females 16 years and over	4 537	6 376	2 746	194 875	1 553	1 010	2 418	1 198	
In labor force	2 182	3 285	1 935	141 791	857	718	1 739	804	
Civilian labor force	2 182	3 285	1 935	141 770	857	718	1 726	804	
Employed	1 838	3 099	1 805	136 769	720	678	1 583	773	
Unemployed	344	186	130	5 001	137	40	143	31	
Not in labor force	2 355	3 091	811	53 084	696	292	680	394	
Persons 16 to 19 years	1 053	1 610	776	28 888	448	235	622	303	
Not enrolled in school	493	176	239	5 303	129	75	56	44	
Unemployed or not in labor force	396	78	93	1 555	86	50	17	12	
Not high school graduate	397	97	156	1 852	51	60	26	21	
Employed	63	36	92	77	22	9	14	7	
Unemployed	70	7	10	365	9	15	—	—	
Not in labor force	264	61	54	516	42	23	17	—	
INCOME AND POVERTY STATUS IN 1989									
Households	3 807	5 191	2 593	183 396	1 729	869	1 339	844	
Less than \$5,000	569	835	155	3 187	172	24	24	12	
\$5,000 to \$9,999	977	822	287	7 472	310	59	12	45	
\$10,000 to \$14,999	574	725	286	7 458	109	35	37	36	
\$15,000 to \$24,999	622	979	627	21 375	251	141	174	68	
\$25,000 to \$34,999	407	656	385	27 660	189	162	229	153	
\$35,000 to \$49,999	441	533	442	45 799	301	215	251	272	
\$50,000 to \$74,999	182	429	264	45 685	223	164	374	172	
\$75,000 to \$99,999	19	147	94	14 182	106	55	137	61	
\$100,000 or more	16	65	53	10 278	68	14	101	25	
Mean income (dollars)	19 198	23 967	30 859	49 508	33 862	38 979	51 635	43 682	
Per capita income (dollars)	5 994	6 938	9 522	17 221	9 075	10 545	10 618	9 792	

Table 17. Selected Characteristics of Persons by Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.

(Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text)

State Congressional District	District 5—Con.			District 6				Hispanic origin (of any race)		
	Race—Con.		Hispanic origin (of any race)	Race						
	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander		White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander			
INCOME AND POVERTY STATUS IN 1989—Con.										
All Income Levels in 1989										
Families	2 746	3 457	1 543	143 461	1 419	677	1 198	724		
With related children under 18 years	2 226	2 395	905	83 109	1 183	484	851	565		
With related children under 5 years	1 205	1 346	423	35 596	639	197	305	270		
Married-couple families	747	2 524	944	123 819	795	454	981	575		
With related children under 18 years	494	1 767	455	70 199	600	294	736	461		
With related children under 5 years	223	1 014	194	31 255	295	112	279	223		
Female householder, no husband present	1 736	719	424	14 599	541	162	103	119		
With related children under 18 years	1 539	543	377	10 124	509	138	73	82		
With related children under 5 years	896	298	206	3 264	305	60	22	37		
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	12 799	18 970	8 767	522 247	5 372	2 976	7 258	4 145		
Persons under 18 years	5 243	7 443	3 123	155 344	2 368	1 051	3 200	2 128		
Persons under 5 years	1 735	2 393	1 131	45 286	749	261	743	620		
Persons 65 years and over	203	560	267	28 201	42	42	185	43		
Persons 75 years and over	59	198	52	9 366	6	3	76	10		
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level										
Families	1 357	1 258	303	4 921	458	112	33	60		
With related children under 18 years	1 259	1 076	277	4 267	454	112	30	58		
With related children under 5 years	790	680	164	2 202	277	51	7	26		
Married-couple families	143	722	47	1 627	18	23	22	10		
With related children under 18 years	110	621	28	1 131	18	23	19	10		
With related children under 5 years	79	415	17	553	11	10	—	2		
Female householder, no husband present	1 105	456	222	3 012	416	66	11	48		
With related children under 18 years	1 056	407	222	2 881	412	68	11	48		
With related children under 5 years	664	254	135	1 544	242	20	7	24		
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	6 553	7 247	2 178	22 618	1 829	608	320	409		
Persons under 18 years	3 348	3 487	1 088	8 769	1 076	332	158	245		
Persons under 5 years	1 277	1 221	500	2 704	378	115	7	71		
Persons 65 years and over	81	214	51	2 033	—	—	—	—		
Persons 75 years and over	8	57	12	1 083	—	—	—	—		

Table 17. Selected Characteristics of Persons by Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District	District 7						District 8					
	Race				Hispanic origin (of any race)	Race				American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	Hispanic origin (of any race)
	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander		White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander			
SEX AND AGE												
All persons	529 636	1 046	12 231	2 324	3 968	529 853	2 211	11 498	2 087	2 937		
Male	261 569	621	6 140	1 072	1 981	262 362	1 525	5 698	940	1 600		
Female	268 067	425	6 091	1 252	1 987	267 491	686	5 800	1 147	1 337		
Under 5 years	37 853	150	1 671	188	567	35 546	190	1 393	263	427		
5 to 9 years	43 465	155	1 550	286	529	42 010	154	1 369	260	354		
10 to 14 years	41 311	120	1 359	242	528	41 243	154	1 230	318	278		
15 to 19 years	41 172	144	1 147	428	481	37 807	248	1 003	298	311		
20 to 24 years	40 645	152	989	411	392	29 653	259	916	174	164		
25 to 34 years	77 239	125	1 909	287	589	77 611	491	2 074	183	526		
35 to 44 years	70 168	114	1 574	209	466	79 089	333	1 462	325	403		
45 to 54 years	48 529	27	801	104	254	54 247	143	872	118	263		
55 to 64 years	48 087	44	602	93	74	48 717	132	560	114	133		
65 to 74 years	43 228	6	385	75	59	46 440	81	370	18	48		
75 to 84 years	29 648	9	203	1	27	28 812	17	207	16	21		
85 years and over	10 291	—	41	—	2	8 678	9	42	—	9		
3 and 4 years	15 959	56	749	114	217	14 981	68	640	147	161		
16 years and over	399 410	605	7 451	1 527	2 260	403 341	1 647	7 254	1 197	1 821		
18 years and over	384 471	552	6 945	1 393	2 077	387 844	1 577	6 843	1 059	1 672		
21 years and over	355 589	408	6 339	1 050	1 772	366 571	1 414	6 362	895	1 541		
60 years and over	107 076	24	916	112	115	109 049	155	852	71	128		
62 years and over	97 804	24	794	110	104	99 328	152	751	62	92		
Median age	32.9	18.8	22.0	20.1	19.0	35.1	26.3	24.2	18.5	23.1		
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN												
Families	137 657	152	2 648	221	774	143 776	278	2 553	241	416		
With own children under 18 years	69 008	116	1 853	134	606	70 449	151	1 724	185	286		
Married-couple families	119 558	106	1 272	160	552	123 538	208	1 254	201	274		
With own children under 18 years	58 404	72	823	98	411	57 773	97	795	151	158		
Female householder, no husband present	12 828	35	1 064	42	167	14 887	44	952	23	94		
With own children under 18 years	8 333	35	807	25	153	9 854	35	695	22	83		
Median age	32.9	18.8	22.0	20.1	19.0	35.1	26.3	24.2	18.5	23.1		
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL												
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	150 781	554	4 431	1 375	1 811	138 756	811	4 164	1 062	1 040		
Preprimary	9 012	11	490	82	107	9 576	38	438	74	127		
Elementary or high school	98 362	344	3 323	762	1 245	98 363	460	2 991	722	728		
College	43 407	199	618	531	459	30 817	313	735	266	185		
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT												
Persons 25 years and over	325 190	325	5 515	769	1 471	343 594	1 206	5 587	774	1 403		
Less than 9th grade	51 759	14	694	205	378	34 630	143	674	119	180		
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	31 084	51	1 278	49	201	42 209	265	1 246	74	259		
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	113 189	58	1 807	121	368	130 283	404	1 795	144	354		
Some college, no degree	52 427	58	979	170	280	60 850	221	1 156	122	299		
Associate degree	29 568	17	424	27	117	27 316	69	401	37	127		
Bachelor's degree	34 053	67	250	86	100	34 269	59	224	121	89		
Graduate or professional degree	13 110	60	83	111	27	14 037	45	91	157	95		
Percent high school graduate or higher	74.5	80.0	64.2	67.0	60.6	77.6	66.2	65.6	75.1	68.7		
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	14.5	39.1	6.0	25.6	8.6	14.1	8.6	5.6	35.9	13.1		
LABOR FORCE STATUS												
Persons 16 years and over	399 410	605	7 451	1 527	2 260	403 341	1 647	7 254	1 197	1 821		
In labor force	253 939	358	3 865	984	1 426	245 453	561	4 036	703	1 046		
Civilian labor force	253 355	344	3 865	984	1 423	244 833	561	4 034	703	1 033		
Employed	237 831	310	2 949	928	1 119	225 481	453	2 990	625	947		
Unemployed	15 524	34	916	56	304	19 352	108	1 044	78	86		
Not in labor force	145 471	247	3 586	543	834	157 888	1 086	3 218	494	775		
Females 16 years and over	204 616	190	3 799	746	1 110	206 202	390	3 735	701	760		
In labor force	115 981	104	1 701	467	611	108 673	194	1 890	410	429		
Civilian labor force	115 902	104	1 701	467	611	108 629	194	1 890	410	429		
Employed	110 189	92	1 412	439	523	101 864	156	1 558	361	385		
Unemployed	5 713	12	289	28	88	6 765	38	332	49	44		
Not in labor force	88 635	86	2 098	279	499	97 529	196	1 845	291	331		
Persons 16 to 19 years	33 575	128	947	347	397	30 094	182	751	249	254		
Not enrolled in school	4 179	—	318	22	117	4 966	14	213	8	45		
Unemployed or not in labor force	1 501	—	269	16	98	2 136	8	147	8	15		
Not high school graduate	1 403	—	186	13	71	2 043	8	133	8	25		
Employed	661	—	11	—	2	835	—	32	—	8		
Unemployed	244	—	37	13	39	460	8	42	4	4		
Not in labor force	498	—	138	—	30	746	—	59	4	15		
INCOME AND POVERTY STATUS IN 1989												
Households	194 555	235	3 351	373	984	201 815	459	3 337	335	578		
Less than \$5,000	13 576	69	467	56	201	11 369	58	509	34	48		
\$5,000 to \$9,999	26 110	4	944	88	151	26 934	127	803	37	100		
\$10,000 to \$14,999	22 820	29	494	40	162	22 771	30	441	47	46		
\$15,000 to \$24,999	41 761	47	625	88	197	40 070	86	758	53	98		
\$25,000 to \$34,999	34 744	44	401	61	128	34 362	64	368	60	115		
\$35,000 to \$49,999	31 902	23	270	38	103	34 107	57	285	36	106		
\$50,000 to \$74,999	17 383	6	126	9	36	22 694	26	126	20	52		
\$75,000 to \$99,999	3 650	5	17	—	2	4 777	9	29	29	9		
\$100,000 or more	2 609	8	7	13	2	2 730	2	18	19	4		
Mean income (dollars)	27 950	22 811	17 662	24 185	18 408	29 654	20 802	18 755	34 197	26 936		
Per capita income (dollars)	10 469	5 425	5 005	5 070	4 528	11 453	8 908	5 912	7 241	7 212		

Table 17. Selected Characteristics of Persons by Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.

(Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.)

State Congressional District	District 7					District 8						
	Race			Hispanic origin (of any race)	Race			Hispanic origin (of any race)				
	White	Block	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut		White	Block	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut					
INCOME AND POVERTY STATUS IN 1989—Con.												
All Income Levels In 1989												
Families												
With related children under 18 years	137 657	152	2 648	221	774	143 776	278	2 553	241	416		
70 259	118	2 072	138	615	72 075	153	1 900	185	291			
With related children under 5 years	29 163	43	1 042	47	316	27 799	56	900	66	188		
Married-couple families	119 558	106	1 272	160	552	123 538	208	1 254	201	274		
With related children under 18 years	59 179	74	918	100	415	58 808	99	845	151	163		
With related children under 5 years	25 237	38	429	30	224	23 271	32	345	54	97		
Female householder, no husband present	12 828	35	1 064	42	167	14 887	44	952	23	94		
With related children under 18 years	8 660	35	898	27	153	10 292	35	787	22	83		
With related children under 5 years	3 059	5	473	12	69	3 413	11	401	—	50		
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	509 559	910	11 776	2 099	3 808	516 886	1 418	11 001	2 022	2 588		
Persons under 18 years	143 652	456	5 074	923	1 852	139 852	558	4 240	1 019	1 218		
Persons under 5 years	37 538	150	1 615	188	553	35 098	188	1 340	263	416		
Persons 65 years and over	76 028	15	555	76	88	77 921	92	560	34	78		
Persons 75 years and over	33 659	9	190	1	29	32 505	21	220	16	30		
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level												
Families												
With related children under 18 years	14 044	34	1 265	64	317	13 095	87	1 089	61	85		
9 457	34	1 128	43	315	9 480	59	963	56	75			
With related children under 5 years	4 710	5	659	26	185	4 696	30	535	21	55		
Married-couple families	8 575	1	303	31	170	7 026	33	305	36	23		
With related children under 18 years	4 735	1	263	18	168	4 074	14	255	36	15		
With related children under 5 years	2 510	—	152	11	107	2 184	8	116	18	13		
Female householder, no husband present	4 670	29	763	20	121	5 251	37	588	17	58		
With related children under 18 years	4 231	29	691	20	121	4 747	28	540	17	56		
With related children under 5 years	1 976	5	398	10	66	2 159	11	314	—	38		
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	73 424	306	5 835	602	1 789	65 098	530	5 039	477	615		
Persons under 18 years	21 327	143	2 988	156	1 021	20 422	193	2 489	234	317		
Persons under 5 years	6 334	61	1 090	46	348	6 262	83	858	51	90		
Persons 65 years and over	14 391	7	193	17	25	10 741	19	220	—	23		
Persons 75 years and over	8 845	7	86	—	19	6 287	9	98	—	9		

Table 18. Selected Social Characteristics: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability; see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

State Congressional District County Place and [in Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	All persons		Persons 5 years and over		Persons who speak a language other than English at home		Family households	
	Native		Percent born in State of residence		Percent living in different house in 1985		Married-couple family	
	Total	Percent foreign born	Total	Percent born in	Total	Percent who do not speak English "very well"	Total	Percent with own children under 18 years
The State -----	4 375 099	26	4 262 060	75.6	4 038 861	44.5	42 163	40.4
District 1 -----	546 909	1.7	537 853	75.3	506 323	41.4	4 540	39.1
COUNTY								
Blue Earth County	54 044	2.5	52 821	80.0	50 605	50.9	438	30.1
Dakota County (pt.)	7 517	1.9	6 883	83.1	6 882	51.2	497	10.2
Dodge County	16 837	1.7	15 684	80.0	14 392	38.9	139	18.8
Faribault County	18 497	1.7	16 919	80.8	15 880	39.5	201	20.3
Fillmore County	20 777	1.7	20 431	73.6	19 844	28.9	731	13.9
Freeborn County	33 020	1.1	32 907	78.1	30 842	34.5	305	10.4
Goodhue County	40 690	1.7	39 497	80.8	37 030	35.2	298	12.3
Houston County	23 239	1.4	23 139	85.0	17 030	32.2	108	22.7
Le Sueur County	37 385	.9	37 035	87.7	21 451	32.2	297	3.3
Mower County								
Olmsted County	106 470	4.0	102 234	69.0	97 171	48.7	1 261	46.5
Rice County	49 683	1.4	48 510	78.1	45 807	45.7	276	32.6
Scott County (pt.)	6 799	1.3	6 776	91.5	6 449	32.9	77	10.4
Stearns County	30 729	1.0	30 431	80.2	28 321	40.4	322	40.4
Webster County	19 744	.8	19 592	83.8	18 203	35.8	74	16.8
Waseca County	18 079	1.4	18 009	84.5	16 749	36.8	91	17.4
Washington County	47 828	1.5	47 111	66.3	44 646	45.7	430	35.8
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION								
Albert Lea city	18 310	1.2	18 095	74.6	17 116	40.1	134	31.3
Austin city	21 907	1.3	21 614	72.1	20 559	39.5	181	32.0
Faribault city	17 085	1.1	16 894	84.3	15 874	43.2	109	30.3
Monticello city (pt.)	31 488	3.4	30 413	75.5	27 708	64.6	244	32.4
Northfield city	14 683	2.8	14 274	60.5	13 818	65.5	68	48.5
North Mankato city (pt.)								
Owatonna city	19 386	1.2	19 146	77.3	17 805	46.1	205	42.0
Red Wing city	15 103	.8	14 982	74.8	14 027	47.2	110	45.5
Rochester city	67 052	5.2	70 745	65.8	64 618	53.7	927	50.8
Waconia city	25 399	1.8	24 950	63.4	24 062	53.7	147	24.5
Wilmot city								
District 2 -----	546 874	1.0	541 458	82.8	504 558	36.9	3 632	32.4
COUNTY								
Big Stone County	6 285	.9	6 230	79.9	5 844	29.2	18	11.1
Brown County	26 984	.8	26 764	88.0	25 011	31.9	140	140
Cerro Gordo County	47 915	1.3	47 277	79.5	43 357	45.8	261	32.2
Clayton County	13 228	1.3	13 146	85.5	12 342	31.6	72	40.3
Cottonwood County	12 694	1.2	12 538	81.3	11 881	29.8	81	9.9
Fillmore County (pt.)	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5
Hennepin County	11 677	1.6	11 495	76.3	10 881	43.8	119	11.9
Kontraborg County	38 761	1.1	38 327	83.3	35 745	40.8	502	41.0
Lac qui Parle County	8 924	.6	8 868	85.3	8 319	27.7	44	36.4
Lincoln County	6 890	.8	6 885	80.4	6 526	27.4	80	26.3
Lyon County	24 789	1.2	24 503	78.8	23 043	43.0	197	34.0
McLeod County	32 030	1.0	31 697	88.6	31 252	34.4	210	46.7
Morrison County	22 914	1.7	22 754	77.5	21 259	32.6	104	31.7
Pope County	20 846	1.9	20 638	88.0	19 259	32.6	146	20.3
Marion County	9 660	1.7	9 597	82.8	9 019	25.8	33	18.2
Nobles County	20 098	1.0	20 096	81.8	19 084	26.0	124	38.7
Redstone County	10 491	2.2	19 634	70.8	18 745	33.9	295	26.6
Renville County	17 234	1.5	17 161	88.4	16 975	29.1	153	33.8
Ramsey County	17 673	.7	17 558	88.6	16 389	27.0	138	26.6
Ryanville County								
Sartell County	9 806	1.2	9 686	91.3	9 133	33.0	74	44.6
Scott County (pt.)	38 087	1.8	37 797	81.6	34 765	44.5	175	19.4
Sheldene County	14 396	1.2	14 252	87.5	13 299	27.6	74	31.1
Watabeau County	11 692	1.9	11 465	10 666	97.5	28.8	34	8.8
Wright County (pt.)	48 333	1.8	47 654	84.9	40 065	10 088	132	23.0
Yellow Medicine County	11 684	1.1	11 616	87.8	10 903	10 903		

Table 18. Selected Social Characteristics: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

State	Congressional District Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	All persons		Persons 5 years and over		Persons who speak a language other than English at home		Family households	
				Persons 5 to 17 years		Persons 18 years and over		Married-couple family	
		Native	Total	Percent born in State of residence	Total	Percent who do not speak English "very well"	Total	Percent with own children under 18 years	Total
District 2—Con.									
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION									
Chanhassen city (pt.)	2.0	11 732	11 496	66.3	10 392	55.5	42	11.9	300
Chaska city	1.4	11 339	11 185	78.2	10 156	57.7	91	58.2	286
Hutchinson city	1.8	11 265	10 471	73.5	40.9	49.5	39	53.4	170
Hutchinson city	1.1	11 523	11 398	83.4	10 443	49.5	106	54.3	398
Monroe city (pt.)	1.7	12 023	11 879	70.0	11 000	28.6	—	—	—
Northfield city	1.2	13 132	12 081	71.6	11 211	28.6	120	34.2	120
New Ulm city	1.9	10 644	9 081	84.5	12 224	38.6	68	1019	25.0
Prior Lake city	1.8	11 482	10 793	79.1	9 305	47.4	28	53.6	162
Shakopee city	1.1	11 739	11 677	80.1	10 334	51.6	63	52.6	1625
Willmar city	1.5	17 531	17 275	79.5	16 140	50.6	377	12.7	279
District 3	546 976	546 976	531 709	69.0	501 326	50.8	4 988	30.0	18 532
COUNTY									
Oakton County (pt.)	2.3	238 122	232 616	69.3	214 945	55.8	1 998	29.1	7 183
Hennepin County (pt.)	3.5	259 260	250 221	67.6	241 722	47.4	1 574	31.1	10 145
Scott County (pt.)	1.8	12 760	12 533	75.2	11 178	55.9	41.1	22.8	332
Washington County (pt.)	1.3	36 834	36 339	74.7	33 481	289	29.1	872	34.6
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION									
Apple Valley city	2.2	34 598	33 829	62.0	31 391	55.5	323	29.1	816
Bloomington city	4.0	86 335	82 844	69.6	81 023	45.4	874	36.2	3 742
Burnsville city	2.8	51 288	49 866	63.3	46 642	57.8	34.0	48.3	163
Chanhassen city (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	377
Chaska city	1.4	22 935	22 603	73.9	20 750	39.1	195	22.2	1 951
Eagan city	3.5	47 409	45 759	64.6	42 102	66.6	338	30.2	1 813
Eagan frame city	3.6	39 311	38 272	64.0	35 200	64.2	334	30.6	1 866
Eaton city (pt.)	3.9	43 071	41 390	63.9	40 653	42.8	389	30.6	1 870
Hastings city	1.0	15 441	14 933	77.7	14 193	48.2	86	20.7	364
Inver Grove Heights city	1.3	22 477	22 192	82.5	20 386	50.0	139	18.2	565
Lakeville city	1.4	24 854	24 506	69.8	21 902	59.5	217	30.4	604
Minneapolis city (pt.)	2.6	49 370	47 022	67.0	45 988	46.9	504	15.2	1 679
Richfield city	2.6	39 700	37 004	73.3	33 481	37.8	34.1	15.2	1 621
South St. Paul city (pt.)	2.5	85 837	82 525	62.2	80 777	43.3	73	10.5	1 580
Woodbury city (pt.)	3.2	3 623	2 747	67.6	3 347	34.9	33	10.5	1 055
District 4	546 812	546 812	517 649	74.0	503 322	48.4	10 555	53.5	30 933
COUNTY									
Oakton County (pt.)	2.5	29 588	28 858	83.0	27 820	40.7	243	50.6	1 221
Ramsey County (pt.)	5.7	485 765	458 316	83.7	447 001	48.3	9 976	54.0	446
Washington County (pt.)	3.1	31 459	30 475	70.1	28 501	57.6	336	39.9	1 051
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION									
Blaine city (pt.)	—	30 934	30 142	79.1	28 492	—	363	41.3	1 048
Mahogany city	2.5	12 528	12 129	76.3	11 452	46.3	141	36.2	475
Maplewood city	4.3	22 246	21 300	72.2	20 871	47.7	149	25.5	1 022
New Brighton city	1.8	12 376	12 153	82.3	11 536	53.6	971	32.7	359
New North Sh. city	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	447
Oakdale city	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	447
Roseville city	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	447
St. Paul city	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	447
Shoreview city	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	447
South St. Paul city (pt.)	—	24 587	22 293	73.2	24 399	49.9	7 896	20.4	1 014
Vadnais Heights city	1.0	11 041	10 856	82.7	22 922	73.6	206	26.7	800
West St. Paul city	2.9	19 248	18 693	82.7	18 558	42.5	127	30.0	2 886
White Bear Lake city (pt.)	2.1	24 288	23 775	74.4	24 418	42.1	152	29.4	4 279
Woodbury city (pt.)	4.1	16 452	15 780	62.4	14 924	59.4	195	24.1	5 650
District 5	546 876	546 876	516 968	68.0	508 164	52.4	7 433	39.4	92 862
COUNTY									
Hennepin County (pt.)	5.5	516 968	508 164	68.0	506 087	48.0	7 433	45.1	92 862

Table 18. Selected Social Characteristics: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability; see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

State	Congressional District	County	Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	All persons		Persons who speak a language other than English at home		Family households		Female householders, no husband present	
						Persons 5 years and over		Married-couple family			
				Native	Total	Percent born in State of residence	Percent living in different house in 1985	Percent who do not speak English "very well"	Total	Percent with own children under 18 years	Total
District 5—Con.											
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION											
Brooklyn Center city (pt.)	28	887	2,4	28	182	76.3	26,793	40.6	316	34.5	1,104
Crystal City	23	788	2,4	23	208	77.6	22,081	38.5	263	43.6	782
Edina city (pt.)	2,999	5,0	2,969	6,0	7,54	37.7	5,754	46	28	28.3	643
Golden Valley city	20	971	5,4	19	843	69.8	19,443	38.4	118	46.6	1,241
Hopkins city	16	534	4,2	15	847	68.8	15,511	6.1	74	47.9	792
Minneapolis city	368	383	6,1	357	759	65.6	34,588	56.1	26	45.5	562
New Hope city	21	853	3,5	21	080	73.4	20,438	45.5	5,295	33.9	1,007
Robbinsdale city	14	396	2,3	14	069	77.8	13,341	41.3	127	34.9	3,007
St. Louis Park city	43	387	6,5	40	950	68.6	41,001	50.1	423	35.2	2,701
District 6	547	055	1,9	536	559	76.2	499	244	48,0	47,60	14,863
COUNTY											
Anoka County	243	641	1,7	239	551	79.1	222,266	45.7	361	57.6	1,974
Heimlen County (pt.)	221	152	2,3	216	328	73.4	20,128	51.3	2,192	30.3	7,197
Sherburne County (pt.)	4	142	4	4	124	81.4	3,651	58.4	43	80.9	1,844
Washington County (pt.)	77	603	8	76	343	74.7	7,140	45.2	546	33.0	1,908
Wright County (pt.)	517	513									
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION											
Anoka city	15	216	7	15	104	81.2	13,754	50.4	60	55.0	264
Andoia city	17	192	1,3	16	960	77.9	15,733	53.0	147	43.5	468
Blaine city (pt.)	38	975	1,5	38	999	79.6	35,183	45.6	386	25.1	877
Brooklyn Park city	56	381	3,6	54	365	75.5	51,345	51.3	648	29.0	2,356
Chanhassen city	18	849	1,2	18	646	81.8	16,638	54.8	85	35.3	334
Columbia Heights city	18	910	3,9	18	177	79.1	17,661	43.1	197	39.6	837
Cook Rapids city	52	978	1,3	52	294	76.3	4,078	51.0	453	34.9	2,026
Elk River city (pt.)	4	142	4	4	124	81.4	3,651	58.4	43	20.9	844
Felty city	28	335	3,3	27	402	77.0	7,479	42.2	310	53.5	1,035
Hinckley Grove city	38	336	1,7	38	063	74.5	34,806	51.5	410	32.2	1,042
Oakdale city (pt.)	7	506	1,4	7	399	79.9	6,800	50.3	21	61.9	1,261
Plymouth city	50	889	2,6	49	559	64.9	49,813	57.7	658	33.0	2,600
Ramsey city	12	408	1,3	13	252	83.8	11,301	37.5	34	50.0	1,778
Saint Paul city	13	882	2,3	13	567	70.6	12,027	45.4	41	34.7	3,484
White Bear Lake city (pt.)	511	511	3,1	495	667	66.7	4,466	22.3	—	11	—
District 7	547	021	1,0	541	456	77.8	506	862	39,1	3,305	28.5
COUNTY											
Bæker County	27	881	1,0	27	592	75.0	25,827	38.3	125	24.0	1,116
Benton County	34	384	1,1	34	005	76.8	31,526	45.3	319	29.5	1,615
Benton County (pt.)	65	555	8	64	453	62.7	13,544	56.6	779	40.7	2,444
Clay County	89	309	1,9	49	156	51.1	46,894	46.9	445	40.7	2,012
Cleary County	22	721	1,3	22	597	81.8	8,198	77.4	27	11.6	1,000
Douglas County	67	674	1,4	28	779	82.3	26,624	41.5	134	17.9	1,999
Groton County	62	246	3	62	246	51.3	5,646	51.7	23	30.4	2,523
Hubbard County	14	939	9	14	529	73.2	13,924	34.5	52	44.5	1,240
Kittson County	57	765	2,1	57	547	77.2	5,447	50.6	45	30.4	1,293
Lake of the Woods County	4	076	1,4	4	079	73.3	3,739	37.1	22	45.5	927
Mahnomen County	5	044	6	5	013	80.6	4,699	26.6	13	61.5	177
Marschall County (pt.)	10	993	9	10	890	76.8	10,298	23.6	60	31.0	2,041
Morrison County	15	026	1,8	14	757	82.3	20,943	26.2	27	11.1	2,143
Other Tiers County	15	026	1,8	14	757	79.5	7,915	72.6	27	11.1	2,240
Pennington County	13	306	1,1	13	165	74.9	50,157	47.5	257	35.4	1,010
Pine County	22	498	1,2	32	120	84.2	30,143	34.9	246	16.7	1,873
Pope County	10	745	6	10	680	84.6	10,002	31.4	46	13.0	2,288
Red Lake County	4	525	8	4	489	84.2	4,201	25.7	25	26.4	1,791
Roseau County	15	026	1,8	14	757	82.3	13,583	38.7	73	23.3	2,799
Stevens County	118	791	8	117	879	86.9	10,798	43.8	757	5.7	5,710
Todd County	10	634	1,6	10	353	83.3	10,16	42.3	67	52.2	1,700
Troutville County	23	335	6	23	233	86.1	21,127	31.1	170	51.2	4,649
Wadena County	13	154	1,0	13	459	86.3	12,457	42.7	65	52.1	1,244
Wilkin County	7	516	1,6	13	154	84.4	12,457	42.7	93	51.1	1,019

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS OF THE 103RD CONGRESS

Table 18. Selected Social Characteristics: 1990—Con.

(Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.)

State	Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	All persons		Persons 5 years and over		Persons who speak a language other than English at home		Family households		
		Native		Percent born in State of residence		Persons 5 to 17 years		Married-couple family		
		Total	Percent foreign born	Total	Percent living in different house in 1985	Total	Percent who do not speak English very well*	Total	Percent with own children under 18 years	
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION										
Bemidji city -----	11 245	1.7	11 049	75.1	10 507	57.8	99	8.1	464	37.7
Fergus Falls city -----	12 342	1.9	12 122	75.6	11 532	46.3	76	14.5	492	29.1
Moorhead city -----	12 295	2.5	31 479	48.6	30 086	57.5	332	42.5	1 503	30.5
St. Cloud city (pt) -----	43 566	1.2	43 038	81.2	40 773	59.5	308	27.3	1 433	23.0
District 8 -----	546 576	1.5	538 408	80.9	509 062	39.2	2 950	28.6	21 162	24.2
COUNTY										
Aitkin County -----	12 425	.8	12 330	79.4	11 755	35.1	53	64.2	511	35.6
Benton County (pt) -----	15 330	.6	15 245	90.5	14 000	31.0	116	26.7	324	31.2
Carlton County -----	29 259	1.0	28 958	83.8	27 215	37.7	129	26.4	1 460	19.0
Cass County -----	21 791	1.0	21 570	76.7	20 257	40.9	119	30.3	6 072	11.6
Chicago County -----	30 521	.8	30 267	78.2	28 037	42.5	178	32.6	690	21.3
Cook County -----	3 868	1.5	3 810	73.0	3 606	40.4	10	32.2	696	21.3
Crow Wing County -----	44 249	.9	43 831	78.7	41 028	44.1	247	42.0	1 348	12.7
Itasca County -----	25 921	1.0	25 668	84.1	23 874	47.1	163	25.8	1 660	12.8
Inoka County -----	40 863	1.0	40 440	81.1	38 160	34.8	136	30.1	1 488	13.9
Kandiyohi County -----	12 802	1.2	12 647	82.9	11 823	38.0	90	26.7	305	23.6
Koochiching County -----	16 299	5.4	15 421	74.9	15 264	47.9	177	11.9	783	23.1
Lake County -----	10 415	1.5	10 258	77.0	9 790	37.7	28	40.4	404	2.2
Mille Lacs County -----	18 670	.9	18 494	84.0	17 245	37.9	114	27.2	714	36.7
Morrison County (pt) -----	6 883	.3	6 862	92.7	6 323	23.9	34	32.4	401	39.2
Pine County -----	21 264	2.4	20 745	78.3	19 823	37.2	158	31.0	954	37.6
St. Louis County -----	198 213	1.9	194 380	81.1	186 057	38.4	1 034	28.2	9 380	22.0
Sherburne County (pt) -----	37 803	.8	37 482	80.9	34 755	48.1	164	20.1	900	24.1
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION										
Bronson city -----	12 333	.9	12 241	78.5	11 325	52.8	78	17.9	310	18.7
Claque City -----	10 885	1.4	10 738	92.7	10 102	40.7	69	34.7	452	30.6
Clear Lake city (pt) -----	65 453	2.4	63 430	45.5	60 014	50.0	500	34.4	3 287	21.7
Elk River city (pt) -----	7 599	1.1	7 579	79.8	7 544	56.0	67	10.4	174	12.6
Gard Brothers ownership -----	11 598	1.1	11 465	77.6	10 644	52.9	29	30.6	306	12.6
Hibbing City -----	18 046	2.2	17 643	83.9	16 955	53.3	113	16.8	5 034	46.3
St. Cloud city (pt) -----	5 246	1.9	5 144	77.5	4 997	62.9	14	35.9	5 947	46.0

Table 19. Education and Veteran Status: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school				Persons 16 to 19 years				Persons 25 years and over			Civilian veterans 16 years and over	
	Preprimary school	Elementary or high school		Total	Not enrolled in school and not high school graduate				Percent high school graduate or higher	Percent with bachelor's degree or higher	Total	65 years and over	
		Total	Percent in private school		Total	Employed	Unem- ployed	Not in labor force					
The State -----	93 126	755 895	9.6	326 006	238 670	15 211	6 791	2 715	5 695	2 770 562	82.4	21.8	489 498 117 546
District 1 -----	11 910	97 241	9.6	45 164	33 833	1 825	879	303	643	338 615	79.7	18.3	58 240 14 545
COUNTY													
Blue Earth County -----	972	8 079	10.6	12 031	4 642	152	79	34	39	29 251	82.7	22.7	5 196 1 283
Dakota County (pt.) -----	166	1 686	10.9	313	429	18	8	6	4	4 478	83.2	13.6	700 125
Dodge County -----	289	3 248	2.4	627	871	69	40	6	23	9 550	78.7	1.7	1 666 315
Fairbank County -----	349	3 222	5.3	550	785	34	7	—	26	11 496	74.4	12.0	1 836 563
Fillmore County -----	402	3 836	5.7	593	1 157	121	55	9	57	13 561	70.2	10.5	2 125 639
Freeborn County -----	653	5 856	1.8	1 251	1 619	128	57	20	51	22 152	75.5	11.5	4 345 1 380
Goodhue County -----	1 003	7 729	4.8	1 537	2 045	126	59	26	41	26 242	78.0	14.1	4 478 1 076
Houston County -----	360	3 575	13.1	685	937	53	11	23	19	11 874	75.9	14.4	1 819 468
Le Sueur County -----	513	4 640	11.6	989	1 209	83	45	14	24	14 595	76.3	13.1	2 532 637
Mower County -----	806	6 572	10.2	1 695	1 934	79	56	9	14	25 099	75.8	12.9	4 809 1 592
Olmsted County -----	2 732	18 132	11.7	7 254	5 534	235	141	25	69	67 315	88.0	29.5	11 161 2 114
Rice County -----	981	8 559	12.8	6 468	4 175	256	84	64	108	28 777	78.7	19.3	4 651 1 059
Scott County (pt.) -----	172	1 536	9.9	295	470	20	7	—	13	4 241	86.0	13.5	687 100
Steele County -----	692	5 695	8.1	1 526	1 735	163	83	17	63	19 253	74.4	16.0	3 229 769
Wabasho County -----	439	3 792	7.7	777	1 021	48	30	—	18	12 597	76.4	12.4	2 218 611
Waseca County -----	418	3 451	7.2	1 101	1 069	55	33	2	20	11 260	77.5	13.6	1 946 491
Winona County -----	963	7 633	17.1	7 532	4 161	185	84	47	54	27 444	77.7	19.7	4 842 1 325
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION													
Albert Lea city -----	314	3 131	.3	709	878	73	24	14	35	12 455	75.7	14.1	2 609 905
Austin city -----	498	3 477	13.3	1 126	1 081	48	38	4	6	15 095	75.7	15.2	3 099 1 145
Faribout city -----	326	3 014	13.3	693	934	146	39	36	71	10 956	73.8	15.9	1 853 431
Marquette city (pt.) -----	471	3 579	12.9	10 678	3 506	102	56	27	19	15 194	84.9	29.2	2 681 708
Northfield city -----	233	1 809	10.4	5 097	2 183	38	10	19	9	6 507	84.7	36.1	954 294
North Mankato city (pt.) -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Owonton city -----	466	3 354	9.8	1 190	1 168	116	68	10	38	12 155	81.9	20.0	2 092 501
Red Wing city -----	394	2 718	4.1	628	838	65	28	15	22	9 857	78.1	15.2	1 745 443
Rochester city -----	1 825	10 827	14.6	5 369	3 520	181	108	17	56	45 420	89.1	33.2	7 226 1 530
Winona city -----	398	3 062	20.9	6 346	2 910	94	36	38	20	13 969	76.9	22.6	2 549 876
District 2 -----	11 509	104 411	10.7	26 164	29 667	1 589	818	205	558	345 681	75.8	13.5	56 275 14 051
COUNTY													
Big Stone County -----	110	1 132	2.0	91	286	13	9	—	4	4 312	72.3	10.1	642 201
Brown County -----	490	4 938	28.2	1 250	1 428	58	17	4	37	17 308	71.7	12.1	2 781 678
Carver County -----	1 365	9 002	18.8	2 472	2 513	100	55	3	42	29 247	84.6	21.4	4 653 663
Chippewa County -----	244	2 416	1.4	477	588	34	15	2	17	8 866	73.7	10.9	1 325 449
Cottonwood County -----	193	2 356	5.7	325	640	49	19	2	25	8 644	71.7	12.3	1 233 347
Hennepin County (pt.) -----	130	2 887	11.5	162	237	8	8	—	—	3 426	86.4	28.1	584 78
Jackson County -----	221	2 180	4.1	430	532	17	10	2	5	7 750	74.2	10.0	1 298 378
Kandiyohi County -----	761	7 543	5.7	2 305	2 416	164	53	24	87	24 026	76.3	15.7	3 841 1 089
Loc qui Parle County -----	154	1 623	.2	235	372	14	9	—	5	6 160	72.2	10.9	980 315
Lincoln County -----	97	1 357	3.1	181	340	17	7	—	10	4 753	67.7	8.4	769 274
Lyon County -----	472	4 469	10.3	2 601	1 755	52	36	10	6	14 755	75.9	16.8	2 447 636
McLeod County -----	754	5 997	15.1	1 295	1 797	129	69	20	41	20 077	75.5	11.7	3 285 741
Martin County -----	589	4 210	10.5	870	1 121	49	33	—	16	15 472	75.2	13.0	2 757 889
Meeker County -----	444	4 088	4.8	657	1 082	74	33	22	6	13 367	74.4	10.0	2 220 607
Murray County -----	220	1 844	9.9	284	481	11	6	2	3	6 641	69.7	5.5	1 089 339
Nicollet County -----	568	4 829	14.0	3 117	2 095	76	20	5	51	16 222	81.5	22.4	2 706 548
Nobles County -----	407	3 750	7.4	844	1 091	97	58	16	20	13 163	70.4	11.1	2 054 548
Pipestone County -----	152	2 046	13.8	377	631	29	13	2	7	6 806	70.4	9.9	1 013 413
Redwood County -----	256	3 270	10.7	422	774	39	28	2	9	7 136	71.3	11.1	1 764 539
Renville County -----	377	3 313	10.2	633	839	36	22	6	8	11 709	71.7	10.2	1 803 509
Rock County -----	240	1 941	6.1	323	475	15	10	4	1	6 432	69.8	10.8	956 322
Scott County (pt.) -----	739	7 609	14.7	1 780	2 072	151	91	25	33	23 080	82.0	15.9	3 920 660
Sibley County -----	278	2 791	10.7	505	722	40	18	6	16	9 320	68.2	8.9	1 457 390
Swift County -----	267	1 932	6.3	294	506	23	8	8	7	7 364	68.2	11.2	1 115 377
Watonwan County -----	253	2 220	9.6	309	591	53	38	—	15	7 614	72.2	10.1	1 398 447
Wright County (pt.) -----	1 481	14 559	7.5	2 584	3 799	219	124	33	62	40 116	80.1	12.1	6 887 1 188
Yellow Medicine County -----	227	2 139	5.5	539	562	22	10	—	12	7 825	72.6	9.9	1 298 426
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION													
Chanhassen city (pt.) -----	428	2 049	17.4	601	532	20	—	—	20	7 302	95.8	41.2	1 111 123
Chaska city -----	270	2 028	10.5	581	562	22	16	—	6	6 786	87.5	18.1	1 193 183
Fairmont city -----	301	1 931	13.2	525	522	35	27	—	8	7 690	77.0	16.0	1 421 483
Hutchinson city -----	357	1 972	9.9	613	550	52	20	9	23	7 068	80.4	16.5	1 116 263
Monkton city (pt.) -----	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	5	100.0	—	2	—
Marshall city -----	195	1 846	9.6	2 107	1 106	21	19	2	—	6 658	77.8	23.4	1 123 250
New Ulm city -----	222	2 300	23.0	842	745	31	7	—	24	8 367	74.6	15.3	1 381 286
North Mankato city (pt.) -----	187	1 833	10.4	1 085	588	35	11	2	22	6 086	88.5	27.3	1 145 202
Prior Lake city -----	174	2 432	12.2	689	607	11	3	8	—	6 914	89.9	25.7	1 138 142
Shokopee city -----	212	2 099	15.9	527	637	76	49	11	16	7 156	81.6	12.0	1 339 180
Willmar city -----	319	3 080	3.8	1 387	1 246	101	33	13	55	10 607	75.3	16.7	1 617 536
District 3 -----	14 912	92 014	9.3	35 967	25 954	1 383	713	190	480	351 209	92.3	33.2	63 197 12 421
COUNTY													
Oakota County (pt.) -----	6 731	44 568	7.8	14 908	12 018	761	382	99	280	143 112	92.0	29.5	25 529 2 944
Hennepin County (pt.) -----	6 677	36 880	11.2	18 137	11 385	433	234	55	144	178 948	92.8	38.3	32 354 8 899
Scott County (pt.) -----	422	2 340	13.2	679	491	39	18	11	10	7 567	93.0	22.0	963 79
Washington County (pt.) -----	1 082	8 226	7.0	2 243	2 060	150	79	25	46	21 582	90.5	19.6	4 351 499
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION													
Apple Valley city -----	1 138	7 837	4.4	1 987	1 993	128	62	23	43	19 913	95.4	36.6	3 610 196
Bloomington city -----	1 898	11 832	11.1	6 617	4 038	162	119	13	30	59 401	91.2	31.7	11 589 2 700
Burnsville city -----	1 374	9 036	5.6	3 325	2 604	169	65	19	85	31 215	94.5	34.3	5 716 581
Chanhassen city (pt.) -----	715	5 462	6.9	1 283	1 434	113	68	18	27	12 898	92.3	19.1	2 592 183
Eagan city -----	1 438	7 594	7.0	3 483	1 776	71	41	—	30	28 974	96.0	39.2	4 470 301

Table 19. Education and Veteran Status: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school			Persons 16 to 19 years				Persons 25 years and over		Civilian veterans 16 years and over	
	Preprimary school	Elementary or high school		Total	Not enrolled in school and not high school graduate			Percent high school graduate or higher	Percent with bachelor's degree or higher	Total	65 years and over
		Total	Percent in private school	College	Total	Employed	Unem- ployed				
District 3—Con.											
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION—Con.											
Eden Prairie city	1 526	6 494	7.3	2 564	1 441	20	8	—	12	24 836	97.0
Edina city (pt.)	1 120	5 700	11.0	2 959	1 681	25	10	8	7	31 924	94.5
Hastings city	326	2 997	8.0	694	845	75	40	6	29	9 499	81.4
Inver Grove Heights city	472	4 027	8.6	1 711	1 308	81	54	18	9	13 489	87.6
Lakeville city	840	5 101	6.2	1 315	1 238	61	38	—	23	14 108	94.0
Minnetonka city (pt.)	1 405	7 755	14.4	3 024	2 329	73	27	6	40	32 995	94.3
Richfield city	531	4 185	8.4	2 559	1 622	153	70	28	55	25 230	88.1
South St. Paul city (pt.)	234	1 489	10.1	617	483	40	15	—	25	6 364	78.3
Woodbury city (pt.)	160	697	7.9	245	119	—	—	—	—	2 409	95.2
District 4	11 553	84 346	16.2	50 674	27 514	2 024	870	399	755	350 021	85.3
COUNTY											
Oakota County (pt.)	468	4 537	18.3	1 727	1 399	126	116	—	10	20 410	83.2
Ramsey County	10 217	73 896	16.8	46 665	24 530	1 824	713	383	728	310 366	85.0
Washington County (pt.)	868	5 913	7.5	2 282	1 585	74	41	16	17	19 245	91.8
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION											
Blaine city (pt.)	—	—	—	1 733	1 303	68	24	25	19	20 344	85.4
Maplewood city	721	4 764	19.2	901	675	63	31	20	12	7 716	87.8
Minuds View city	278	1 988	6.7	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 436	18.1
New Brighton city	483	3 283	8.2	2 487	1 256	34	24	6	4	14 241	90.4
North St. Paul city	256	2 394	14.5	765	677	70	41	23	6	7 529	88.7
Oakdale city (pt.)	219	2 005	8.0	977	551	29	23	—	6	6 630	90.6
Rossville city	662	4 419	20.2	3 268	1 700	41	17	5	19	23 234	88.6
St. Paul city	5 364	40 053	19.3	28 308	13 941	1 293	445	252	596	172 290	81.1
Shareview city	643	4 357	11.8	1 824	1 154	50	27	5	18	15 867	95.0
South St. Paul city (pt.)	144	1 864	12.9	589	553	52	52	—	—	6 763	83.2
Vadnais Heights city	362	2 053	12.5	646	378	9	2	7	—	6 660	93.2
West St. Paul city	324	2 673	22.1	1 138	846	74	64	—	10	13 647	83.2
White Bear Lake city (pt.)	471	4 114	11.5	1 757	1 173	47	29	5	13	15 513	90.2
Woodbury city (pt.)	585	3 177	7.1	1 109	788	19	10	9	—	10 076	95.1
District 5	9 772	66 991	13.7	56 561	24 880	2 554	968	399	1 187	368 551	84.5
COUNTY											
Hennepin County (pt.)	9 772	66 991	13.7	56 561	24 880	2 554	968	399	1 187	368 551	84.5
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION											
Brooklyn Center city (pt.)	385	4 362	2.4	1 819	1 499	150	88	8	54	19 152	83.8
Crystal city	415	3 247	6.8	1 551	1 034	51	16	6	29	16 301	86.8
Edina city (pt.)	139	4 492	13.2	2 214	155	5	—	5	—	2 037	74.4
Golden Valley city	514	2 521	13.1	1 352	787	28	11	17	—	15 263	92.8
Minneapolis city	283	1 479	10.7	1 155	568	44	25	—	19	11 384	86.9
New Hope city	6 423	44 930	15.2	44 457	17 525	2 095	746	342	1 007	23 676	82.6
Robbinsdale city	469	3 114	11.6	1 545	1 172	18	21	—	37	1 427	88.1
St. Louis Park city	259	1 655	13.8	806	521	29	8	15	6	10 334	84.4
St. Paul Park city	842	4 331	15.8	3 329	1 395	85	48	6	31	31 835	90.6
District 6	13 652	104 808	7.4	34 341	30 293	1 996	1 002	396	598	332 445	89.3
COUNTY											
Anoka County	5 803	47 143	6.2	14 845	14 138	1 225	594	250	381	145 367	86.7
Hennepin County (pt.)	5 836	41 505	7.8	14 482	11 554	593	300	113	180	135 456	92.1
Sherburne County (pt.)	121	831	16.5	231	232	20	20	—	—	2 256	88.5
Washington County (pt.)	1 872	15 243	9.6	4 759	4 346	156	86	33	37	49 069	89.2
Wright County (pt.)	20	86	—	24	23	2	2	—	—	297	85.9
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION											
Andover city	511	3 468	8.5	928	1 016	87	22	34	31	8 432	90.5
Anoka city	439	2 784	3.6	998	969	87	18	18	51	10 517	82.6
Blaine city (pt.)	983	7 981	5.3	2 349	2 230	238	140	50	48	22 516	87.3
Brooklyn Park city	1 239	10 442	5.6	3 994	3 120	250	101	70	79	33 231	90.7
Champlin city	507	3 064	3.5	1 124	817	45	28	3	14	9 664	91.5
Columbia Heights city	356	2 508	8.9	1 014	838	124	63	21	40	13 060	79.4
Coon Rapids city	1 280	10 379	7.9	3 367	3 091	273	143	60	70	31 008	88.8
Elk River city (pt.)	121	831	16.5	231	232	20	20	—	—	2 256	88.5
Fridley city	517	4 321	7.0	2 014	1 640	113	45	19	49	18 338	87.1
Maple Grove city	1 234	8 368	5.8	2 501	1 976	76	45	12	19	22 861	95.4
Oakdale city (pt.)	224	1 418	11.4	526	355	—	—	—	—	4 607	87.9
Plymouth city	1 517	8 980	9.2	3 560	2 603	109	58	15	36	32 220	94.4
Ramsey city	297	3 108	6.7	782	888	52	21	—	31	6 864	92.5
Stillwater city	348	2 761	7.5	850	829	34	19	7	8	8 700	87.3
White Bear Lake city (pt.)	—	68	—	48	58	—	—	—	—	359	91.4
District 7	9 664	103 333	7.4	44 948	35 168	1 643	674	306	663	332 424	74.3
COUNTY											
Becker County	525	5 554	5.3	1 000	1 541	145	63	21	61	17 832	72.9
Beltrami County	616	6 625	3.0	4 355	2 613	229	42	46	141	19 231	75.9
Benton County (pt.)	241	2 250	22.8	1 521	657	44	35	9	—	8 758	80.6
Clay County	844	8 392	6.8	9 223	4 674	128	58	29	41	27 817	80.5
Clearwater County	128	1 674	1.4	274	483	44	6	7	31	5 362	64.9
Douglas County	612	5 362	7.1	1 566	1 613	77	43	22	12	18 488	76.1
Grant County	81	1 141	—	158	256	5	5	—	—	4 341	71.9
Hubbard County	275	2 855	2.3	485	756	25	10	7	8	9 984	76.4
Kittson County	130	1 036	1.4	125	258	14	4	—	10	3 953	71.0
Lake of the Woods County	66	757	—	110	170	12	5	4	3	2 687	75.2

Table 19. Education and Veteran Status: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school				Persons 16 to 19 years				Persons 25 years and over			Civilian veterans 16 years and over		
	Preprimary school	Elementary or high school		Total	Not enrolled in school and not high school graduate			Total	Percent high school graduate or higher	Percent with bachelor's degree or higher	Total	65 years and over		
		Total	Percent in private school		College	Total	Employed	Unem- ployed	Not in labor force					
District 7—Con.														
COUNTY—Con.														
Mahnomen County	79	1 196	5.4	128	305	11	—	—	11	3 162	64.7	10.5	636	192
Marschall County	187	2 339	2.1	369	634	21	5	3	13	7 777	68.5	10.2	1 228	329
Morrison County (pt.)	359	4 786	7.0	824	1 226	57	26	11	20	14 106	69.5	10.2	2 531	687
Norman County	92	1 000	1.1	167	377	5	1	—	4	5 421	69.7	9.7	714	276
Otter Tail County	911	9 030	6.6	1 858	2 561	122	68	11	43	33 883	71.6	13.0	6 415	1 963
Pennington County	125	2 430	5.0	838	884	55	17	16	22	8 344	72.3	13.7	1 483	362
Polk County	569	6 340	8.9	1 831	1 873	67	31	14	22	20 677	70.0	12.9	3 694	1 977
Pope County	192	2 058	1.0	321	472	18	4	6	8	7 216	72.1	10.2	1 170	380
Red Lake County	59	944	10.1	146	252	17	8	—	9	2 917	64.3	9.3	485	130
Rosau County	321	2 950	2.4	247	710	31	23	—	8	9 063	71.8	10.2	1 434	350
Stearns County	2 308	22 091	12.9	15 747	9 165	321	142	54	125	65 025	78.3	17.5	11 398	2 480
Stevens County	178	1 770	5.9	1 925	1 092	12	10	2	—	5 903	77.0	17.0	852	238
Todd County	378	5 160	7.6	798	1 325	78	28	22	28	14 632	68.4	7.8	2 548	618
Traverse County	79	816	2.7	73	181	8	2	2	4	3 086	71.2	9.8	485	165
Wadena County	213	2 549	5.4	531	680	57	33	5	19	8 498	70.6	11.6	1 577	468
Wilkin County	96	1 428	8.8	334	408	40	5	15	20	4 831	73.8	11.6	806	206
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Bemidji city	130	1 566	4.1	2 865	1 211	86	16	11	59	5 759	76.9	25.3	1 129	330
Fergus Falls city	247	1 953	7.5	750	670	46	25	2	19	8 264	75.9	18.8	1 457	490
Moorhead city	544	4 515	9.8	8 318	3 620	91	36	27	28	16 448	83.5	27.9	2 927	753
St. Cloud city (pt.)	751	5 712	16.8	10 541	3 600	148	96	11	41	22 475	84.2	4 340	1 122	
District 8	10 154	102 751	5.2	32 187	31 361	2 197	867	517	811	351 616	77.4	13.9	72 457	20 377
COUNTY														
Aitkin County	179	2 146	1.2	304	575	48	26	7	15	8 891	70.5	9.5	1 999	696
Benton County (pt.)	269	3 532	9.9	534	904	53	30	8	15	8 854	74.1	11.1	1 550	286
Cotton County	525	5 799	4.0	1 292	1 436	89	45	19	25	18 964	75.1	12.2	3 824	1 056
Cass County	312	4 045	3.0	841	1 036	102	31	22	49	14 448	72.5	11.4	3 440	1 102
Chisago County	657	6 215	3.1	1 169	1 659	149	81	33	35	18 804	80.1	11.9	3 637	772
Cook County	121	1 604	1.0	73	147	3	2	1	—	2 760	84.9	20.7	422	182
Crow Wing County	764	8 114	3.9	2 171	2 455	165	71	40	52	28 901	75.7	13.5	6 049	1 796
Isanti County	561	5 497	3.2	1 215	1 543	114	48	16	50	15 856	78.2	11.5	2 906	529
Itasca County	787	8 253	3.0	2 041	2 386	137	43	50	44	26 470	77.5	12.5	5 841	1 761
Konoebe County	255	2 670	1.5	392	727	52	16	9	27	8 021	69.9	8.9	1 685	410
Koociching County	269	3 049	9.6	782	948	74	32	12	30	10 849	73.0	10.4	2 255	648
Lake County	238	1 753	2.2	308	511	35	14	2	19	7 303	80.2	12.2	1 758	514
Mille Lacs County	465	3 656	4.1	661	1 000	115	52	30	33	11 869	70.1	9.4	2 355	649
Morrison County (pt.)	118	1 566	18.3	188	433	38	20	8	10	4 000	61.6	4.8	589	154
Pine County	347	4 316	3.6	798	1 166	126	45	36	45	13 813	69.2	9.5	2 789	751
St. Louis County	3 556	33 694	5.8	16 741	11 916	719	245	200	274	129 893	80.3	17.3	26 908	8 401
Sherburne County (pt.)	731	7 822	7.9	2 877	2 331	178	66	24	88	21 720	83.8	16.7	4 230	
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Bremer city	251	2 117	4.0	837	726	54	20	29	5	7 679	73.1	13.8	1 288	397
Clequet city	233	2 034	6.9	535	605	21	20	—	1	7 151	73.2	13.3	1 468	410
Oulish city	1 159	12 922	8.5	10 144	5 524	384	125	119	140	54 455	81.4	22.5	10 664	3 544
Ely River city (pt.)	110	1 555	10.2	283	438	47	14	—	33	4 195	84.0	20.4	794	72
Grand Rapids Township	265	2 101	4.0	666	638	42	20	20	2	7 542	78.4	13.5	1 532	513
Hibbing city	337	3 267	4.4	1 138	1 052	64	11	27	26	12 049	78.2	14.8	2 495	828
St. Cloud city (pt.)	51	640	22.7	1 348	316	—	—	—	—	2 642	86.3	33.0	525	75

Table 20. Employment Status and Journey to Work Characteristics:

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State	Congressional District	County	Place and [in Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Persons 16 years and over										Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies, or parents in household in labor force		
				Labor force				Workers				Means of transportation to work				
				Percent in labor force		Civilian labor force		Percent unemployed		Total		Percent using car, truck or van	Percent in carpools	Percent using public transportation		
The State -----	3 321 415	1 715 713	Total	Female	69.7	62.5	2 311 336	5.1	2 158 733	85.2	11.4	3.6	2 516 113	1 920 799	1 355 084	262 928
District 1 -----	413 806	213 541	68.5	61.1	283 134	4.5	266 051	1.1	312 558	161 376	69.3	34.287	74.0	34.795	262 928	
COUNTY																
Blue Earth County	42 792	21 873	68.2	61.9	29 139	4.9	27 299	82.2	10.3	1.7	34.006	23 204	13 796	2 978	72.2	
Dakota County (pa)	5 290	2 536	75.8	66.5	4 037	3.7	3 791	87.0	10.5	1.2	4.345	3 234	2 412	549	71.1	
Dodge County	1 226	5 752	72.2	64.7	8 121	4.6	7 621	82.9	14.8	1.2	6.784	6 204	4 266	927	78.5	
Fairbank County	12 226	6 851	59.9	49.5	7 619	4.5	7 157	78.0	10.9	2.1	4.854	6 854	5 652	1 022	69.6	
Fillmore County	15 735	8 373	63.8	53.8	9 533	5.0	9 289	74.9	14.2	1.1	10.190	9 198	8 120	777	77.1	
Freeborn County	12 133	6 442	54.9	45.8	16 295	8.5	14 389	86.2	8.8	1.6	17.733	13 294	9 988	1 271	82.0	
Goodhue County	30 335	15 458	65.3	59.4	20 545	4.7	19 837	84.3	12.8	1.5	20 316	12 082	10 820	2 581	510	
Houston County	13 700	7 632	69.3	63.3	11 527	5.3	10 759	83.5	12.5	1.3	12 795	8 073	5 562	1 160	267	
Le Sueur County	17 045	8 408	67.9	60.9	11 527	5.3	10 759	83.5	13.5	1.3	12 777	9 491	6 731	1 442	76.6	
Mower County	28 812	15 161	59.6	51.5	17 129	4.3	16 150	84.8	10.9	1.3	18 911	14 691	9 442	2 694	71.0	
Olmsted County	79 773	41 674	67.9	59.5	56 247	3.9	56 247	87.1	12.0	2.6	63 872	50 976	27 711	7 655	74.4	
Rice County	37 650	19 423	69.3	63.5	26 047	3.9	24 253	80.0	12.3	2.7	20 263	13 432	2 918	3 038	74.4	
Scott County (pa)	5 031	2 381	80.8	73.7	4 065	4.4	3 808	89.7	10.5	1.7	4 221	3 313	1 484	2 411	77.7	
Steele County	22 863	11 762	62.5	57.6	16 107	3.4	15 330	86.5	11.2	1.4	17 477	13 840	10 326	2 166	75.6	
Wabasha County	14 605	7 434	66.4	57.6	9 693	4.7	9 080	80.6	14.7	1.3	10 524	8 273	5 692	1 556	74.6	
Waseca County	13 389	6 861	67.7	58.9	8 993	4.1	8 513	83.4	14.5	1.3	9 894	7 480	5 315	1 220	71.7	
Winneshiek County	37 312	19 348	67.6	61.0	25 180	5.4	23 579	80.3	12.2	1.0	28 818	20 503	13 691	2 752	77.7	
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION																
Albert Lea City	14 287	7 697	62.1	53.0	8 865	9.4	7 835	90.7	9.5	1.0	9 568	7 292	4 800	999	98.8	
Austin City	17 359	9 528	56.3	48.6	9 705	4.4	9 151	89.0	9.7	1.4	10 186	7 895	5 227	1 156	68.3	
Benton City	12 555	6 544	67.5	61.5	8 653	4.3	8 165	89.3	13.5	1.5	9 015	6 827	4 752	1 045	71.3	
Blounton City	12 055	13 553	67.5	62.5	17 741	5.3	16 497	80.9	9.7	2.7	21 474	13 637	7 045	1 952	72.3	
North Mankato City (pa)	33 344	15 050	63.3	53.0	8 070	3.0	7 273	62.7	9.2	1.2	10 049	5 564	2 952	752	73.8	
Oconomowoc	14 619	7 487	71.4	63.0	10 415	3.3	9 911	89.5	11.2	1.2	11 243	8 950	6 549	1 442	75.8	
Red Wing City	11 594	6 981	65.0	57.2	7 533	4.5	7 089	88.8	13.1	1.2	8 327	6 283	4 354	1 913	72.0	
Rochester City	54 152	28 832	73.0	67.7	39 490	3.5	37 582	86.0	10.9	3.6	42 735	34 025	24 315	5 051	70.4	
Winona City	21 147	11 397	62.8	57.7	13 253	6.2	12 292	79.1	10.8	1.4	16 041	10 482	6 411	1 159	77.2	
District 2 -----	405 732	208 053	67.0	58.8	271 628	4.3	256 526	82.1	11.8	.4	300 489	225 343	157 714	34 805	73.3	
COUNTY																
Big Stone County	4 832	2 572	57.9	48.8	2 797	5.0	2 624	72.7	7.1	.6	3 250	2 324	1 538	338	64.3	
Brown County	20 301	10 621	65.9	57.2	13 341	4.1	12 684	78.9	10.2	.2	14 653	11 180	7 590	1 652	72.9	
Chippewa County	34 744	17 517	77.7	70.4	22 778	3.4	20 705	88.8	11.8	.5	23 975	14 215	10 533	3 774	72.3	
Cottage Grove	9 222	5 247	62.2	54.0	6 172	3.9	5 848	80.9	12.9	1.2	6 552	4 460	3 460	1 045	66.7	
Faribault County	9 774	5 491	58.8	49.1	5 737	3.7	5 496	74.9	9.4	1.3	5 145	4 466	3 807	1 010	73.7	
Hennepin County (pa)	13 866	8 051	61.6	57.6	7 226	3.7	7 226	81.1	10.8	1.7	8 016	4 454	3 023	687	73.1	
Irkirkon County	8 802	4 528	61.9	57.6	5 589	4.4	4 725	75.5	8.9	1.7	6 301	4 529	3 024	2 338	64.9	
Kondorhi County	28 792	13 419	65.7	57.7	14 819	3.9	13 500	84.9	11.7	1.8	21 113	15 529	9 212	2 723	72.3	
Loc Qui Poile County	5 310	2 745	56.6	47.7	3 803	3.9	3 288	70.5	9.0	1.2	4 592	3 500	2 744	534	73.3	
Lincoln County	18 696	9 725	57.9	48.8	2 977	5.0	2 624	72.7	7.1	.2	3 250	2 324	1 538	338	64.3	
McLeod County	23 669	12 092	62.0	59.8	6 704	4.8	5 736	80.4	12.9	.3	18 059	13 925	6 223	1 328	72.9	
Martin County	17 415	9 111	62.7	54.3	10 894	4.8	10 263	80.6	12.6	.1	12 223	9 023	6 046	5 549	71.7	
Meeker County	15 353	7 866	59.9	54.8	7 789	5.0	7 195	82.7	12.6	.1	10 916	8 046	6 442	3 448	73.0	
Murray County	7 318	3 750	60.6	59.0	4 318	4.8	4 064	68.9	9.7	.1	17 145	12 444	8 311	1 771	72.7	
Nicollet County	21 383	10 898	70.8	66.6	15 138	3.4	14 370	80.6	10.1	.5	17 744	12 599	5 369	1 129	72.3	
Pipestone County	15 301	7 923	63.0	54.9	9 627	4.2	9 110	77.7	12.2	.5	5 202	3 866	2 594	1 596	58.9	
Reidville County	12 859	4 204	59.0	50.0	4 731	5.1	4 413	71.8	7.4	.2	1 596	1 045	1 454	1 454	72.1	
Renville County	13 228	6 749	60.8	59.8	4 988	7.8	7 807	5.5	7 514	7.3	1 111	3 765	6 528	1 048	68.5	
Rock County	27 655	13 003	64.1	54.2	6 662	4.6	6 667	76.5	12.6	.3	13 221	9 023	6 223	1 328	72.9	
Sibley County	12 678	5 399	64.6	54.9	4 261	4.7	4 261	74.3	12.6	.1	17 481	13 039	2 411	2 411	69.4	
Swift County	8 259	4 261	65.9	56.6	5 659	4.9	5 374	74.4	12.6	.2	17 739	13 039	2 411	2 411	68.2	
Watonwan County	8 737	4 522	63.9	54.3	4 656	4.3	4 466	74.4	12.6	.2	5 452	3 668	2 608	557	61.8	
Wright County (pa)	48 007	24 017	74.2	66.4	3 514	4.1	3 288	74.7	10.8	.1	5 187	3 131	2 778	1 311	71.3	
Yellow Medicine County	8 829	4 543	58.3	58.3	3 241	4.4	3 241	90.6	16.3	.2	37 940	20 723	4 909	2 826	73.9	

Table 20. Employment Status and Journey to Work Characteristics: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability; see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Persons 16 years and over						Persons 16 years and over						
	Labor force			Civilian labor force			Workers			Worked 40 or more weeks in 1989			
	Total	Female	Percent unemployed	Total	Female	Percent unemployed	Total	Percent using car, truck, or van	Percent using public transportation	Total	Usually worked 35 or more hours per week, 50 to 52 weeks	Total	
District 2—Con.													
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION													
Chanhassen city (pt.)	8 386	4 140	84.2	77.3	7 058	3.0	6 743	93.1	6.9	7 379	6 033	539	
Chaska city	8 178	4 244	79.2	73.2	6 468	4.0	6 127	92.9	11.6	6 886	5 625	428	
Faribault city	8 657	4 720	62.8	53.9	5 441	4.7	5 114	85.3	1.0	6 065	4 463	467	
Hutchinson city	8 432	4 459	70.5	62.1	5 922	3.2	5 629	89.1	10.1	6 441	4 975	765	
Nanakoma city	8 373	4 946	85.7	62.4	6 530	4.4	6 182	81.5	1.0	7 365	6 077	882	
New Ulm city	10 030	5 435	68.1	60.8	6 814	3.7	6 504	85.6	10.7	7 427	6 133	769	
North Mankato city (pt.)	7 530	3 908	71.7	57.9	5 797	3.2	5 562	93.4	10.0	8 166	5 962	514	
Prior Lake city	8 143	4 011	80.1	72.0	6 513	3.4	6 195	94.6	8.9	6 954	5 544	429	
Shakopee city	8 786	4 560	75.2	67.1	6 594	4.7	6 146	84.9	14.3	7 120	5 745	332	
Willmar city	13 265	7 120	63.0	58.2	8 372	5.2	7 871	85.7	11.5	9 492	6 908	444	
District 3—Con.	412 561	213 694	78.0	70.7	321 220	3.6	304 931	92.0	9.5	341 512	279 114	207 236	
COUNTY													
Oakton County (pt.)	171 469	87 174	81.7	74.6	139 752	3.8	132 914	93.3	10.8	147 465	121 347	91 063	
Hennepin County (pt.)	206 779	109 341	74.5	67.2	153 881	3.3	146 025	90.8	7.8	164 959	133 899	98 233	
Scott County (pt.)	8 741	4 242	85.2	77.3	7 423	3.5	7 095	91.1	9.3	7 871	5 027	388	
Washington County (pt.)	25 572	12 937	79.3	71.6	20 164	5.0	18 897	93.5	13.6	21 217	17 283	12 913	
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION													
Apple Valley city	23 731	11 996	83.8	75.8	19 816	3.5	18 923	93.8	9.7	20 651	16 989	12 913	
Bloomington city	69 885	36 550	76.8	53.5	53 572	3.3	50 936	90.8	8.1	56 981	46 474	33 492	
Burnsville city	38 208	19 610	83.4	76.3	31 770	3.1	30 497	93.1	9.2	33 676	27 788	20 636	
Chanhassen city (pt.)													
Contoee Grove city	15 486	7 792	87.4	87.2	12 501	4.3	11 811	93.7	13.2	13 156	10 765	8119	
Eagan city	34 266	17 292	84.6	81.3	29 824	3.4	28 550	92.5	9.8	31 155	26 621	16 261	
Eden Prairie city	28 409	14 846	84.7	77.4	24 205	3.1	23 341	94.2	6.8	25 345	21 269	13 838	
Edina city	35 593	19 883	63.5	52.9	21 488	2.9	20 458	99.0	7.0	31 196	19 636	13 944	
Hastings city	11 403	5 743	72.9	62.3	8 307	5.2	7 757	94.4	1.8	9 032	6 989	4 955	
Maplewood city (pt.)	16 441	8 472	74.1	74.1	13 101	4.5	12 297	94.1	12.8	11 208	8 150	5 295	
Minneapolis city (pt.)	16 699	8 302	85.1	78.7	14 208	3.9	13 526	95.3	10.4	14 845	12 338	9 206	
North St. Paul city (pt.)	27 984	19 787	76.3	71.4	21 089	3.6	19 961	91.6	7.1	27 347	25 020	18 511	
Richfield city	2 634	1 376	82.2	78.3	2 135	5.4	2 070	97.3	13.2	3 286	2 520	1 436	
South St. Paul city (pt.)													
Woodbury city (pt.)													
District 4—Con.	422 839	225 247	71.0	64.1	299 600	4.7	280 782	85.8	11.7	6.6	320 370	252 425	177 367
COUNTY													
Oakton County (pt.)	23 659	12 715	66.6	59.6	15 751	3.6	14 915	89.1	12.9	5.4	16 681	13 599	9 988
Ramsey County (pt.)	374 367	200 722	70.6	63.8	26 386	4.9	24 175	85.0	11.5	284 244	222 699	155 339	
Washington County (pt.)	22 613	11 810	91.6	74.5	18 563	3.5	17 692	94.0	1.9	19 445	16 127	12 040	
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION													
Blaine city (pt.)	23 755	12 413	71.1	64.4	16 874	4.2	15 805	92.4	12.7	3.4	18 130	10 566	1 106
Maplewood city	9 543	4 639	80.4	73.9	7 660	4.9	7 205	93.7	11.3	2.0	8 107	6 540	4 730
Mounds View city	9 069	4 679	77.8	71.5	13 921	4.0	13 622	90.3	8.5	4.4	14 688	8 283	6 880
New Brighton city	27 794	15 074	69.3	64.3	14 951	4.4	13 540	90.7	12.4	2.8	17 296	11 763	8 114
Osloka city (pt.)													
Roseville city	21 306	11 083	67.3	60.4	14 921	3.6	13 022	92.5	10.5	15 252	11 874	7 557	
Shoreview city	18 287	9 456	80.9	75.6	14 795	2.5	14 265	92.2	9.2	1.5	15 585	13 047	9 887
South St. Paul city (pt.)													
Vaughn Heights city	7 648	3 959	83.4	77.8	6 377	4.3	6 043	94.3	9.0	1.3	6 681	5 598	4 303
West St. Paul city (pt.)	15 722	8 636	64.6	58.2	10 141	3.8	9 620	87.5	13.0	6.3	10 774	8 750	6 456
White Bear Lake city (pt.)	18 401	6 660	67.2	63.6	13 606	3.4	12 990	94.2	12.9	2.1	14 574	11 640	8 501
Woodbury city (pt.)	11 777	6 126	80.8	71.6	9 479	3.4	9 058	94.2	1.6	9 976	8 194	6 234	
District 5—Con.	444 486	233 893	70.1	63.5	311 125	5.8	287 581	76.9	10.6	1 352	258 594	180 970	31 030
													333 323

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS OF THE 103RD CONGRESS

Table 20. Employment Status and Journey to Work Characteristics: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability; see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Persons 16 years and over										Persons 16 years and over										
	Labor force					Workers					Worked in 1989					Worked in 1989					
	Percent in labor force		Civilian labor force		Total	Percent un- employed		Total	Means of transportation to work		Total	Usually worked 35 or more hours per week to 52 weeks		Total	Females with own children under 6 years		Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies, all in household in labor force				
District 5—Con.																					
Hennepin County (pt.)	444 486	233 893	70.1	63.5	31 125	5.8	287 581	76.9	10.6	12.3	333 323	258 594	180 970	31 030	64.6	26 759					
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION																					
Brooklyn Center city (pt.)	22 761	11 956	71.2	64.4	16 175	5.4	15 064	88.0	13.0	6.2	17 167	13 465	9 750	1 665	66.2	621					
Crystal city —	9 014	9 824	74.3	68.6	14 23	4.8	13 290	93.0	12.1	3.2	14 903	12 159	9 059	1 447	73.2	415					
Erlino city (pt.)	2 302	2 254	70.7	60.0	1 627	4.1	1 515	86.1	6.5	1 426	1 002	1 254	1 022	1 073	75.8	1 141	200				
Golden Valley city —	1 7185	9 091	69.1	61.8	11 865	2.9	11 305	88.8	9.2	3.9	12 846	10 181	7 176	1 033	75.8	1 141					
Hopkins city —	13 851	7 606	67.3	67.3	10 353	2.2	9 918	89.5	9.2	7.0	10 720	7 044	7 919	1 114	88.4	16 781					
Minneapolis city —	289 979	155 564	69.1	62.6	206 289	6.7	188 558	70.8	10.5	16.0	222 355	168 496	114 782	20 764	60.2	77.1	1 196				
New Hope city —	17 620	9 844	73.2	65.6	12 875	4.3	12 179	90.3	10.8	4.3	13 558	10 882	7 934	1 245	77.7	983	2 336				
Robbinsdale city —	1 1647	6 337	65.9	58.4	7 665	4.6	7 163	87.4	12.0	6.0	8 092	6 460	4 710	1 245	77.7	983	2 336				
St. Louis Park city —	36 684	20 059	74.7	68.4	27 369	3.6	26 005	86.2	9.5	6.7	28 836	23 996	17 878	2 561	73.4	862	4 862				
District 6 —	397 954	200 212	79.2	72.6	315 001	4.3	296 854	92.4	11.7	2.4	334 285	269 847	199 321	40 128	71.6	39 452					
COUNTY																					
Anoka County (pt.)	176 339	88 894	79.3	72.4	139 736	4.8	130 912	92.3	12.6	2.8	147 762	119 060	87 737	17 834	72.7	17 779	3 199				
Hennepin County (pt.)	160 906	81 254	82.0	75.4	120 701	3.8	124 700	92.3	12.5	2.5	138 978	113 389	84 751	16 729	71.3	16 373	3 199				
Hennepin County (pt.)	2 756	1 422	81.0	70.8	2 231	6.1	2 065	92.8	11.8	2.0	2 393	1 234	1 388	32 329	68.0	69.4	3 199				
Washington County (pt.)	57 387	28 470	71.4	65.3	4 052	3.6	3 604	93.2	13.2	8	44 852	35 329	25 429	5 128	69.4	69.4	4 862				
Wright County (pt.)	366	172	76.8	66.9	281	1.8	273	91.2	9.9	7	300	234	170	49	69.4	69.4	4 862				
District 7 —																					
COUNTY																					
Andover city —	10 297	5 034	83.7	76.7	8 611	5.2	8 098	93.1	12.2	1.5	9 056	7 367	5 328	1 238	69.1	1 172					
Anoka city —	13 980	6 741	70.2	63.5	9 144	5.6	9 144	91.5	12.4	2.0	10 031	7 682	5 493	1 277	73.8	3 199					
Blaine city —	22 128	13 773	83.7	77.5	22 937	4.5	21 563	94.2	13.3	2.0	23 909	19 714	14 970	2 976	74.2	3 199					
Bloomington city —	4 032	2 021	83.9	78.1	3 335	4.7	3 2187	91.8	12.6	2.1	3 614	29 469	22 195	4 474	68.1	1 127	1 127				
Chanhassen city —	5 426	5 626	85.0	79.4	9 689	3.6	9 205	93.8	9.8	2.6	10 157	8 410	6 366	1 771	77.1	1 332					
Coon Rapids city —	15 147	8 020	69.7	62.2	10 549	6.0	9 787	85.6	16.3	6.4	8 916	6 587	4 507	1 071	77.0	998					
Eden Prairie city —	37 748	19 424	81.5	75.5	30 735	4.1	29 003	92.6	12.1	3.1	32 410	26 396	19 507	4 354	77.6	4 396					
Feltonville city (pt.) —	2 756	1 231	81.0	70.8	2 231	6.1	2 065	92.8	11.8	3.5	2 393	1 835	1 234	388	69.0	3 294					
Fridley city —	22 517	11 384	77.5	70.1	17 443	4.9	16 644	91.3	10.1	3.4	18 541	14 008	10 500	1 389	69.7	1 426					
Maple Grove city —	26 342	13 456	87.2	81.9	23 122	3.4	22 071	94.5	10.9	1.2	24 016	20 016	15 220	3 226	76.5	3 409					
Dakota Lake city (pt.)	5 401	2 871	78.5	73.3	4 242	2.8	4 061	93.8	13.1	1.0	4 474	3 748	2 811	652	73.9	609					
Ramsey county —	38 220	19 444	80.7	74.6	30 820	3.2	29 341	92.5	12.6	2.6	32 995	26 769	19 902	3 326	66.8	3 096					
Saint Paul city —	8 483	4 107	82.5	75.6	6 990	5.0	6 671	94.2	11.5	1.6	7 421	7 511	4 329	945	67.0	819					
Shoreview city —	10 465	5 488	59.4	57.6	7 102	2.8	6 756	93.2	14.6	8	7 803	6 140	4 403	981	66.5	799					
White Bear Lake city (pt.)	436	261	69.3	58.6	285	-	285	95.1	7.4	4.9	331	275	209	38	69.7	28					
District 7 —	409 979	209 780	63.4	56.5	259 126	6.4	239 674	80.5	11.1	8	295 628	205 112	136 857	33 402	69.8	31 827					
COUNTY																					
Becker County —	20 655	10 535	59.9	50.9	12 359	8.1	11 194	83.5	13.1	4	14 036	9 528	6 548	1 744	61.0	1 394					
Benton County —	25 222	12 165	71.5	63.0	12 045	5.3	12 045	84.2	12.8	2.6	10 919	8 344	5 811	1 241	59.3	1 798					
Clay County —	1 273	1 071	70.0	65.5	60.6	6.0	59.6	72.2	10.9	9.9	8 891	6 651	4 214	1 062	62.7	1 047					
Clearwater County —	6 175	3 063	55.3	54.3	3 034	14.5	2 908	81.2	12.8	2.3	5 252	5 153	2 988	1 285	56.4	372					
Douglas County —	21 530	11 083	63.3	55.3	13 471	5.3	12 671	84.3	12.3	4	15 271	10 977	7 406	1 486	67.5	1 582					
Grant County —	4 751	2 504	58.3	50.3	2 796	5.0	2 002	83.6	13.0	3	3 269	2 281	1 528	1 307	67.5	752					
Hubbard County —	1 103	575	57.5	51.1	4 925	9.6	5 746	63.0	13.0	3	7 362	8 844	3 304	1 430	66.5	306					
Kittson County —	4 414	2 507	57.6	48.5	2 543	4.8	2 383	76.3	13.3	-	3 093	2 001	1 251	1 627	73.3	248					
Lake of the Woods County —	3 042	1 507	65.1	60.7	1 977	3.9	1 799	77.9	12.3	-	2 653	1 777	1 054	1 229	73.3	248					
Mahonen County —	3 655	1 830	50.4	45.3	1 842	9.4	1 653	74.9	11.1	4	2 329	1 445	1 009	289	49.1	182					
Morrison County (pt.) —	8 220	4 082	57.4	49.0	4 720	7.8	4 305	75.9	13.9	4	5 875	3 593	2 461	1 246	53.4	53.4					
Norman County (pt.) —	6 436	3 455	61.5	52.6	10 042	7.3	9 261	81.5	12.3	3	10 986	7 884	5 461	1 387	67.7	1 377					
Other Itasca County —	6 062	3 069	55.6	45.5	3 370	5.5	3 166	73.5	11.6	1	4 062	2 715	1 901	1 306	64.7	348					
Pennington County —	38 652	19 767	60.4	52.5	23 321	5.5	20 722	74.9	10.0	3	26 536	20 747	13 152	3 036	69.9	863					
Pine County —	10 137	5 156	62.1	53.5	14 846	7.1	13 745	85.3	14.9	7	20 722	14 959	8 307	3 037	71.6	740					
Pope County —	24 271	12 592	61.8	53.5	14 149	5.9	14 440	71.7	10.9	7	17 123	11 710	7 896	1 947	68.6	639					
Red Lake County —	8 057	3 338	58.5	49.6	4 717	5.0	4 440	71.7	7.7	3	9 202	2 722	6 603	1 443	67.8	603					
Roseau County —	10 750	5 248	59.4	51.9	1 981	11.4	1 730	74.0	10.3	2.2	2 280	1 429	950	1 259	67.8	603					
																		4 536	4 536		
																		1 090	1 090		

Table 20. Employment Status and Journey to Work Characteristics: 1990—Con.

(Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability; see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.)

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Persons 16 years and over										Persons 16 years and over											
	Labor force					Workers					Worked in 1989					Worked in 1989						
	Percent in labor force		Civilian labor force			Percent unemployed		Means of transportation to work			Usually worked 40 or more weeks in 1989		Females with own children under 6 years			Usually worked 35 or more hours per week, 50 to 52 weeks		Percent in labor force				
District 7—Con.	Total	Female	Total	Female	Total	Total	Percent unemployed	Total	Percent using car, truck, or van	Percent in carpools	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total		
COUNTY—Con.																						
Stearns County	88	747	44	681	70	1	65.8	62	0.2	5.1	58	319	80	.7	10	3	69	487	50	937	76	6
Stevens County	8	385	4	337	58	9	52.0	4	936	4.7	629	68	9	7.8	1.0	6	481	3	828	529	540	
Todd County	16	940	8	477	59	8	51.1	10	140	6.9	9	323	73	9	1.1	11	405	8	108	1	294	
Traverse County	3	402	1	772	55	1	45.5	1	876	5.7	1	758	69	7	—	2	346	1	56	240	213	
Wadena County	9	794	5	091	57	5	50.5	5	628	6.7	5	176	79	7	3	249	4	389	3	054		
Wilkin County	5	630	2	849	61	2	50.7	3	446	5.8	3	200	80	2	1	956	2	723	1	910		
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION																						
Bemidji city	9	052	4	831	57	7	52.7	5	219	9.1	4	671	80	2	11	0	6	289	3	612	575	511
Fergus Falls city	9	689	5	305	59	7	53.2	5	762	4.4	5	493	88	3	9	4	6	458	3	776	68	643
Montevideo city	14	096	14	096	66	3	61.5	12	955	5.7	15	808	79	7	1.2	20	271	12	350	1	861	
St. Cloud city (pt.)	35	334	18	447	68	5	66.8	24	072	5.4	22	547	82	7	3.5	28	399	19	367	2	397	
District 8—Con.																						
COUNTY	414	658	211	293	60	6	52.7	250	502	8.2	226	334	86	9	13	6	277	948	195	629	134	243
Aitkin County	9	803	5	009	50	5	43.4	4	946	10	1	346	80	1	11	2	541	3	624	2	515	
Benton County (pt.)	10	667	5	187	73	1	64.5	7	786	5.7	7	252	84	4	11	7	273	4	440	1	083	
Carlton County	11	263	5	177	59	1	59.1	12	978	8.7	11	685	89	7	1.1	14	232	10	205	4	337	
Cass County	16	453	8	277	52	9	47.2	8	685	11.5	7	507	83	7	12	0	978	6	126	4	316	
Chippewa County	21	990	11	052	68	4	59.7	15	039	7.0	13	765	90	4	1.2	16	195	12	195	2	207	
Cook County	3	032	1	541	66	0	58.0	19	999	10	9	690	80	1	13	9	269	15	552	2	586	
Crow Wing County	17	513	17	513	58	7	51.6	19	672	7.6	17	910	89	5	1.5	21	817	10	956	2	985	
Itasca County	18	655	15	498	68	5	60.0	12	764	6.1	11	799	90	4	1.5	19	253	10	253	2	253	
Koochiching County	30	651	15	755	56	3	47.3	17	230	11.8	14	944	88	2	12	1	794	8	132	2	260	
9	344	4	719	66	3	56.3	6	183	10.6	5	434	82	9	1.3	6	713	4	570	3	109		
Koochiching County	12	628	6	052	60	7	51.4	7	623	6.1	7	117	82	8	13	8	262	5	771	4	057	
Lake County	12	818	4	118	58	2	50.7	4	760	9.6	4	217	85	8	10	1	476	5	329	516	615	
Mille Lacs County	13	791	7	140	61	6	53.6	8	479	6.1	7	799	83	6	1	9	323	6	698	1	755	
Morrison County (pt.)	4	837	2	336	63	4	53.3	3	062	7.8	2	781	15	0	3	338	2	394	4	371		
Pine County	15	921	7	538	56	1	51.8	8	919	10	0	795	82	1	12	9	258	7	032	4	258	
St. Louis County	155	200	80	921	58	8	50.4	90	858	8.3	82	007	86	8	14	2	073	10	196	1	480	
Sheyenne County (pt.)	27	314	13	414	71	5	65.5	19	513	6.1	18	113	91	2	14.5	8	113	21	623	11	247	
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION																						
Bonanza City	9	372	5	314	58	3	50.8	5	428	8.4	4	884	87	2	12	0	5	923	4	208	2	621
Claque City	8	321	4	546	58	6	49.7	4	862	9.7	4	333	88	7	1.4	5	156	4	901	5	156	
Duluth City	67	926	36	561	59	4	52.0	40	050	7.3	36	697	83	5	1.1	672	3	773	20	442	4	604
Elk River City (pt.)	5	101	2	632	72	1	54.6	64	6	677	7.5	3	374	1	4.033	4	662	2	254	4	444	
Grand Rapids township	8	806	4	754	57	8	49.3	5	077	9.4	4	559	87	4	1.1	5	532	3	947	2	334	
Hibbing City (pt.)	14	082	7	545	60	5	46.5	7	225	7.9	7	080	86	4	1.9	6	447	4	420	1	222	
St. Cloud City (pt.)	4	414	1	960	60	5	60.5	2	63	5.7	2	492	85	4	6.7	4	618	3	418	2	222	
CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS OF THE 103RD CONGRESS																						

Table 21. Disability Status: 1990

(Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.)

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years						Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over						Percent in labor force of civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years with—			
		Percent with a work disability			Percent with a mobility or self-care limitation				Percent with a mobility or self-care limitation							
		Total	Prevented from working		Total	Mobility limitation	Self-care limitation		Total	Mobility limitation	Self-care limitation					
The State	2 752 610	7.4	2.7		2.8	1.4	2.0	503 653	16.5	12.5	9.5	54.7	83.9	32.9	82.4	
District 1	333 556	7.1	2.4		2.8	1.4	2.1	71 128	16.7	12.3	10.1	58.0	83.7	38.0	82.5	
COUNTY																
Blue Earth County	36 057	6.6	2.0		2.7	1.4	1.9	6 132	15.8	12.1	9.6	61.0	79.9	43.4	79.2	
Ookota County (pt.)	4 646	5.1	1.4		2.3	1.9	1.8	642	16.2	12.5	10.7	64.9	84.6	39.5	84.0	
Odage County	9 711	6.7	2.5		2.7	1.4	2.1	1 912	17.5	13.0	10.7	55.8	87.7	42.4	88.2	
Fairborn County	9 213	7.7	3.1		2.8	1.2	2.1	3 388	15.7	11.5	8.5	51.7	80.0	37.7	78.3	
Fillmore County	11 422	7.6	3.0		3.1	1.5	2.3	3 447	19.2	14.9	11.4	52.8	83.6	34.5	82.0	
Freedom County	19 142	9.5	3.3		3.1	1.6	2.3	5 693	14.4	9.7	8.7	57.2	83.8	38.5	82.0	
Goodhue County	23 543	7.9	2.3		3.3	1.6	2.6	5 775	18.5	12.7	11.1	51.1	85.2	40.0	84.0	
Houston County	10 739	7.0	2.6		3.2	1.4	2.3	2 676	19.7	14.5	12.0	54.1	86.1	42.5	84.4	
Le Sueur County	13 507	8.0	2.9		2.9	1.5	2.0	3 274	17.8	13.0	12.1	55.2	84.2	31.4	82.6	
Mower County	21 148	10.6	4.8		2.9	1.5	2.3	7 002	16.1	11.9	10.4	46.1	81.5	28.9	78.5	
Olmsted County	68 146	5.7	1.6		2.9	1.3	2.2	9 657	16.5	11.8	9.9	64.6	86.4	40.2	85.7	
Rice County	31 141	6.9	2.1		2.5	1.3	1.7	5 305	19.4	13.9	11.9	59.8	82.8	37.9	81.8	
Scott County (pt.)	4 412	7.5	1.5		1.9	1.1	1.3	4 471	16.1	13.4	7.0	68.0	87.6	41.5	86.7	
Steele County	18 507	6.6	2.0		2.1	1.3	2.4	4 022	16.3	12.0	9.6	60.4	86.2	41.5	85.1	
Wabasha County	11 432	7.6	2.8		2.4	1.3	1.6	2 898	14.7	10.5	9.7	55.5	83.3	38.3	81.8	
Waseca County	10 540	6.9	2.5		2.9	1.3	2.1	2 588	13.9	10.7	8.4	52.2	84.0	40.1	82.4	
Winona County	30 590	5.9	2.0		2.2	1.0	1.7	6 001	16.3	12.9	8.7	58.3	80.5	28.5	79.7	
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION																
Albert Lea city	10 389	10.8	3.6		3.6	1.8	2.7	3 364	14.5	9.8	8.8	58.7	84.6	42.7	82.5	
Austin city	12 256	12.4	6.3		3.0	1.7	2.4	4 519	16.1	12.3	10.6	42.1	81.2	29.1	77.1	
Foriboult city	9 693	9.9	3.2		3.6	2.2	2.4	2 266	20.5	15.3	14.5	58.9	88.8	33.8	87.0	
Mankato city (pt.)	22 782	6.9	2.0		2.6	1.5	1.9	3 236	16.6	12.5	10.6	62.8	77.1	48.1	76.5	
Northfield city	10 585	4.4	1.1		1.1	.7	.7	1 301	21.3	16.8	8.0	62.3	75.8	70.0	75.2	
North Mankato city (pt.)	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Watonwan city	11 908	6.5	1.9		3.3	1.5	2.6	2 453	17.4	12.8	10.3	62.5	87.1	48.6	86.1	
Red Wing city	8 753	9.0	2.5		4.6	2.2	3.9	2 277	17.6	13.0	10.4	63.6	85.3	46.3	84.2	
Rochester city	45 419	6.0	1.7		3.3	1.6	2.6	6 899	16.5	12.0	9.7	65.2	86.3	38.3	85.8	
Winona city	16 908	5.8	1.9		2.0	.9	1.5	3 655	17.3	13.9	8.6	59.0	76.3	32.0	75.7	
District 2	318 509	7.1	2.4		3.0	1.4	2.3	77 889	16.6	11.8	10.5	56.8	84.0	35.2	82.7	
COUNTY																
Big Stone County	3 344	12.4	5.7		3.5	3.3	1.8	1 314	11.8	11.0	4.3	46.5	81.4	34.9	78.5	
Brown County	15 508	6.3	2.2		2.8	1.1	2.1	4 407	16.8	11.6	10.9	53.2	84.6	28.7	83.3	
Carver County	30 680	6.0	1.5		2.3	1.2	1.7	3 759	17.3	13.7	10.4	65.3	87.4	32.6	86.7	
Chippewa County	7 178	7.6	3.3		3.7	1.8	3.1	2 556	13.7	8.4	9.7	49.2	83.3	27.8	81.7	
Cottonwood County	6 910	7.5	3.5		3.7	1.9	3.0	2 589	18.0	11.2	13.2	45.5	80.9	18.8	79.4	
Hennepin County (pt.)	3 395	6.2	1.4		2.1	.9	2.0	456	17.3	11.0	11.8	69.8	84.8	46.7	84.2	
Jackson County	6 470	6.3	2.4		2.9	1.5	2.3	2 117	15.5	9.7	11.0	48.8	81.3	35.1	79.9	
Kondiyohi County	22 483	8.0	2.8		3.6	1.8	2.6	5 331	17.2	11.9	9.8	56.9	83.1	45.0	81.6	
La Crosse County	4 716	8.4	3.2		3.4	1.5	2.5	1 826	16.4	10.2	11.1	50.8	79.3	15.9	77.8	
Lincoln County	3 573	8.4	3.6		5.0	1.7	4.1	1 553	19.7	14.2	12.0	48.0	80.6	28.8	78.7	
Lyon County	14 794	7.7	2.9		3.3	1.9	2.5	3 484	15.9	11.2	11.1	52.8	83.4	27.6	82.1	
McLeod County	18 855	6.5	2.0		2.9	1.2	2.4	4 376	17.8	11.7	11.8	61.6	85.3	29.5	84.4	
Martin County	12 791	6.7	2.1		2.4	1.2	1.8	4 183	13.6	9.2	9.1	55.1	83.4	30.1	82.1	
Meeker County	11 703	7.9	3.1		4.3	1.5	3.6	3 252	17.8	11.3	12.0	51.9	82.3	37.1	80.5	
Murray County	5 290	7.4	3.1		3.2	1.7	2.4	1 907	15.0	11.4	8.7	48.9	79.5	21.3	78.2	
Nicaleet County	17 701	4.8	1.2		2.7	.8	2.3	2 872	14.6	10.6	8.3	64.0	84.1	46.8	83.4	
Nobles County	11 476	8.4	2.6		3.9	1.7	3.1	3 414	17.6	12.5	10.9	59.0	82.9	47.9	81.5	
Pipestone County	5 666	7.8	3.0		2.5	1.2	2.0	1 990	13.3	9.9	8.6	49.0	81.7	42.4	79.6	
Redwood County	9 255	7.7	2.3		3.6	2.4	2.3	3 276	17.3	12.6	11.0	58.7	81.8	46.5	80.3	
Renville County	9 627	8.2	3.1		3.9	1.7	3.1	3 234	17.8	12.2	11.0	52.4	79.5	30.9	78.1	
Rock County	5 317	6.6	2.4		2.2	.6	2.2	1 830	15.5	11.9	8.9	57.7	83.6	41.2	82.2	
Scott County (pt.)	23 834	6.2	1.9		2.1	.9	1.6	3 919	22.4	17.4	14.0	64.4	84.6	34.9	85.6	
Sibley County	8 126	7.5	2.4		3.7	1.4	2.3	2 363	16.7	12.9	11.9	57.8	83.9	41.1	82.5	
Swift County	5 683	8.8	4.3		1.7	1.3	1.1	2 345	9.2	8.6	5.1	61.6	84.1	10.7	75.7	
Watonwan County	6 584	6.5	2.7		5.5	1.7	4.3	1 965	19.4	11.3	13.3	48.7	82.9	34.5	81.5	
Wright County (pt.)	41 234	7.6	2.2		2.6	1.3	1.9	6 160	18.0	13.9	10.4	62.2	86.2	34.0	85.0	
Yellow Medicine County	6 316	8.2	3.7		4.6	2.1	3.7	2 291	16.0	11.0	10.0	46.0	80.5	23.0	78.9	
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION																
Chanhassen city (pt.)	7 924	3.1	.7		1.1	.3	1.0	456	9.9	8.6	5.0	62.2	88.4	48.0	87.7	
Chaska city	7 371	7.7	1.6		2.6	1.1	1.9	736	23.5	17.1	16.8	61.7	88.6	38.8	87.8	
Fairmont city	6 286	6.7	1.8		2.3	.9	1.7	2 117	12.8	8.8	8.9	60.1	84.6	34.5	83.4	
Hutchinson city	6 794	6.4	2.0		3.6	1.7	3.0	1 457	16.8	9.3	11.2	64.8	85.4	30.2	85.0	
Mankato city (pt.)	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Marschall city	7 766	8.2	2.9		3.5	2.0	2.5	1 502	15.7	10.5	11.7	55.4	83.3	31.6	82.0	
New Uln city	7 840	6.6	2.0		2.8	1.3	2.0	2 074	17.2	11.1	12.1	60.3	85.8	37.6	84.7	
North Mankato city (pt.)	6 606	4.9	1.1		2.6	.8	2.1	924	18.7	13.4	11.4	68.9	87.0	54.9	86.4	
Prior Lake city	7 590	4.1	1.2		2.1	.8	1.7	544	20.8	16.7	8.6	58.3	86.3	22.8	85.6	
Shakopee city	7 519	8.3	2.6		1.9	.9	1.3	935	18.9	14.1	10.3	66.1	88.9	42.3	87.4	
Willmar city	10 023	9.5	3.3		3.4	2.3	2.2	2 387	18.6	12.7	9.7	56.6	83.8	57.0	81.8	
District 3	367 149	5.3	1.4		2.0	1.0	1.4	41 579	15.5	11.8	8.6	64.5	86.8	37.9	86.1	
COUNTY																
Ookota County (pt.)	159 448	5.3	1.4		2.1	1.0	1.5	10 441	16.4	12.9	9.0	65.0	87.9	36.5	87.2	
Hennepin County (pt.)	175 562	5.0	1.3		1.9	1.0	1.3	29 104	15.0	11.3	8.3	64.6	85.8	40.6	85.2	
Scott County (pt.)	8 371	5.4	.9		1.9	.6	1.3	342	18.7	17.3	8.8	74.6	86.0	38.9	88.5	
Washington County (pt.)	23 768	6.9	2.3		2.5	1.3	1.7	1 692	18.4	13.9	10.0	58.6	86.0	29.6	84.9	
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION																
Apple Valley city	22 740	4.7	1.0		1.8	.9	1.3	712	14.7	13.9	7.0	70.3	87.4	49.5	86.9	
Bloomington city	60 923	5.9	1.6		2.0	1.3	1.4	8 057	16.1	12.4	9.4	63.6	86.7	40.9	85.9	
Burnsville city	36 179	5.0	1.3		2.2	1.0	1.4	1 828	17.0	15.7	11.5	66.1	88.1	30.0	87.6	
Chanhassen city (pt.)	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cottage Grove city	14 830	6.4	2.2		1.9	1.1	1.2	586	16.6	12.6	8.9					

Table 21. Disability Status: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years						Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over				Percent in labor force of civilian noninstitutional- ized persons 16 to 64 years with—			
	Total	Percent with a work disability		Percent with a mobility or self- care limitation		Total	Percent with a mobility or self-care limitation							
		Total	Prevented from working	Total	Mobility limitation		Total	Mobility limitation	Self-care limitation					
District 3—Con.														
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION—Con.														
Edina city (pt.)	26 587	3.9	1.1	1.4	.7	1.0	8 627	14.8	10.8	8.1	60.8	80.1	37.2	79.7
Hastings city	9 660	8.2	3.1	2.5	1.5	1.8	1 267	16.8	12.4	8.2	52.7	86.8	16.1	85.1
Inver Grove Heights city	15 100	6.5	1.8	2.0	1.0	1.4	1 060	11.1	5.3	8.0	63.1	87.8	31.5	86.7
Lakeville city	16 114	5.1	1.0	2.1	.8	1.7	585	17.1	13.8	3.2	73.0	88.3	48.1	87.9
Minnetonka city (pt.)	33 016	4.2	1.1	1.9	1.0	1.4	4 427	13.8	11.7	7.0	64.5	86.1	44.3	85.6
Richfield city	23 524	6.3	1.8	2.2	1.0	1.6	5 918	13.8	9.8	7.8	63.2	88.1	31.0	87.0
South St. Paul city (pt.)	6 049	8.5	3.4	4.2	2.1	2.8	1 409	22.1	16.6	14.8	49.4	85.9	44.9	83.6
Woodbury city (pt.)	2 381	3.9	—	2.1	1.0	1.7	253	12.3	12.3	2.8	92.5	89.9	100.0	89.9
District 4—	354 888	7.5	2.7	3.1	1.5	2.3	61 708	17.1	13.2	9.2	54.7	84.7	34.3	83.2
COUNTY														
Oakdale County (pt.)	18 238	6.6	2.1	2.7	1.2	2.0	5 130	16.3	11.4	8.5	61.1	84.8	40.3	83.8
Ramsey County	315 291	7.7	2.8	3.3	1.6	2.4	55 381	17.2	13.3	9.3	54.2	84.5	33.5	82.9
Washington County (pt.)	21 359	5.2	1.8	1.3	.7	1.1	1 197	16.3	12.9	9.1	58.7	87.7	54.5	86.4
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Blaine city (pt.)	19 765	7.6	2.9	3.1	1.5	2.4	3 210	19.8	14.2	10.5	52.8	86.4	27.2	84.7
Maplewood city	8 765	7.2	1.9	2.3	.9	1.9	765	15.6	11.2	7.3	59.5	88.4	24.1	86.9
Mounts View city	15 947	5.6	2.0	1.5	1.0	.9	1 674	17.6	13.5	9.1	58.5	87.5	31.2	86.4
New Brighton city	7 878	7.4	1.8	1.4	.8	.9	1 139	12.9	11.9	4.2	67.2	88.1	54.8	86.8
North St. Paul city	7 512	5.8	2.4	1.5	.8	1.2	418	16.0	11.7	7.9	53.4	90.4	53.3	88.5
Roseville city	22 033	4.7	1.4	2.0	1.0	1.5	5 035	11.9	8.9	6.6	56.6	85.5	48.0	84.5
St. Paul city	172 778	9.5	3.7	4.2	2.1	3.0	35 527	18.8	14.7	10.3	51.3	83.0	33.4	81.0
Shareview city	16 831	4.4	1.0	1.1	.7	.8	1 383	13.2	9.8	6.8	72.6	87.1	46.6	86.7
South St. Paul city (pt.)	6 541	6.2	1.6	2.4	1.4	1.7	1 389	16.6	10.9	10.9	64.6	84.1	51.1	83.3
Vadnais Heights city	7 188	4.8	1.6	2.4	.7	1.9	460	15.2	7.8	7.4	61.7	88.9	6.0	88.1
West St. Paul city	11 697	6.9	2.4	2.9	1.0	2.1	3 741	16.1	11.6	7.6	59.3	85.3	31.6	84.0
White Bear Lake city (pt.)	15 856	5.2	1.6	1.8	1.0	1.5	2 332	14.2	11.2	7.8	59.0	85.5	19.4	84.8
Woodbury city (pt.)	11 030	4.1	.9	.9	.5	.7	508	12.6	10.8	5.9	70.0	86.1	54.9	85.6
District 5—	367 105	8.9	3.4	3.6	1.9	2.6	67 561	20.7	15.5	11.4	52.2	85.4	31.3	83.5
COUNTY														
Hennepin County (pt.)	367 105	8.9	3.4	3.6	1.9	2.6	67 561	20.7	15.5	11.4	52.2	85.4	31.3	83.5
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Brooklyn Center city (pt.)	19 183	8.1	2.6	2.6	1.4	1.9	3 462	16.6	11.8	9.8	59.0	84.0	36.3	82.6
Crystal city	16 018	7.7	2.5	2.8	1.3	2.0	2 790	19.5	13.9	11.0	57.7	88.2	28.4	86.6
Edina city (pt.)	1 898	1.7	.6	1.1	.7	1.1	404	18.1	16.8	7.9	63.6	81.2	100.0	80.8
Golden Valley city	13 417	6.5	1.8	2.5	1.3	1.7	3 132	12.2	8.8	6.1	62.4	85.5	20.8	84.8
Hopkins city	11 297	5.8	1.8	2.6	1.6	1.3	2 293	23.6	18.9	11.3	63.4	91.0	43.8	90.1
Minneapolis city	249 436	9.8	4.1	4.2	2.2	3.0	42 943	22.3	16.6	12.6	49.3	84.3	31.0	81.9
New Hope city	14 499	7.2	2.6	3.0	1.7	2.1	2 101	28.7	23.3	13.9	56.4	88.9	30.5	87.5
Robbinsdale city	8 546	8.4	2.6	3.3	2.0	2.2	2 783	17.0	13.7	6.4	59.0	89.0	36.3	87.5
St. Louis Park city	29 556	6.3	1.5	2.1	1.0	1.7	6 465	15.5	12.0	8.3	66.8	89.9	30.2	89.1
District 6—	363 489	6.0	1.5	1.9	.9	1.4	28 477	15.6	12.4	8.7	64.8	86.9	38.3	86.0
COUNTY														
Anoka County	161 667	6.9	1.9	2.0	1.0	1.4	12 660	15.1	11.8	8.2	64.1	87.1	35.7	86.0
Hennepin County (pt.)	149 660	5.0	1.1	1.8	.8	1.3	9 781	16.5	13.1	9.6	68.1	87.8	42.0	87.2
Sherburne County (pt.)	2 636	6.0	1.1	2.0	.7	1.7	120	34.2	34.2	22.5	80.9	84.4	100.0	84.1
Washington County (pt.)	49 188	5.8	1.7	2.0	1.0	1.4	5 888	14.7	12.0	7.9	58.3	83.7	35.6	82.6
Wright County (pt.)	338	5.0	1.2	1.2	1.2	—	28	28.6	17.9	28.6	52.9	81.9	25.0	81.1
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Andover city	10 025	4.9	1.5	1.5	.5	1.0	264	8.0	8.0	6.4	64.0	86.4	17.3	85.6
Anoka city	10 639	7.3	2.1	1.5	.8	.9	1 658	18.8	16.0	9.8	63.4	86.2	45.2	84.8
Blaine city (pt.)	26 224	7.1	1.8	2.2	1.1	1.2	1 186	14.4	12.1	6.0	62.9	88.7	36.9	87.5
Brooklyn Park city	39 052	5.8	1.5	2.4	1.1	1.8	1 870	18.3	14.8	11.1	65.0	88.5	50.4	87.6
Champlin city	10 967	5.2	1.2	1.5	.6	1.1	440	17.5	17.5	8.0	61.8	89.6	19.1	88.6
Columbia Heights city	12 224	8.4	2.1	2.6	1.2	1.9	2 797	14.8	11.5	8.0	67.5	85.7	40.3	84.7
Coon Rapids city	35 138	6.7	2.0	1.9	1.0	1.4	2 103	17.1	12.7	9.8	62.1	88.6	26.8	87.4
Elk River city (pt.)	2 636	6.0	1.1	2.0	.7	1.7	120	34.2	34.2	22.5	80.9	84.4	100.0	84.1
Fridley city	20 294	6.7	1.8	2.3	1.2	1.7	2 024	13.3	9.7	7.5	62.1	85.9	40.0	84.8
Maple Grove city	25 694	4.5	.9	1.4	.6	1.1	830	20.0	15.4	13.1	73.5	90.2	31.2	89.8
Oakdale city (pt.)	4 877	4.8	2.5	2.3	1.6	1.6	524	13.4	10.7	6.7	43.6	87.6	22.4	86.5
Plymouth city	35 147	4.0	.9	1.6	.8	1.0	2 408	13.5	10.3	8.9	64.5	86.9	37.5	86.5
Ramsey city	8 259	5.4	.9	1.1	.3	.9	218	11.9	8.7	8.7	76.2	85.0	27.3	84.7
Stillwater city	8 602	5.8	2.0	1.6	.9	1.0	1 373	17.0	13.8	8.5	51.8	83.6	33.8	82.2
White Bear Lake city (pt.)	371	4.6	2.4	—	—	—	65	20.0	47.1	—	83.1	—	81.4	—
District 7—	323 771	8.1	3.3	2.5	1.4	1.8	76 702	14.6	11.2	8.1	49.6	79.5	29.3	77.7
COUNTY														
Becker County	16 080	10.2	4.5	1.8	1.3	1.0	4 188	14.9	12.2	7.6	44.8	77.6	21.7	74.9
Benton County	21 047	9.1	3.8	3.2	1.8	2.4	3 701	16.5	13.7	8.5	44.0	73.4	23.2	71.8
Benton County (pt.)	9 274	8.1	2.8	2.0	1.3	1.3	1 610	24.0	18.8	16.1	59.3	87.8	30.3	88.2
Clay County	32 803	7.1	2.6	2.4	1.5	1.5	1 547	17.5	13.7	10.5	50.9	78.5	45.0	77.0
Clearwater County	4 448	11.0	5.0	1.7	1.5	1.0	1 453	12.9	12.1	6.5	41.5	74.4	7.4	72.0
Douglas County	16 346	7.7	2.7	1.9	1.2	1.4	4 698	13.5	11.0	6.5	55.0	81.8	28.6	80.4
Grant County	3 295	10.6	4.6	1.9	1.9	1.0	1 114	10.4	9.7	5.9	47.4	83.4	12.9	80.9
Hubbard County	8 560	10.1	4.9	2.2	1.8	1.4	2 574	11.1	10.4	5.0	41.8	75.8	23.1	73.3
Kitson County	3 144	7.8	4.1	2.0	1.7	.9	1 111	9.3	7.9	3.2	41.8	79.1	16.4	77.3
Lake of the Woods County	2 333	9.0	3.3	1.2	1.0	.6	648	10.0	9.7	5.4	50.2	83.2	12.5	80.9
Mahnomen County	2 730	9.7	5.1	2.1	2.0	.8	863	9.8	9.6	2.0	34.1	65.9	12.7	63.8
Marshall County	6 189	7.8	4.0	1.4	1.2	.8	1 921	9.4	8.1	3.4	36.7	74.5	28.8	72.1
Morrison County (pt.)	12 699	9.8	4.2	3.1	2.0	2.1	3 357	20.6	15.1	13.2	47.6	79.6	30.6	77.4
Norman County	4 268	7.3	4.0	3.3	1.6	2.2	1 562	10.9	10.0	5.0	36.5	77.0	22.4	74.9
Otter Tail County	28 430	9.3	3.7	1.9	1.5	1.1	8 927	14.1	11.3	7.9	51.9	80.3	24.3	78.5

Table 21. Disability Status: 1990—Con.

(Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.)

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years						Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over			Percent in labor force of civilian noninstitutional- ized persons 16 to 64 years with—								
		Percent with a work disability		Percent with a mobility or self- care limitation				Percent with a mobility or self-care limitation			A work disability	No work disability	A mobility limitation	No mobility limitation				
		Total	Prevented from working	Total	Mobility limitation	Self-care limitation		Total	Mobility limitation	Self-care limitation								
District 7—Con.																		
COUNTY—Con.																		
Pennington County	7 856	8.7	3.8	4.2	2.9	3.1	1 980	10.7	7.4	6.7	48.8	79.4	40.4	77.8				
Polk County	18 212	7.9	3.8	2.2	1.5	1.3	5 132	13.4	11.2	5.8	44.1	80.3	22.1	78.3				
Pope County	5 655	7.7	3.0	3.0	1.2	2.3	2 155	13.6	7.7	8.7	52.8	79.8	26.9	78.3				
Red Lake County	2 493	6.7	3.0	.8	.8	.4	781	7.6	7.4	2.0	41.3	78.5	21.1	76.4				
Roseau County	8 695	7.9	2.7	3.0	1.2	2.4	1 857	13.7	10.0	7.7	58.3	84.7	19.0	83.4				
Stearns County	75 624	6.6	2.3	2.7	1.2	2.1	11 686	16.4	10.8	10.1	56.7	81.8	35.9	80.7				
Todd County	6 657	6.4	2.2	2.4	1.4	1.8	1 580	13.1	11.2	7.7	55.9	71.9	40.2	71.3				
Trevoise County	12 978	7.3	4.1	2.4	1.2	1.6	3 754	14.9	12.6	7.3	47.0	77.8	23.1	75.6				
Wadena County	2 313	9.2	4.5	1.1	1.0	.4	967	7.9	7.0	3.3	41.5	78.3	25.0	75.4				
Wilkin County	2 247	11.6	6.4	5.5	2.4	4.6	2 233	21.2	13.6	13.1	38.6	78.7	23.4	75.3				
	4 325	7.3	2.9	1.7	1.1	1.0	1 175	9.1	8.3	4.9	48.2	78.9	28.3	77.1				
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION																		
Bemidji city	7 233	9.5	4.4	4.5	2.1	3.6	1 522	22.5	17.6	11.6	44.4	72.6	11.6	71.2				
Fergus Falls city	6 708	9.7	3.1	2.7	1.8	1.6	2 279	22.4	15.4	15.8	56.9	83.3	31.7	81.6				
Moorhead city	21 953	6.7	2.4	2.2	1.4	1.5	3 249	16.6	11.7	9.5	51.5	72.3	53.5	75.9				
St. Cloud city (pt.)	30 362	7.2	2.5	2.8	1.4	2.0	4 181	15.7	10.3	9.7	56.5	79.8	32.3	78.8				
	324 143	9.4	4.2	3.2	1.7	2.2	78 609	14.8	11.6	8.6	44.1	78.5	24.1	76.2				
COUNTY																		
Aitkin County	6 852	12.7	7.3	3.1	2.2	1.8	2 775	11.1	9.7	5.7	32.3	74.1	12.1	70.0				
Benton County (pt.)	9 102	7.3	2.4	2.8	1.2	2.1	1 447	14.9	10.6	8.3	58.5	84.8	14.8	83.7				
Carlton County	17 118	10.4	4.7	2.7	1.7	1.8	4 122	14.7	12.2	8.0	42.6	77.8	18.1	75.2				
Cass County	12 174	11.6	6.5	3.1	1.9	2.2	3 742	12.4	11.0	6.2	33.3	73.0	14.2	69.5				
Chisago County	18 070	7.9	2.5	2.7	1.4	2.0	3 381	14.8	10.9	8.5	57.5	83.2	40.4	81.8				
Cook County	2 414	10.0	3.2	1.6	1.5	.6	572	9.6	9.6	3.3	59.9	81.6	19.4	80.3				
Crow Wing County	25 779	10.6	5.2	5.1	2.4	3.9	7 227	14.3	11.6	7.8	39.3	70.2	21.2	75.4				
Iron County	15 387	8.7	2.9	2.2	1.3	1.5	2 591	16.8	12.5	9.9	58.6	83.2	30.5	81.7				
Itasca County	23 969	11.2	4.7	2.5	2.0	1.4	6 122	13.4	11.4	6.5	44.8	73.6	30.3	71.1				
Konabec County	7 442	11.9	4.6	3.7	2.0	2.5	1 809	19.7	14.9	12.0	53.6	84.0	26.3	81.5				
Koochiching County	10 104	11.4	5.5	3.7	2.4	2.8	2 248	17.9	13.5	13.2	42.2	78.1	40.9	74.9				
Lake County	6 347	8.4	4.4	1.6	1.5	.7	1 705	11.8	10.9	3.6	36.7	76.6	9.6	74.2				
Mille Lacs County	10 559	11.0	4.2	3.6	1.7	2.7	2 881	12.0	9.7	7.2	50.3	80.7	21.2	78.3				
Morrison County (pt.)	3 839	8.5	3.5	4.0	1.9	2.8	895	19.4	13.5	13.4	45.3	79.5	23.0	77.7				
Pine County	11 577	10.7	5.0	2.3	1.6	1.4	3 154	11.4	10.2	4.9	46.7	77.4	31.6	74.8				
St. Louis County	119 995	8.7	4.2	3.4	1.7	2.4	31 127	15.7	11.9	9.6	39.3	77.3	21.6	74.9				
Sherburne County (pt.)	23 415	6.6	1.9	2.7	1.2	1.9	2 811	18.1	12.4	11.5	59.9	83.3	30.8	82.3				
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION																		
Braided city	6 754	12.3	5.3	4.6	2.6	3.1	2 236	21.4	18.1	11.0	46.1	82.9	31.0	79.6				
Cloquet city	6 379	11.7	5.3	3.5	2.4	2.1	1 823	20.4	15.7	11.8	43.4	78.7	22.1	75.8				
Oulu city	52 672	8.8	4.0	3.4	1.9	2.1	13 366	16.5	13.4	9.8	41.2	77.3	24.8	75.1				
Elk River city (pt.)	4 352	7.7	1.7	2.0	.9	1.7	574	23.7	15.2	15.0	67.3	84.2	15.8	83.5				
Grand Rapids township	6 649	12.1	4.4	2.9	2.4	1.8	1 758	15.1	12.2	6.0	47.3	78.5	33.5	75.7				
Hibbing city	10 537	8.8	4.3	6.1	1.2	5.5	3 246	16.0	10.0	10.0	39.1	76.3	23.8	73.7				
St. Cloud city (pt.)	3 096	4.6	1.9	2.8	1.6	2.0	446	15.2	9.6	12.1	54.2	84.7	17.6	84.4				

Table 22. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Per capita income in 1989 (dollars)	Median income in 1989 (dollars)			Persons for whom poverty status is determined								Families with income in 1989 below pover- ty level		
					Income in 1989 below poverty level										
					All ages		Related children				Persons 65 years and over				
							Under 18 years		5 to 17 years						
		House- holds	Families	Non- family house- holds	Total	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
The State -----	14 389	30 909	36 916	17 388	4 259 456	435 331	10.2	142 202	12.4	93 010	11.4	61 156	12.1	82 888	7.3
District 1-----	12 661	28 371	34 403	14 294	525 313	51 711	9.8	14 508	10.0	9 664	9.2	8 838	12.4	9 158	6.4
COUNTY															
Blue Earth County -----	11 125	25 366	32 550	15 350	50 218	9 281	18.5	1 793	14.8	1 166	13.3	843	13.7	1 126	9.4
Oakota County (pt.) -----	14 270	39 600	41 609	21 023	7 508	357	4.8	146	6.0	107	6.0	45	7.0	77	3.8
Oodge County -----	11 932	29 071	33 582	12 012	15 518	1 178	7.6	358	7.4	242	6.9	268	14.0	265	6.1
Faribault County -----	11 276	22 421	27 606	11 618	16 610	1 993	12.0	682	15.2	445	13.0	427	12.6	433	9.1
Fillmore County -----	10 146	22 155	27 151	11 123	20 264	3 004	14.8	1 121	19.6	795	18.8	642	17.1	622	11.0
Freeborn County -----	11 452	24 764	29 604	12 325	32 380	3 320	10.3	1 044	12.4	705	11.3	698	12.3	690	7.4
Gaodin County -----	12 892	29 237	35 151	13 254	39 547	3 216	8.1	912	8.1	580	7.0	725	12.6	682	6.2
Houston County -----	11 587	25 846	30 937	11 598	18 173	1 604	8.8	515	9.8	376	9.9	414	15.5	302	6.0
Le Sueur County -----	11 792	27 706	32 752	12 765	22 910	2 027	8.8	582	8.6	383	7.7	523	16.0	414	6.6
Mower County -----	11 599	23 763	29 144	12 126	36 614	3 671	10.0	1 197	12.8	890	12.9	723	10.3	757	7.3
Olmsted County -----	16 214	35 789	43 196	19 463	104 072	7 155	6.9	2 136	7.3	1 359	6.8	1 032	10.7	1 255	4.5
Rice County -----	11 936	29 596	35 587	14 816	43 425	3 791	8.7	981	7.8	629	6.9	669	12.6	682	5.8
Scott County (pt.) -----	14 927	43 580	45 619	30 313	6 973	189	2.7	47	2.2	26	1.6	34	8.2	37	2.0
Steele County -----	12 993	30 571	36 156	16 221	30 085	2 023	6.7	669	7.7	428	6.8	446	11.1	403	4.8
Wabash County -----	11 862	26 998	32 023	11 733	19 430	1 635	8.4	525	9.3	371	9.0	390	13.5	318	5.8
Waseca County -----	11 514	26 992	32 282	13 642	17 537	1 646	9.4	582	11.3	430	11.3	286	11.1	337	7.0
Winona County -----	11 323	25 937	32 454	12 315	44 049	5 621	12.8	1 218	10.5	732	8.7	673	11.2	758	6.7
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION															
Albert Lea city -----	11 516	23 381	29 877	12 108	17 685	2 055	11.6	643	14.5	435	13.3	393	11.7	432	8.6
Austin city -----	11 811	22 257	28 164	12 113	21 340	2 192	10.3	670	13.6	477	13.2	468	10.4	443	7.4
Faribault City -----	11 563	24 604	32 668	14 503	15 929	1 342	8.4	254	5.9	136	4.4	284	12.5	229	5.5
Mankato city (pt.) -----	10 374	22 476	31 471	15 549	27 964	7 036	25.2	951	17.3	576	15.1	476	14.7	647	11.0
North Mankato city (pt.) -----	10 969	30 794	40 180	13 761	10 117	1 083	10.7	281	9.8	188	9.4	153	11.8	135	5.0
North Mankato city -----	13 485	30 870	37 832	16 606	18 842	1 141	6.1	359	6.8	215	5.8	263	10.7	211	4.1
Red Wing city -----	13 161	27 111	35 186	13 549	14 467	1 378	9.5	345	9.0	239	8.6	285	12.5	296	7.4
Rochester city -----	16 533	34 922	43 554	20 067	68 548	5 380	7.8	1 578	8.7	952	7.9	641	9.3	869	4.8
Winona city -----	10 756	22 497	31 494	11 948	21 988	3 772	17.2	508	10.8	260	7.7	409	11.2	383	7.4
District 2-----	12 159	27 024	32 084	12 917	532 600	53 077	10.0	17 064	11.0	11 699	10.4	11 156	14.3	10 821	7.4
COUNTY															
Big Stone County -----	9 575	19 408	23 893	9 225	6 050	914	15.1	293	18.6	224	19.1	206	15.7	202	11.7
Brown County -----	11 244	25 032	30 681	12 866	26 193	2 177	8.3	630	8.5	399	7.4	573	13.0	437	6.1
Carver County -----	16 116	39 188	43 554	20 718	47 166	2 288	4.9	699	4.9	422	4.3	421	11.2	494	3.8
Chippewa County -----	11 067	22 227	27 361	11 089	12 978	1 661	12.8	536	15.1	380	14.2	399	15.6	390	10.5
Cottonwood County -----	10 335	21 661	26 756	11 087	12 385	1 701	13.7	581	17.9	437	17.9	342	13.2	380	10.5
Hennepin County (pt.) -----	25 368	46 278	50 725	24 052	5 133	281	5.5	116	8.3	81	8.2	44	9.6	50	3.3
Jackson County -----	11 287	23 157	28 370	11 453	11 427	1 342	11.7	465	15.0	296	12.7	250	11.8	285	8.7
Kandiyohi County -----	11 574	25 368	30 829	11 497	37 623	5 164	13.7	1 638	15.1	1 106	14.0	845	15.9	955	9.3
Lac qui Parle County -----	10 368	21 646	25 867	10 248	8 674	1 129	13.0	331	14.1	229	13.1	305	16.7	247	9.9
Lincoln County -----	9 616	19 211	24 286	8 887	6 671	1 052	15.8	322	18.3	246	17.6	292	18.8	231	12.1
Lyon County -----	11 121	24 689	30 582	12 194	23 281	2 737	11.8	750	11.2	553	11.1	536	15.4	536	8.6
McLeod County -----	12 689	29 549	35 033	13 100	31 525	2 375	7.5	664	7.2	450	6.8	584	13.3	441	5.1
Martin County -----	11 387	24 414	29 856	13 163	22 407	2 660	11.9	871	14.4	536	12.0	583	13.9	585	9.1
Meeker County -----	10 843	24 516	29 210	10 898	20 402	2 199	10.8	744	12.3	493	11.0	490	15.1	464	8.2
Murray County -----	10 871	22 673	26 889	10 774	9 527	1 353	14.2	415	15.9	305	15.4	354	18.6	304	11.1
Nicalef County -----	12 358	30 491	36 521	15 749	25 421	2 257	8.9	645	8.9	431	8.3	284	9.9	347	5.1
Nobles County -----	10 860	22 942	28 427	12 267	19 625	2 291	11.7	683	13.0	505	12.8	422	12.4	495	8.8
Pipestone County -----	10 050	20 737	26 995	9 813	10 209	1 506	14.8	480	16.8	340	16.4	343	17.2	300	10.7
Redwood County -----	10 489	22 827	27 182	11 391	16 911	2 167	12.8	704	14.6	491	13.8	565	17.2	423	9.0
Renville County -----	10 795	23 278	28 109	11 607	17 277	2 233	12.9	857	17.5	597	16.5	449	13.9	458	9.4
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION															
Chanhassen city (pt.) -----	20 654	52 011	55 525	30 580	11 708	233	2.0	37	1.0	20	.9	12	2.6	38	1.1
Chaska city -----	14 803	34 235	38 708	23 051	11 232	771	6.9	299	8.8	159	7.1	75	10.2	186	6.3
Fairmont city -----	12 032	24 091	30 546	13 644	10 944	1 204	11.0	406	14.4	194	9.5	296	14.0	268	8.6
Hutchinson city -----	13 863	29 492	35 844	13 722	11 340	842	7.4	217	6.5	133	5.9	154	10.6	129	4.2
Marshall city -----	11 851	25 392	32 560	12 410	10 835	1 411	13.0	331	11.6	222	10.8	225	15.0	227	8.1
New Ulm city -----	11 907	25 797	32 055	13 612	12 622	863	6.8	239	7.0	123	4.9	261	12.6	152	4.4
North Mankato city (pt.) -----	14 562	32 073	37 789	17 423	10 155	643	6.3	108	3.8	51	2.5	103	11.1	68	2.5
Prior Lake city -----	18 182	45 489	47 908	31 250	11 415	427	3.7	140	3.9	103	4.2	88	16.2	116	3.7
Shakopee city -----	15 018	37 783	42 062	20 625	11 381	578	5.1	156	4.9	94	4.1	106	11.3	138	4.5
Willmar city -----	11 481	22 279	30 150	10 970	16 561	3 005	18.1	948	20.7	602	18.7	366	15.3	508	11.9
District 3-----	20 067	43 963	49 714	27 897	542 180	20 737	3.8	6 850	4.7	4 148	4.1	2 133	5.1	4 096	2.7
COUNTY															
Oakota County (pt.) -----	17 461	43 792	48 201	28 152	236 236	9 798	4.1	3 713	5.1	2 144	4.3	787	7.5	2 066	3.2
Hennepin County (pt.) -----	23 344	44 034	52 058	27 930	256 546	9 037	3.5	2 372	4.1	1 548	3.8	1 248	4.3	1 601	2.2
Scott County (pt.) -----	16 562	46 835	48 230	27 292	12 710	373	2.9	152	3.6	117	4.3	16	4.7	69	1.9
Washington County (pt.) -----	15 053	43 478	45 816	24 671	36 688	1 529	4.2	613	5.0	339	3.8	82	4.8	360	3.6

Table 22. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Per capita income in 1989 (dollars)	Median income in 1989 (dollars)			Persons for whom poverty status is determined								Families with income in 1989 below pov- erty level				
		House- holds	Families	Non- family house- holds	Total	Income in 1989 below poverty level											
						All ages		Related children		Persons 65 years and over							
						Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent						
District 3—Con PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION																	
Apple Valley city	18 173	49 961	53 641	31 028	34 329	1 198	3.5	467	3.9	308	3.5	40	5.6	243	2.6		
Bloomington city	20 032	41 736	48 608	27 216	85 166	3 154	3.7	772	4.3	534	4.1	310	3.8	538	2.3		
Burnsville city	18 523	43 620	50 275	29 005	51 030	2 142	4.2	879	6.1	459	4.7	86	4.7	488	3.5		
Chanhassen city (pt.)	14 564	46 027	47 153	28 361	22 867	601	2.6	249	3.1	117	2.0	—	—	112	1.8		
Cottage Grove city	14 626	46 612	51 023	31 908	47 288	1 336	2.8	415	3.0	192	2.2	70	7.6	275	2.2		
Eden Prairie city	23 898	52 956	59 482	38 572	39 128	1 223	3.1	463	4.1	251	3.4	58	5.1	262	2.4		
Edina city (pt.)	32 613	48 678	64 430	27 811	1 361	3.2	233	2.8	190	3.1	443	5.1	230	1.9			
Heringside city	14 482	36 091	41 312	20 259	14 929	746	5.0	254	5.8	189	6.0	119	9.4	162	4.0		
Inver Grove Heights city	15 184	39 378	42 226	28 306	22 158	1 601	7.2	702	10.7	393	8.8	84	7.9	370	6.1		
Lakeville city	15 476	44 920	46 779	28 849	24 787	750	3.0	296	3.4	191	3.3	83	14.2	140	2.1		
Minnetonka city (pt.)	25 221	50 659	57 395	33 344	47 691	981	2.1	173	1.5	121	1.5	151	3.4	142	1.1		
Richfield city	15 992	32 405	39 977	20 771	35 505	1 969	5.5	621	9.1	359	7.8	230	3.9	382	3.7		
South St. Paul city (pt.)	12 370	27 937	34 273	13 736	9 707	955	9.8	333	13.3	175	10.8	165	11.7	186	1.1		
Woodbury city (pt.)	21 675	52 074	55 976	35 144	3 623	102	2.8	55	5.1	47	5.9	—	—	28	2.7		
District 4	15 863	32 670	40 605	20 543	532 999	56 710	10.6	21 362	15.9	13 005	14.3	5 256	8.5	10 393	7.5		
COUNTY																	
Oakdale County (pt.)	16 185	31 781	39 457	19 295	29 250	1 575	5.4	20 505	7.6	1387	7.9	329	6.4	317	3.9		
Ramsey County	15 645	32 043	39 926	20 346	47 620	53 897	11.4	20 329	17.2	12 239	15.4	4 858	8.8	9 813	8.1		
Washington County (pt.)	18 935	45 866	50 187	30 257	31 129	1 238	4.0	528	5.6	379	5.8	69	5.8	263	3.1		
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION																	
Blaine city (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Maplewood city	16 459	37 856	43 154	22 825	30 147	1 874	6.2	689	8.9	451	8.6	221	6.9	476	5.6		
Mounds View city	15 171	37 117	41 177	27 704	12 467	746	6.0	289	8.9	163	7.4	32	4.2	157	4.5		
New Brighton city	18 618	40 324	47 886	23 663	21 906	1 432	6.5	295	6.1	174	5.1	91	5.4	203	3.4		
North St. Paul city	14 551	37 617	45 039	19 056	12 294	729	5.9	282	7.9	136	5.3	78	6.8	171	5.2		
Oakdale city (pt.)	15 592	37 873	45 151	28 873	10 781	530	4.2	77	7.7	166	5.7	20	4.8	110	3.7		
Roseville city	13 227	26 998	33 818	16 293	32 822	1 901	3.7	297	4.7	147	3.3	158	3.0	235	2.6		
St. Paul city	20 714	48 828	53 840	31 179	24 480	44 115	16.7	17 289	26.5	10 396	24.4	3 813	11.7	7 829	14.4		
Shoreview city	15 174	34 212	40 664	20 143	10 316	548	5.3	268	3.9	175	3.7	70	5.1	148	2.1		
South St. Paul city (pt.)	16 728	43 929	48 159	28 247	11 002	297	2.7	102	2.8	62	2.5	44	9.6	53	1.8		
West St. Paul city	16 728	30 683	38 504	18 863	18 934	1 027	5.4	254	6.4	186	6.5	270	7.2	200	3.8		
White Bear Lake city (pt.)	16 244	38 785	43 274	22 315	24 049	929	3.9	312	4.8	216	4.7	120	5.1	213	3.1		
Woodbury city (pt.)	21 546	50 777	55 627	33 902	16 219	398	2.5	141	2.8	116	3.2	35	6.9	83	1.9		
District 5	15 794	28 634	36 817	19 952	528 859	74 970	14.2	25 117	22.9	15 467	21.6	6 148	9.1	12 888	10.2		
COUNTY																	
Hennepin County (pt.)	15 794	28 634	36 817	19 952	528 859	74 970	14.2	25 117	22.9	15 467	21.6	6 148	9.1	12 888	10.2		
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION																	
Brooklyn Center city (pt.)	14 645	34 168	38 818	20 907	28 717	2 031	7.1	846	12.7	548	11.9	130	3.8	479	5.8		
Crystal city	15 820	37 093	40 764	22 682	23 557	906	3.8	281	5.3	207	5.8	183	6.6	215	3.2		
Edina city (pt.)	27 820	55 726	61 078	24 375	2 989	103	3.4	17	2.1	17	3.1	52	12.9	10	1.0		
Golden Valley city	23 105	46 212	53 589	26 394	20 294	864	4.3	269	6.4	186	6.5	156	5.0	154	2.6		
Hopkins city	17 104	29 584	36 008	22 560	16 207	1 116	6.9	320	11.2	215	11.5	160	7.0	200	5.1		
Minneapolis city	14 830	25 324	32 998	18 964	353 874	65 556	18.5	22 190	30.2	13 524	28.6	4 713	11.0	11 029	14.1		
New Hope city	15 941	36 096	44 825	20 283	20 765	1 353	6.5	470	10.0	266	8.1	142	6.8	304	5.3		
Robbinsdale city	15 352	33 107	40 536	18 003	14 073	704	5.0	195	6.5	163	6.4	142	5.1	132	3.3		
St. Louis Park city	19 212	34 778	43 178	25 018	43 085	2 210	5.1	525	6.8	337	6.8	402	6.2	354	3.1		
District 6	16 970	42 346	46 461	25 419	539 340	25 620	4.8	9 955	6.1	6 684	5.8	2 033	7.1	5 558	3.8		
COUNTY																	
Anoka County	14 554	40 076	42 931	23 419	240 742	12 815	5.3	5 324	7.3	3 661	7.1	931	7.4	2 690	4.1		
Hennepin County (pt.)	19 336	45 831	50 551	28 101	219 068	9 100	4.2	3 313	5.1	2 101	4.6	655	6.7	1 999	3.4		
Sherburne County	14 544	40 228	42 894	24 524	4 122	243	5.9	63	4.2	27	2.7	15	12.5	59	5.3		
Washington County (pt.)	17 959	43 445	48 566	22 912	74 881	3 445	4.6	1 253	5.7	895	5.5	430	7.3	807	3.9		
Wright County (pt.)	14 879	38 235	39 539	15 536	517	17	3.3	2	1.2	—	—	2	7.1	3	2.0		
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION																	
Andover city	15 464	46 515	47 298	30 875	15 202	553	3.6	289	5.4	215	5.5	12	4.5	92	2.2		
Anoka city	14 148	31 289	38 241	17 537	16 418	1 393	8.5	561	12.1	392	12.3	211	12.7	278	6.4		
Blaine city (pt.)	13 841	40 404	41 860	28 269	38 812	2 031	5.2	871	7.0	637	7.4	74	6.2	431	4.1		
Brooklyn Park city	15 541	40 018	45 435	25 080	56 138	4 221	7.5	1 749	10.6	1 008	8.9	148	7.9	1 047	7.0		
Chanhassen city	14 872	43 218	44 981	30 403	16 761	392	2.3	149	2.6	90	2.5	26	5.9	93	2.0		
Columbus Heights city	13 915	30 469	36 688	17 605	18 737	1 601	8.5	642	15.8	382	13.5	176	6.3	330	6.4		
Coon Rapids city	14 669	42 069	44 827	25 054	52 194	2 499	4.8	1 075	6.6	759	6.6	190	9.0	547	3.8		
Elk River city (pt.)	14 544	40 238	43 894	24 524	4 132	243	5.9	63	4.2	27	2.7	15	12.5	59	5.3		
Fridley city	16 347	36 855	41 809	24 188	28 071	1 706	6.1	679	10.4	455	9.7	110	5.4	383	4.9		
Maple Grove city	17 481	50 611	52 473	35 149	36 655	895	2.3	402	3.0	290	3.1	55	6.6	189	1.8		
Oakdale city (pt.)	17 187	39 120	42 582	26 621	7 467	529	7.1	259	11.4	175	11.0	8	1.5	134	6.4		
Plymouth city	21 908	51 314	59 421	31 658	50 029	1 681	3.4	470	3.4	306	3.1	107	4.4	327	2.4		
Ramsey city	15 387	46 101	47 161	31 250	12 347	252	2.0	64	1.5	40	1.2	—	—	44	1.3		
Stillwater city	16 021	39 139	45 543	21 217	13 469	765	5.7	281	7.2	146	5.0	83	6.0	195	5.3		
White Bear Lake city (pt.)	21 548	56 351	63 275	8 020	511	7	1.4	—	—	—	—	7	10.8	—	—		
District 7	10 294	22 893	28 104	11 219	526 048	81 191	15.4	24 705	16.4	16 967	15.3	14 612	19.1	15 619	11.1		
COUNTY																	
Becker County	9 889	20 920	24 994	10 101	27 364	4 866	17.8	1 827	23.0	1 251	21.1	840	20.1	1 092	14.2		
Beltrami County	8 938	20 925	25 133	10 709	32 366	7 770	24.0	2 791	28.2	1 897	26.7	781	21.1	1 494	17.8		
Benton County (pt.)	11 097	24 021	30 026	13 629	14 429	1 749	12.1	491	12.8	338	13.3	264	16.4	339	9.4		
Clay County	10 836	25 891	32 983	11 749	46 282	7 355	15.9	1 808	14.5	1 214	13.6	679	12.4	1 099	9.2		
Clearwater County	8 359	17 752	21 572	7 218	8 120	1 841	22.7	717	30.0	503	27.8	403	27.7	386	17.1		

Table 22. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Per capita income in 1989 (dollars)	Median income in 1989 (dollars)			Persons for whom poverty status is determined										Families with income in 1989 below pov- erty level	
					Income in 1989 below poverty level											
					All ages		Related children				Persons 65 years and over					
					Under 18 years		5 to 17 years									
			House- holds	Families	Non- family house- holds	Total	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
District 7—Con.																
COUNTY—Con.																
Douglas County	10 264	22 067	26 886	10 246		28 049	3 753	13.4	1 018	13.2	703	12.4	769	16.4	763	9.7
Grant County	9 622	19 773	24 616	8 611		9 047	9 915	15.1	257	16.0	190	15.7	249	18.9	206	11.9
Hubbard County	9 527	20 151	24 277	8 707		14 729	2 539	17.2	859	21.4	577	19.3	523	20.3	545	12.7
Kirkland County	11 450	23 518	29 643	9 521		5 609	677	12.1	200	13.3	116	10.6	206	18.5	133	8.3
Lake of the Woods County	10 623	24 383	29 121	11 900		4 013	427	10.6	124	11.0	89	11.2	130	20.1	102	8.5
Marshall County	7 737	16 924	20 406	7 353		4 947	1 286	26.0	527	34.3	387	32.4	198	22.9	274	20.6
Morrison County	9 675	21 707	26 132	10 216		10 864	1 494	13.8	477	15.1	341	13.8	387	20.1	313	10.2
Norman County	9 829	22 164	27 421	10 406		22 383	3 536	15.8	1 263	18.1	835	16.0	760	22.6	759	12.7
Otter Tail County	10 467	21 238	26 413	10 016		7 718	1 120	14.5	351	16.3	256	15.3	309	19.8	229	10.7
Pennington County	10 426	21 571	27 301	10 714		12 967	2 114	16.3	678	18.9	437	16.2	397	20.1	452	12.9
Polk County	10 199	22 559	28 373	11 116		31 344	4 498	14.4	1 467	16.3	928	13.9	922	18.0	925	10.8
Pope County	9 465	20 131	24 177	9 721		10 482	1 451	13.8	516	17.5	397	18.0	326	15.1	302	10.1
Red Lake County	8 963	19 926	25 141	8 936		4 463	675	15.1	213	15.8	147	14.4	198	25.4	128	10.9
Roseau County	10 280	25 910	30 251	12 730		14 794	1 667	11.3	544	11.8	357	11.3	386	20.8	356	8.8
Stearns County	11 620	27 512	32 949	15 291		112 426	13 824	12.3	3 250	9.9	2 264	9.4	1 811	15.5	2 043	7.3
Stevens County	9 814	21 921	29 345	11 750		9 801	2 016	20.6	377	15.2	280	15.0	275	17.4	257	10.4
Todd County	8 535	18 836	23 462	8 023		23 078	4 379	19.0	1 449	20.5	1 089	20.0	1 088	29.0	947	15.0
Traverse County	9 882	20 746	24 830	11 552		4 339	654	15.1	237	20.2	153	17.6	131	13.5	134	10.7
Wadena County	8 640	17 333	22 872	7 984		12 786	2 783	21.8	840	23.0	574	21.1	727	32.6	630	17.9
Wilkin County	10 108	23 081	28 726	9 660		7 346	805	11.0	255	12.4	146	9.9	126	10.7	187	9.0
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION																
Bemidji city	8 483	17 390	24 018	10 360		9 520	2 855	30.0	761	33.3	496	31.2	326	21.4	429	19.2
Fergus Falls city	11 327	22 993	29 963	11 271		11 630	1 728	14.9	587	20.2	394	18.8	326	14.3	337	10.9
Moorhead city	10 550	24 265	33 382	12 013		28 409	5 650	19.9	1 209	16.9	794	16.1	357	11.0	751	10.8
St. Cloud city (pt.)	11 812	23 776	31 431	15 679		40 069	7 689	19.2	1 218	13.7	761	12.4	482	11.5	872	9.7
District 8	11 302	24 667	30 259	11 505		532 117	71 315	13.4	22 641	15.6	15 376	14.2	10 980	14.0	14 355	9.8
COUNTY																
Aitkin County	9 281	17 564	21 263	8 400		12 223	2 289	18.7	763	26.2	578	25.7	526	19.0	517	14.1
Benton County (pt.)	10 941	30 731	33 507	14 121		15 191	1 279	8.4	449	8.7	331	8.7	265	18.3	272	6.8
Carlton County	10 878	24 900	30 208	10 894		28 413	3 484	12.3	1 225	15.2	834	13.8	550	13.3	739	9.4
Cass County	8 991	18 732	22 022	8 587		21 205	4 621	21.8	1 723	29.5	1 211	28.0	765	20.4	975	16.1
Chisago County	12 526	31 281	35 229	13 908		29 878	2 336	7.8	859	9.3	576	8.5	329	9.7	481	5.9
Cook County	12 067	22 908	27 839	14 135		3 804	414	10.9	135	15.1	87	13.7	55	9.6	75	7.2
Crow Wing County	10 911	22 250	27 274	10 907		43 511	6 518	15.0	2 141	18.4	1 433	16.8	1 022	14.1	1 366	11.1
Isanti County	11 909	31 308	35 154	16 142		25 077	2 190	8.7	795	10.1	497	8.4	347	13.4	474	6.9
Itasca County	10 541	22 442	27 252	10 202		40 170	6 362	15.8	2 392	21.1	1 672	19.3	869	14.2	1 381	12.1
Kanabec County	9 887	22 495	27 445	10 381		12 687	1 960	15.4	727	19.0	531	18.7	330	18.2	435	12.5
Koochiching County	11 782	23 411	28 211	11 091		15 990	2 067	12.9	675	16.6	486	15.9	245	10.9	376	8.7
Lake County	11 415	23 478	28 067	12 233		10 258	970	9.5	302	12.3	190	10.4	156	9.1	215	7.0
Mille Lacs County	10 167	22 689	27 170	10 647		18 238	2 540	13.9	876	16.5	589	15.0	528	18.3	549	10.8
Morrison County (pt.)	9 125	21 920	24 796	8 357		6 760	1 131	16.7	409	18.4	305	18.3	242	27.0	256	14.4
Pine County	9 538	21 191	26 131	9 279		19 918	2 983	15.0	910	15.8	656	15.2	724	23.0	641	11.5
St. Louis County	11 833	24 093	31 150	11 567		192 187	27 201	14.2	7 417	15.7	4 771	13.5	3 614	11.6	5 109	9.7
St. Olaf County (pt.)	12 994	35 318	38 455	19 803		36 607	2 970	8.1	843	7.4	629	7.5	413	14.7	494	5.1
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION																
Brainerd city	10 180	17 985	24 635	10 152		11 888	2 500	21.0	869	27.7	576	26.8	359	16.1	482	15.7
Cloquet city	11 168	22 405	29 063	10 419		10 712	1 405	13.1	563	19.9	366	17.8	131	7.2	306	10.3
Duluth city	12 484	23 370	31 431	12 660		81 965	13 578	16.6	3 352	17.7	2 097	15.4	1 340	10.0	2 215	10.5
Elk River city (pt.)	14 659	36 890	41 994	18 169		6 864	527	7.7	215	10.0	156	9.4	79	13.8	125	6.6
Grand Rapids township	11 110	23 136	30 472	10 819		11 184	1 771	15.8	650	20.9	409	17.9	214	12.2	374	12.1
Hibbing city	11 369	22 378	29 836	9 735		17 707	2 693	15.2	829	18.8	448	13.4	388	12.0	591	11.6
St. Cloud city (pt.)	11 108	26 232	36 601	14 875		4 365	1 002	23.0	78	9.0	64	10.3	88	19.7	54	5.7

Table 23. Selected Social and Economic Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Congressional District American Indian Area		American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut														
		Persons 16 to 19 years		Persons 25 years and over			Persons 16 years and over			Civilian labor force		Per capita income in 1989		Persons for whom poverty status is determined		
				Persons 3 years and over—Enrolled in elementary or high school	Not enrolled in school and not high school graduate	Percent high school graduate or higher	Percent with bachelor's degree or higher	Total	Percent unemployed					Total	Percent with income in 1989 below poverty level	
		All persons	Total	Total	Not in labor force	Total	Total	Total	Total	Percent unem-ployed	(dollars)	Total	Total	Persons 5 to 17 years	Percent with income in 1989 below poverty level	
District 1-----	546 909	310	95	17	1	676	71.3	9.3	926	564	11.7	6 784	1 173	28.0	294	27.9
AMERICAN INDIAN RESERVATION AND TRUST LAND																
All areas-----	30	4	3	1	1	14	50.0	—	19	8	50.0	3 609	26	65.4	4	100.0
Prairie Island Community, MN-----	30	4	3	1	1	14	50.0	—	19	8	50.0	3 609	26	65.4	4	100.0
District 2-----	546 874	640	193	23	9	943	68.7	5.8	1 306	831	17.8	8 738	2 068	34.3	680	43.5
AMERICAN INDIAN RESERVATION AND TRUST LAND																
All areas-----	496	87	23	8	—	195	44.6	.5	252	143	9.8	14 586	413	23.7	104	24.0
Lower Sioux Community, MN-----	241	57	12	5	—	86	46.5	1.2	114	72	8.3	4 736	212	38.2	65	33.8
Shakopee Community, MN-----	229	28	9	3	—	94	45.7	—	119	65	12.3	27 119	178	4.5	37	8.1
Upper Sioux Community, MN-----	26	2	2	—	—	15	26.7	—	19	6	—	6 207	23	39.1	2	—
District 7-----	547 021	3 323	947	186	138	5 515	64.2	6.0	7 451	3 865	23.7	5 005	11 776	49.5	3 459	54.9
AMERICAN INDIAN RESERVATION AND TRUST LAND																
All areas-----	13 924	1 931	541	83	55	3 179	59.8	3.1	4 168	2 025	25.0	4 604	6 733	51.4	2 052	56.2
Leech Lake Reservation, MN (pt.)-----	1 444	142	48	6	3	219	70.8	8.7	293	164	22.6	5 135	483	39.3	151	43.7
Minnesota Chippewa Trust Lands, MN (pt.)-----	5	—	—	—	—	5	60.0	—	5	—	—	3 497	5	100.0	—	—
Red Lake Reservation, MN (pt.)-----	3 690	981	313	56	34	1 564	56.8	1.7	2 152	1 096	25.5	4 287	3 503	51.3	1 077	53.1
White Earth Reservation, MN-----	8 785	808	180	21	18	1 391	61.4	3.9	1 718	765	24.8	4 917	2 742	53.5	824	62.5
District 8-----	546 576	2 991	751	133	59	5 587	65.6	5.6	7 254	4 034	25.9	5 912	11 001	45.8	3 100	52.6
AMERICAN INDIAN RESERVATION AND TRUST LAND																
All areas-----	11 844	1 413	268	31	19	2 314	60.6	4.9	2 907	1 681	28.6	4 976	4 961	52.3	1 512	60.1
Bois Forte (Nett Lake) Reservation, MN-----	335	85	25	5	2	146	66.4	5.5	203	134	26.1	4 994	324	39.5	90	42.2
Ooer Creek Reservation, MN-----	182	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fond du Lac Reservation, MN-----	3 211	312	55	9	6	475	69.5	8.2	599	407	27.3	5 457	1 076	43.9	342	50.0
Grand Portage Reservation, MN-----	308	46	—	—	—	139	67.6	7.9	142	113	26.5	10 808	202	27.7	40	35.0
Leech Lake Reservation, MN (pt.)-----	7 339	844	155	14	11	1 335	58.4	3.3	1 682	904	32.4	4 634	2 918	56.4	920	65.9
Mille Lacs Reservation, MN-----	380	103	29	3	—	169	37.3	5.9	219	88	3.4	2 189	354	80.8	97	82.5
Minnesota Chippewa Trust Lands, MN (pt.)-----	26	13	4	—	—	8	100.0	—	17	12	—	10 590	26	—	12	—
Sandy Lake Reservation, MN-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vermillion Lake Reservation, MN-----	28	4	—	—	—	13	61.5	7.7	16	5	—	3 276	26	26.9	5	—

Table 24. Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	District 5	District 6	District 7	District 8
UNITS IN STRUCTURE									
Owner-occupied housing units									
1, detached	1 183 738	151 455	155 106	152 029	135 411	128 857	149 973	148 693	162 214
1, attached	1 029 015	134 607	141 000	124 222	113 972	111 013	130 289	130 353	143 559
2	43 900	2 326	2 278	13 841	7 743	4 175	10 714	1 627	1 196
3 or 4	17 155	2 164	1 225	444	3 676	5 658	939	1 095	1 194
5 to 9	5 429	700	392	925	951	937	699	325	500
10 to 19	4 395	233	168	1 112	1 197	775	518	226	166
20 to 49	3 173	267	111	983	481	887	177	134	133
50 or more	5 66	499	158	2 221	1 043	1 063	383	172	57
Mobile home or trailer	10 110	321	—	3 734	1 904	3 402	599	45	5
Other	59 174	9 358	8 846	3 833	3 789	3 035	5 275	13 970	13 798
Renter-occupied housing units	5 871	980	928	714	655	622	380	746	846
1	464 115	49 734	45 905	51 907	78 453	106 421	37 780	50 197	43 718
1, detached	77 443	13 180	16 913	3 389	5 286	7 804	4 422	14 449	12 000
1, attached	21 185	943	1 167	4 707	3 639	4 717	4 092	1 042	878
2	45 655	6 027	3 963	1 407	7 900	15 494	1 952	3 867	5 045
3 or 4	36 329	6 526	3 516	2 585	5 918	8 081	1 828	3 681	4 194
5 to 9	37 082	5 640	4 754	3 098	5 752	7 490	2 123	4 228	3 997
10 to 19	69 519	5 346	5 752	6 607	16 466	18 539	4 866	7 842	4 101
20 to 49	83 423	5 805	5 345	11 816	16 184	19 882	9 851	8 317	6 223
50 or more	78 837	3 719	2 191	17 648	16 379	23 000	8 123	3 538	4 239
Mobile home or trailer	8 322	1 646	1 446	195	117	34	176	2 384	2 324
Other	6 320	902	858	455	812	1 380	347	849	717
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT									
All housing units									
1 848 445	213 075	220 331	213 821	225 698	250 300	195 966	247 202	282 052	
1989 to March 1990	36 630	3 245	3 370	7 990	3 701	1 549	7 534	4 451	4 790
1985 to 1988	153 344	11 597	13 869	38 833	15 695	8 483	31 025	16 344	17 498
1980 to 1984	152 653	15 152	17 104	24 755	14 226	9 755	25 196	22 749	23 716
1970 to 1979	408 531	44 878	48 047	53 214	41 427	28 515	56 512	64 544	71 394
1960 to 1969	263 833	26 984	26 069	37 434	35 480	36 559	33 589	32 576	35 142
1950 to 1959	247 915	28 245	26 035	33 855	36 311	42 182	21 502	25 376	34 409
1940 to 1949	132 297	16 792	18 127	9 492	16 579	26 044	6 815	17 471	20 977
1939 or earlier	453 242	66 182	67 710	8 248	62 279	97 213	13 793	63 691	74 126
Median	1963	1958	1959	1973	1959	1950	1974	1965	1963
BEDROOMS									
All housing units									
1	1 848 445	213 075	220 331	213 821	225 698	250 300	195 966	247 202	282 052
No bedroom	34 993	2 427	1 634	1 773	5 539	12 092	1 268	3 500	6 760
1 bedroom	255 982	22 728	19 630	26 471	43 202	60 961	18 067	28 351	36 572
2 bedrooms	523 267	54 371	55 981	54 802	68 968	77 529	47 862	72 673	91 081
3 bedrooms	669 553	84 286	88 914	77 954	73 018	70 336	79 124	92 047	103 874
4 bedrooms	298 293	40 171	43 980	43 268	29 145	24 048	41 644	40 103	35 934
5 or more bedrooms	66 357	9 092	10 192	9 553	5 826	5 334	8 001	10 528	7 831
Owner-occupied housing units									
1	1 183 738	151 455	155 106	152 029	135 411	128 857	149 973	148 693	162 214
No bedroom	1 683	212	123	145	86	335	99	222	461
1 bedroom	35 799	3 376	3 238	4 201	4 491	6 872	2 617	4 540	6 464
2 bedrooms	264 324	30 896	30 487	27 520	33 638	36 003	27 496	33 728	44 586
3 bedrooms	558 990	73 128	74 776	69 580	64 484	59 628	72 182	69 204	76 008
4 bedrooms	265 262	36 004	37 912	41 384	27 351	21 467	39 965	32 584	28 595
5 or more bedrooms	57 680	7 839	8 570	9 199	5 361	4 552	7 614	8 415	6 130
Renter-occupied housing units									
1	464 115	49 734	45 905	51 907	78 453	106 421	37 780	50 197	43 718
No bedroom	23 535	1 805	928	1 501	4 860	10 199	1 019	1 715	1 508
1 bedroom	178 989	16 817	12 883	19 760	35 068	48 454	13 674	16 012	16 321
2 bedrooms	178 483	18 777	17 806	22 725	30 227	36 198	16 853	19 441	16 456
3 bedrooms	60 153	8 077	8 861	6 616	6 633	8 870	5 042	8 868	7 186
4 bedrooms	17 848	3 237	4 223	1 089	1 275	2 070	950	3 168	1 836
5 or more bedrooms	5 107	1 021	1 204	216	390	630	242	993	411

Table 25. Equipment and Fuels: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

State Congressional District	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	District 5	District 6	District 7	District 8
PLUMBING FACILITIES									
All housing units	1 848 445	213 075	220 331	213 821	225 698	250 300	195 966	247 202	282 052
Complete plumbing facilities	1 824 081	211 205	217 650	213 479	224 922	249 116	195 532	241 852	270 202
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	24 364	1 870	2 681	342	776	1 184	434	5 350	11 727
Owner-occupied housing units	1 183 738	151 455	155 106	152 029	135 411	128 857	149 973	148 693	162 214
Complete plumbing facilities	1 177 551	150 607	154 089	151 866	135 199	128 658	149 756	147 234	160 142
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	6 187	848	1 017	163	212	199	217	1 459	2 072
Renter-occupied housing units	464 115	49 734	45 905	51 907	78 453	106 421	37 780	50 197	43 718
Complete plumbing facilities	460 920	49 383	45 541	51 764	77 972	105 631	37 676	49 780	43 173
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	3 195	351	364	143	481	790	104	417	545
SOURCE OF WATER									
All housing units	1 848 445	213 075	220 331	213 821	225 698	250 300	195 966	247 202	282 052
Public system or private company	1 348 611	147 279	143 430	201 770	218 943	249 606	147 779	119 860	119 944
Individual drilled well	442 662	61 507	67 072	11 544	6 507	575	46 268	115 631	133 558
Individual dug well	41 356	3 392	8 304	471	187	9	1 743	8 348	18 902
Some other source	15 816	897	1 525	36	61	110	176	3 363	9 648
SEWAGE DISPOSAL									
All housing units	1 848 445	213 075	220 331	213 821	225 698	250 300	195 966	247 202	282 052
Public sewer	1 356 520	144 863	140 220	203 335	221 885	249 838	156 543	120 487	119 349
Septic tank or cesspool	467 936	66 236	77 713	10 302	3 557	239	38 840	120 787	150 262
Other means	23 989	1 976	2 398	184	256	223	583	5 928	12 441
KITCHEN FACILITIES									
All housing units	1 848 445	213 075	220 331	213 821	225 698	250 300	195 966	247 202	282 052
Complete kitchen facilities	1 827 678	211 326	217 908	213 461	224 801	249 120	195 620	242 282	273 160
Lacking complete kitchen facilities	20 767	1 749	2 423	360	897	1 180	346	4 920	8 892
HOUSE HEATING FUEL									
Occupied housing units	1 647 853	201 189	201 011	203 936	213 864	235 278	187 753	198 890	205 932
Utility gas	1 036 477	121 892	92 674	175 475	177 287	205 145	148 666	55 182	60 156
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	134 805	29 448	33 716	3 031	1 565	1 911	8 730	25 617	30 787
Electricity	172 304	16 728	23 478	16 740	22 285	20 440	13 282	39 650	19 701
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	195 823	22 144	39 991	4 862	7 110	3 107	11 235	49 625	57 749
Cool or coke	864	45	74	12	97	188	4	368	376
Wood	79 924	8 865	8 678	994	732	216	3 483	25 852	31 104
Solar energy	403	56	59	36	36	41	66	53	56
Other fuel	19 161	1 367	1 737	1 794	2 995	2 895	1 384	1 967	5 022
No fuel used	8 092	644	604	992	1 757	1 335	903	876	981
TELEPHONE IN UNIT									
Occupied housing units	1 647 853	201 189	201 011	203 936	213 864	235 278	187 753	198 890	205 932
Telephone in unit	1 607 500	195 729	195 445	202 795	210 478	228 739	186 191	190 616	197 507
No telephone in unit	40 353	5 460	5 566	1 141	3 386	6 539	1 562	8 274	8 425
VEHICLES AVAILABLE									
Owner-occupied housing units	1 183 738	151 455	155 106	152 029	135 411	128 857	149 973	148 693	162 214
None	43 298	5 891	4 960	2 045	5 993	9 221	2 296	5 633	7 259
1	300 562	38 280	37 795	31 266	40 244	44 645	25 829	38 353	44 150
2	568 377	71 459	74 517	81 979	63 253	55 138	78 347	70 725	72 959
3 or more	271 501	35 825	37 834	36 739	25 921	19 853	43 501	33 982	37 846
Vehicles per household	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.1	1.9	1.7	2.2	2.0	2.0
Renter-occupied housing units	464 115	49 734	45 905	51 907	78 453	106 421	37 780	50 197	43 718
None	98 832	8 536	7 173	5 072	18 780	33 618	4 422	9 986	11 245
1	216 920	23 340	20 752	24 630	39 250	48 080	17 481	22 844	20 523
2	116 020	13 166	13 728	17 912	16 543	19 657	12 691	13 003	9 320
3 or more	32 343	4 672	4 252	4 293	3 880	5 066	3 186	4 364	2 630
Vehicles per household	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.1	1.0	1.4	1.3	1.1
PLUMBING FACILITIES BY PERSONS PER ROOM									
Owner-occupied housing units	1 183 738	151 455	155 106	152 029	135 411	128 857	149 973	148 693	162 214
Locking complete plumbing facilities	6 187	848	1 017	163	212	199	217	1 459	2 072
1.00 or less	5 840	770	991	163	181	190	211	1 407	1 927
1.01 or more	347	78	26	-	31	9	6	52	145
Renter-occupied housing units	464 115	49 734	45 905	51 907	78 453	106 421	37 780	50 197	43 718
Locking complete plumbing facilities	3 195	351	364	143	481	790	104	417	545
1.00 or less	2 819	326	352	137	324	651	104	402	523
1.01 or more	376	25	12	6	157	139	-	15	22
HOUSEHOLDER 65 YEARS AND OVER									
Occupied housing units	357 611	49 564	54 450	28 815	43 937	50 383	19 349	54 821	56 292
Owner-occupied housing units	266 781	38 886	43 037	21 385	29 591	33 055	14 755	42 054	44 018
Locking complete plumbing facilities	3 238	488	695	55	101	150	81	854	814
No telephone in unit	5 357	819	993	73	254	450	108	1 383	1 277
No vehicle available	76 780	9 373	8 804	4 199	11 974	17 113	3 310	10 214	11 793

Table 26. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

State Congressional District	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	District 5	District 6	District 7	District 8
Occupied housing units -----	1 647 853	201 189	201 011	203 936	213 864	235 278	187 753	198 890	205 932
PERSONS IN UNIT									
Owner-occupied housing units -----	1 183 738	151 455	155 106	152 029	135 411	128 857	149 973	148 693	162 214
1 person -----	211 489	27 534	28 116	22 099	26 130	31 419	17 841	27 192	31 158
2 persons -----	406 516	53 427	55 124	49 716	45 415	47 354	44 335	52 339	58 806
3 persons -----	204 501	24 340	24 180	29 785	24 799	22 267	30 660	23 101	25 369
4 persons -----	216 432	27 115	26 784	32 667	23 822	17 791	35 978	24 829	27 446
5 persons -----	101 293	13 319	14 583	13 482	10 531	6 720	15 215	14 054	13 389
6 persons -----	31 074	4 123	4 613	3 151	3 279	2 212	4 354	5 128	4 214
7 or more persons -----	12 433	1 597	1 706	1 129	1 435	1 094	1 590	2 050	1 632
Median -----	2.44	2.40	2.40	2.64	2.42	2.20	2.92	2.40	2.35
Renter-occupied housing units -----	464 115	49 734	45 905	51 907	78 453	106 421	37 780	50 197	43 718
1 person -----	203 392	21 793	19 726	20 017	35 777	51 436	12 858	21 667	20 118
2 persons -----	134 062	13 324	11 420	18 864	23 126	31 025	12 378	13 069	10 856
3 persons -----	60 288	6 473	5 976	7 234	9 586	12 024	6 438	6 645	5 912
4 persons -----	39 130	4 775	4 945	3 781	5 700	6 594	3 894	5 324	4 117
5 persons -----	16 760	2 284	2 529	1 510	2 103	2 834	1 505	2 208	1 787
6 persons -----	6 357	749	895	348	1 002	1 354	540	850	619
7 or more persons -----	4 126	336	414	153	1 159	1 154	167	434	309
Median -----	1.71	1.73	1.78	1.81	1.65	1.56	1.99	1.76	1.66
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT									
Owner-occupied housing units -----	1 183 738	151 455	155 106	152 029	135 411	128 857	149 973	148 693	162 214
1989 to March 1990 -----	107 678	13 744	12 302	16 884	11 669	11 010	16 135	11 983	13 951
1985 to 1988 -----	305 669	34 770	33 420	51 230	36 476	32 220	50 031	31 833	35 589
1980 to 1984 -----	180 983	22 400	23 466	24 526	20 501	17 180	24 814	23 642	24 454
1970 to 1979 -----	281 198	36 913	40 281	31 852	28 316	26 552	36 161	38 937	42 186
1960 to 1969 -----	142 853	18 749	19 957	16 062	17 554	18 879	14 071	18 342	19 239
1959 or earlier -----	165 357	24 879	25 680	11 475	20 895	23 016	8 761	23 956	26 695
Renter-occupied housing units -----	464 115	49 734	45 905	51 907	78 453	106 421	37 780	50 197	43 718
1989 to March 1990 -----	211 542	21 957	18 446	26 717	35 376	48 579	19 303	22 425	18 739
1985 to 1988 -----	180 861	17 322	15 270	18 362	27 931	37 257	13 406	16 372	15 131
1980 to 1984 -----	48 373	5 426	5 885	3 916	7 937	10 724	2 866	6 132	5 487
1970 to 1979 -----	31 204	3 586	3 925	2 449	5 387	7 565	1 815	3 463	3 014
1960 to 1969 -----	6 688	803	1 064	354	1 281	1 524	278	748	636
1959 or earlier -----	5 447	830	1 315	109	541	772	112	1 057	711
AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER									
Owner-occupied housing units -----	1 183 738	151 455	155 106	152 029	135 411	128 857	149 973	148 693	162 214
Under 25 years -----	17 056	2 479	2 368	1 753	1 561	1 550	2 311	2 520	2 514
25 to 34 years -----	225 147	27 466	27 146	33 382	25 436	24 892	36 131	24 658	26 036
35 to 44 years -----	295 425	34 657	34 318	43 697	35 364	31 311	46 468	32 345	37 265
45 to 54 years -----	205 925	25 294	25 190	30 295	23 642	19 617	31 953	23 619	26 315
55 to 64 years -----	173 404	22 673	23 047	21 517	19 817	18 432	18 355	23 497	26 066
65 to 74 years -----	155 410	21 407	23 380	14 581	17 767	18 518	10 143	23 657	25 957
75 years and over -----	111 371	17 479	19 657	6 804	11 824	14 537	4 612	18 397	18 061
Renter-occupied housing units -----	464 115	49 734	45 905	51 907	78 453	106 421	37 780	50 197	43 718
Under 25 years -----	76 907	10 009	6 593	7 865	11 788	17 048	6 052	10 518	7 034
25 to 34 years -----	158 293	15 805	14 388	20 420	27 640	39 687	14 747	13 611	11 995
35 to 44 years -----	76 454	7 308	7 099	9 079	13 740	18 361	7 390	7 045	6 432
45 to 54 years -----	34 171	3 326	3 587	4 252	5 946	7 718	3 036	3 143	3 163
55 to 64 years -----	27 460	2 608	2 825	2 861	4 993	6 279	1 961	3 113	2 820
65 to 74 years -----	34 449	3 760	3 605	3 113	5 818	7 029	2 186	4 432	4 506
75 years and over -----	56 381	6 918	7 808	4 317	8 528	10 299	2 408	8 335	7 768
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS									
Condominium housing units -----	55 903	3 189	1 345	17 555	10 878	11 405	8 213	1 620	1 698
Owner-occupied condominium housing units -----	38 017	2 015	833	12 832	7 808	6 990	6 146	890	503
Renter-occupied condominium housing units -----	12 400	943	391	3 099	2 264	3 304	1 461	513	425
Vacant condominium housing units -----	5 486	231	121	1 624	806	1 111	606	217	770
MEAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989									
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars) -----	43 327	38 082	36 332	60 563	48 886	46 427	54 337	31 273	32 525
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars) -----	22 331	20 193	19 849	31 355	23 132	22 613	27 328	16 582	16 808
GROSS RENT									
Specified renter-occupied housing units -----	445 865	45 541	39 989	51 471	78 243	106 259	37 057	46 222	41 083
Less than \$100 -----	7 836	1 007	1 268	227	789	1 521	215	1 635	1 174
\$100 to \$199 -----	46 801	6 101	6 835	1 782	5 456	9 069	1 459	8 218	7 881
\$200 to \$299 -----	54 659	9 908	9 776	1 144	5 189	7 716	1 275	9 999	9 652
\$300 to \$399 -----	85 057	11 232	9 111	3 045	15 010	20 793	4 531	12 045	9 290
\$400 to \$499 -----	94 327	8 577	5 742	9 869	21 500	25 655	9 571	7 493	5 920
\$500 to \$599 -----	66 046	3 741	2 748	12 201	14 638	19 273	8 337	2 352	2 756
\$600 to \$749 -----	50 169	1 969	1 527	13 880	9 438	13 264	7 538	1 144	1 409
\$750 to \$999 -----	22 992	724	496	6 823	4 385	6 274	2 980	637	673
\$1,000 or more -----	5 408	378	103	1 790	915	1 387	572	92	171
No cash rent -----	12 570	1 904	2 383	710	923	1 307	579	2 607	2 157
Median (dollars) -----	422	342	309	577	455	449	513	316	308
Mean (dollars) -----	436	359	327	593	468	465	527	323	328

Table 27. Homeowner and Rental Financial Characteristics: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

State Congressional District	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	District 5	District 6	District 7	District 8
MORTGAGE STATUS AND SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS									
Specified owner-occupied housing units	902 805	107 776	108 073	130 752	117 250	111 280	128 960	92 964	105 750
With a mortgage	624 273	67 783	63 028	109 796	84 370	78 639	111 195	51 514	57 948
Less than \$200	3 388	528	798	140	201	269	155	727	570
\$200 to \$299	22 682	3 247	4 169	1 514	1 575	2 741	1 835	3 666	3 935
\$300 to \$399	52 579	7 934	8 040	4 255	4 544	6 018	4 356	7 975	9 457
\$400 to \$499	67 553	10 911	9 704	5 570	6 473	6 752	6 342	9 868	11 933
\$500 to \$599	70 992	11 122	9 070	6 013	8 419	8 438	8 642	9 161	10 127
\$600 to \$799	135 748	18 443	14 665	20 589	22 892	23 702	27 418	12 509	13 530
\$800 to \$999	120 014	8 520	8 598	27 569	18 979	16 696	29 568	4 773	5 311
\$1,000 to \$1,499	98 008	5 574	6 087	30 504	16 056	10 681	24 307	2 217	2 582
\$1,500 to \$1,999	22 182	958	1 227	8 313	3 386	2 027	5 468	410	393
\$2,000 or more	13 127	546	670	5 329	1 845	1 315	3 104	208	110
Median (dollars)	724	601	597	920	784	729	842	538	530
Mean (dollars)	798	658	670	1 026	854	783	918	581	575
Not mortgaged	278 532	39 993	45 045	20 956	32 880	32 641	17 765	41 450	47 802
Less than \$100	12 010	1 812	3 138	123	190	249	139	3 174	3 185
\$100 to \$199	152 548	25 702	29 697	5 796	10 948	15 199	6 776	27 225	31 205
\$200 to \$299	84 656	10 234	9 602	9 197	15 148	12 811	7 300	9 242	11 122
\$300 to \$399	18 734	1 685	1 869	3 093	4 367	2 778	1 912	1 331	1 699
\$400 or more	10 584	560	739	2 747	2 227	1 604	1 638	478	591
Median (dollars)	186	175	167	240	229	205	220	165	169
Mean (dollars)	206	185	178	283	250	230	257	174	177
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989									
Specified owner-occupied housing units	902 805	107 776	108 073	130 752	117 250	111 280	128 960	92 964	105 750
Less than \$20,000	179 425	26 005	30 054	9 830	17 897	20 345	10 898	30 591	33 805
Less than 20 percent	71 357	11 333	14 135	2 644	5 373	6 929	2 757	13 182	15 004
20 to 24 percent	22 322	3 412	3 660	1 178	2 334	2 452	943	4 002	4 321
25 to 29 percent	17 448	2 456	2 924	695	1 707	1 952	942	3 245	3 527
30 to 34 percent	12 896	2 000	1 889	571	1 473	1 493	743	2 369	2 358
35 percent or more	52 520	6 406	7 027	4 521	6 630	7 173	5 255	7 366	8 142
Not computed	2 872	398	419	221	380	346	238	427	443
Median	23.8	22.2	20.9	32.5	28.1	26.6	34.5	22.4	21.9
Specified owner-occupied housing units	902 805	107 776	108 073	130 752	117 250	111 280	128 960	92 964	105 750
Less than \$20,000	211 874	29 264	30 452	20 715	25 272	26 714	22 894	27 384	29 179
Less than 20 percent	110 362	17 316	19 113	7 488	11 143	12 732	6 575	16 975	19 020
20 to 24 percent	20 301	5 069	4 421	1 920	2 879	3 349	2 585	4 644	4 414
25 to 29 percent	27 285	3 491	3 123	2 679	3 934	3 929	4 154	3 081	2 894
30 to 34 percent	20 040	1 818	1 673	3 037	3 280	3 263	4 007	1 458	1 504
35 percent or more	24 874	1 569	2 119	5 591	4 036	3 421	5 573	1 220	1 345
Not computed	12	1	3	—	—	—	—	6	2
Median	19.2	16.9	15.9	26.8	22.6	20.9	27.8	16.1	15.3
Specified owner-occupied housing units	902 805	107 776	108 073	130 752	117 250	111 280	128 960	92 964	105 750
Less than \$35,000	213 614	25 574	24 750	31 444	28 191	26 259	35 359	19 509	22 528
Less than 20 percent	117 381	17 748	16 545	10 701	13 621	13 829	12 529	14 862	17 546
20 to 24 percent	47 087	4 976	4 683	7 635	6 707	6 728	9 758	3 303	3 297
25 to 29 percent	30 670	2 019	2 232	7 385	4 744	3 895	8 249	939	1 207
30 to 34 percent	11 406	568	795	3 471	1 970	1 139	2 921	227	315
35 percent or more	7 045	263	488	2 252	1 149	658	1 902	174	159
Not computed	25	—	7	—	—	10	—	4	4
Median	18.2	14.4	15.0	23.3	20.4	19.0	22.6	13.1	12.8
Specified owner-occupied housing units	902 805	107 776	108 073	130 752	117 250	111 280	128 960	92 964	105 750
Less than \$35,000	297 892	26 933	22 817	68 763	45 890	37 962	59 809	15 480	20 238
Less than 20 percent	224 943	22 830	18 311	44 934	34 451	30 573	41 091	14 101	18 652
20 to 24 percent	45 021	2 743	2 966	13 499	7 258	4 958	11 516	950	1 131
25 to 29 percent	17 663	916	1 011	6 285	2 692	1 525	4 648	263	323
30 to 34 percent	6 022	280	254	2 386	929	532	1 472	82	87
35 percent or more	4 177	147	260	1 641	555	366	1 082	84	42
Not computed	66	17	15	18	5	8	—	—	3
Median	13.2	11.8	12.5	15.3	13.3	12.4	14.6	11.0	10.8
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989									
Specified renter-occupied housing units	445 865	45 541	39 989	51 471	78 243	106 259	37 057	46 222	41 083
Less than \$10,000	126 313	14 041	13 781	6 930	19 204	28 786	6 809	19 244	17 518
Less than 20 percent	4 990	788	901	220	498	768	110	1 026	679
20 to 24 percent	7 926	924	1 226	272	869	1 635	269	1 500	1 231
25 to 29 percent	15 072	1 684	2 007	603	2 025	3 321	523	2 346	2 563
30 to 34 percent	10 128	1 247	1 378	373	1 259	2 004	346	1 737	1 784
35 percent or more	80 827	8 514	7 368	5 080	13 452	19 744	5 170	11 333	10 166
Not computed	7 370	884	901	382	1 101	1 314	391	1 302	1 095
Median	35.0+	35.0+	35.0+	35.0+	35.0+	35.0+	35.0+	35.0+	35.0+
Specified renter-occupied housing units	116 732	13 586	11 336	9 915	20 919	28 081	8 242	13 154	11 499
Less than \$10,000	12 198	2 360	2 305	233	1 102	1 546	277	2 277	2 098
Less than 20 percent	14 835	2 602	2 314	399	1 991	2 869	495	2 316	1 849
20 to 24 percent	20 327	2 476	2 335	1 306	3 334	4 744	1 289	2 726	2 117
25 to 29 percent	19 268	2 041	1 452	1 667	3 745	5 284	1 514	1 867	1 698
30 to 34 percent	46 483	3 568	2 246	6 124	10 514	13 294	4 521	3 172	3 044
35 percent or more	3 621	539	684	186	233	344	146	796	693
Not computed	32.4	28.2	26.5	35.0+	35.0+	34.5	35.0+	27.9	28.4
Median	119 774	11 757	9 658	16 880	22 812	29 063	11 613	9 954	8 037
Specified renter-occupied housing units	44 038	6 735	5 730	2 502	6 964	8 816	2 601	6 000	4 690
Less than \$10,000	33 732	2 580	1 884	4 937	7 724	9 164	3 734	2 129	1 583
Less than 20 percent	20 392	1 164	776	4 404	4 320	5 565	2 791	654	721
20 to 24 percent	10 113	412	383	2 565	1 867	2 851	1 402	224	199
25 to 29 percent	8 111	308	149	2 213	1 692	2 295	894	315	245
30 to 34 percent	3 482	558	736	239	245	272	191	323	509
35 percent or more	22.1	16.6	15.6	26.0	22.8	23.0	24.2	15.5	16.1
Not computed	65 793	5 390	4 474	12 674	12 419	15 945	7 914	3 458	3 519
Median	11 147	323	307	3 443	1 970	3 015	1 780	104	205
Specified renter-occupied housing units	83 046	5 157	5 214	17 746	15 308	20 329	10 393	3 870	4 029
Less than \$35,000 or more	4 959	107	84	1 044	1 450	773	410	50	41
Less than 20 percent	2 959	40	8	269	118	215	118	8	21
20 to 24 percent	797	31	—	94	95	132	30	17	9
25 to 29 percent	408	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	1 942	266	341	222	256	249	141	233	234
35 percent or more	12.3	10.9	10.9	13.8	12.1	12.6	13.0	10.5	10.8

Table 28. Selected Housing Characteristics by Race and Hispanic Origin of Householder: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District	Minnesota						District 1					
	Race of Householder						Race of Householder					
	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Pacific Islander	Asian or	Hispanic origin (of any race)	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Pacific Islander	Asian or	Hispanic origin (of any race)
TENURE												
Occupied housing units	1 581 589	30 447	13 926	16 664	12 173	198 582	427	373	1 256	1 195		
Owner-occupied housing units	1 159 766	9 159	5 970	6 788	5 738	150 442	149	205	454	595		
Renter-occupied housing units	421 823	21 288	7 956	9 876	6 435	48 140	278	168	802	600		
MORTGAGE STATUS AND SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS												
Specified owner-occupied housing units	882 677	8 053	4 494	5 822	4 784	106 961	130	154	376	431		
With o mortgage	607 028	7 041	3 315	5 302	4 150	67 100	117	109	322	315		
Less than \$300	25 238	175	557	62	105	3 719	4	23	21	13		
\$300 to \$499	117 303	1 097	1 011	406	726	18 657	21	22	84	117		
\$500 to \$699	143 533	1 592	775	872	1 088	21 235	5	47	68	82		
\$700 to \$999	191 376	2 593	697	2 275	1 450	16 514	47	17	88	82		
\$1,000 to \$1,499	95 140	1 215	248	1 218	646	5 484	38	—	50	9		
\$1,500 or more	34 438	369	27	469	135	1 491	2	—	11	12		
Not mortgaged	275 649	1 012	1 179	520	634	39 861	13	45	54	116		
Less than \$100	11 703	49	234	10	41	1 793	9	8	—	10		
\$100 to \$199	151 356	285	645	198	280	25 633	—	31	22	65		
\$200 to \$299	83 634	489	250	200	256	10 202	2	3	25	41		
\$300 to \$399	18 488	135	35	74	23	1 681	2	2	—	—		
\$400 or more	10 468	54	15	38	34	552	—	1	7	—		
GROSS RENT												
Specified renter-occupied housing units	403 911	21 134	7 841	9 844	6 366	43 958	278	160	800	592		
Less than \$200	47 620	3 306	1 658	1 669	655	6 910	23	16	112	76		
\$200 to \$299	49 892	1 661	1 174	1 455	818	9 448	64	58	193	189		
\$300 to \$499	161 578	8 825	3 172	4 424	2 847	19 213	125	47	316	247		
\$500 to \$749	106 192	6 156	1 395	1 775	1 720	5 440	54	12	162	62		
\$750 to \$999	21 405	959	150	379	177	695	7	20	2	8		
\$1,000 or more	5 153	123	29	82	37	369	—	—	9	5		
No cash rent	12 081	104	263	60	112	1 883	5	7	6	5		
Median (dollars)	422	426	360	380	416	349	379	311	358	323		
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS												
Occupied housing units	1 581 589	30 447	13 926	16 664	12 173	198 582	427	373	1 256	1 195		
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	8 503	216	238	383	113	1 162	—	10	15	25		
No vehicle available	123 175	11 095	4 021	2 928	1 961	14 070	71	57	155	121		
State Congressional District	Minnesota						District 2					
	Race of Householder						Race of Householder					
	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Pacific Islander	Asian or	Hispanic origin (of any race)	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Pacific Islander	Asian or	Hispanic origin (of any race)
TENURE												
Occupied housing units	199 343	135	562	395	998	198 112	261	127 836	880	2 353		
Owner-occupied housing units	154 361	73	281	199	441	148 773	225	1 644	998			
Renter-occupied housing units	44 982	62	281	196	557	49 339	1	123	1 355			
MORTGAGE STATUS AND SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS												
Specified owner-occupied housing units	107 565	44	196	163	261	107 008	225	1 644	880			
With o mortgage	62 659	37	113	126	17	—	—	1 644	—			
Less than \$300	4 934	2	15	8	17	—	—	1 644	—			
\$300 to \$499	17 643	8	39	21	57	9 727	25	9 727	53			
\$500 to \$699	16 877	9	16	40	46	14 195	46	14 195	53			
\$700 to \$999	15 258	14	32	35	77	38 562	77	38 562	300			
\$1,000 to \$1,499	6 058	2	11	16	23	29 582	23	29 582	360			
\$1,500 or more	1 889	2	—	6	5	13 298	5	13 298	125			
Not mortgaged	44 906	7	83	37	36	20 828	36	20 828	17			
Less than \$100	3 124	—	14	—	8	—	8	—	—			
\$100 to \$199	29 605	7	52	23	15	5 778	15	5 778	6			
\$200 to \$299	9 579	—	15	6	13	9 118	13	9 118	5			
\$300 to \$399	1 861	—	—	8	2	3 076	2	3 076	6			
\$400 or more	737	—	2	—	—	2 733	—	2 733	—			
GROSS RENT												
Specified renter-occupied housing units	39 074	60	277	194	548	48 903	261	127 836	880	2 353		
Less than \$200	7 932	8	74	35	67	1 902	67	1 902	58			
\$200 to \$299	9 530	17	58	54	140	1 090	140	1 090	19			
\$300 to \$499	14 475	14	98	88	274	12 212	274	12 212	332			
\$500 to \$749	4 206	10	33	11	42	24 733	42	24 733	779			
\$750 to \$999	484	5	5	—	3	6 541	3	6 541	140			
\$1,000 or more	101	2	—	—	—	1 729	—	1 729	20			
No cash rent	2 346	4	9	6	22	696	22	696	7			
Median (dollars)	312	343	304	311	341	590	341	590	585			
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS												
Occupied housing units	199 343	135	562	395	998	198 112	261	127 836	880	2 353		
Locking complete plumbing facilities	1 357	—	11	7	16	285	16	285	—			
No vehicle available	11 900	2	136	22	130	6 778	22	6 778	250			

Table 28. Selected Housing Characteristics by Race and Hispanic Origin of Householder: 1990—Con.

(Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text)

State Congressional District	District 3—Con.			District 4				District 5		
	Race of Householder—Con.		Hispanic origin (of any race)	Race of Householder			Hispanic origin (of any race)	Race of Householder		
	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander		White	Block	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut		White	Block	
TENURE										
Occupied housing units	482	2 548	1 467	197 839	7 568	1 308	5 443	3 559	208 050	17 604
Owner-occupied housing units	272	1 755	954	130 355	2 334	399	1 603	1 608	121 674	4 755
Renter-occupied housing units	210	793	513	67 484	5 234	909	3 840	1 951	86 376	12 849
MORTGAGE STATUS AND SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS										
Specified owner-occupied housing units	222	1 604	863	112 846	2 050	321	1 352	1 433	104 939	4 238
With a mortgage	204	1 528	775	80 520	1 678	290	1 252	1 287	73 060	3 670
Less than \$300	7	3	—	1 708	32	9	8	33	2 823	1 23
\$300 to \$499	12	50	60	10 521	264	44	79	195	11 788	702
\$500 to \$699	45	141	73	19 244	452	70	181	432	18 471	944
\$700 to \$999	79	669	346	29 636	622	118	543	419	28 645	1 422
\$1,000 to \$1,499	38	475	235	15 402	239	45	292	175	10 119	388
\$1,500 or more	23	190	61	5 009	69	4	149	33	3 214	91
Not mortgaged	18	76	88	32 326	372	31	100	146	31 879	568
Less than \$100	—	—	—	172	18	—	—	—	213	20
\$100 to \$199	7	5	34	10 841	75	5	20	51	14 955	185
\$200 to \$299	11	53	33	14 832	208	20	44	88	12 470	264
\$300 to \$399	—	11	—	4 292	41	6	28	7	2 669	77
\$400 or more	—	7	21	2 189	30	—	8	—	1 572	22
GROSS RENT										
Specified renter-occupied housing units	210	793	504	67 325	5 193	909	3 835	1 946	86 338	12 755
Less than \$200	—	41	4	4 641	794	93	617	218	6 928	2 230
\$200 to \$299	9	23	25	3 968	344	46	732	158	6 043	1 100
\$300 to \$499	55	248	127	31 496	2 285	451	1 831	894	37 527	5 467
\$500 to \$749	94	353	320	21 536	1 504	303	478	583	27 721	3 368
\$750 to \$999	26	106	17	3 964	228	13	128	63	5 603	496
\$1,000 or more	19	22	4	868	23	—	24	—	1 301	42
No cash rent	7	—	7	852	15	3	25	30	1 215	52
Median (dollars)	600	560	572	456	427	439	361	430	458	411
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS										
Occupied housing units	482	2 548	1 467	197 839	7 568	1 308	5 443	3 559	208 050	17 604
Locking complete plumbing facilities	7	14	16	418	22	13	236	11	679	181
No vehicle available	9	58	59	19 985	2 637	437	1 322	837	32 036	7 503
State Congressional District	District 5—Con.			District 6						
	Race of Householder—Con.		Hispanic origin (of any race)	Race of Householder			Hispanic origin (of any race)			
	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander		White	Block	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut		Asian or Pacific Islander	Hispanic origin (of any race)	
TENURE										
Occupied housing units	3 685	4 878	2 553	183 515	1 672	822	1 425	855		
Owner-occupied housing units	733	1 353	907	147 585	563	490	1 131	583		
Renter-occupied housing units	2 952	3 525	1 646	35 930	1 109	332	294	272		
MORTGAGE STATUS AND SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS										
Specified owner-occupied housing units	665	1 118	806	126 897	505	413	974	974	504	470
With a mortgage	638	980	702	105 217	500	390	926	—	—	—
Less than \$300	46	18	24	1 986	4	—	—	—	—	—
\$300 to \$499	147	73	150	10 583	34	46	35	30		
\$500 to \$699	231	275	192	20 275	41	75	122	134		
\$700 to \$999	185	450	237	44 189	167	168	456	201		
\$1,000 to \$1,499	29	127	91	23 758	182	101	239	92		
\$1,500 or more	—	37	8	8 426	72	—	74	13		
Not mortgaged	27	138	104	17 680	5	23	48	34		
Less than \$100	—	10	6	139	—	—	—	—		
\$100 to \$199	4	46	38	6 729	—	18	29	2		
\$200 to \$299	14	49	56	7 267	—	5	19	15		
\$300 to \$399	9	23	4	1 907	5	—	—	8		
\$400 or more	—	10	—	1 638	—	—	—	9		
GROSS RENT										
Specified renter-occupied housing units	2 948	3 507	1 638	35 223	1 096	332	294	269		
Less than \$200	579	785	105	1 564	87	16	—	22		
\$200 to \$299	189	325	120	1 213	28	34	—	—		
\$300 to \$499	1 412	1 658	822	13 345	453	139	130	103		
\$500 to \$749	682	595	511	15 165	408	120	117	125		
\$750 to \$999	56	108	51	2 840	75	23	35	16		
\$1,000 or more	10	20	14	529	36	—	7	3		
No cash rent	20	16	15	565	9	—	5	—		
Median (dollars)	399	377	443	520	489	467	531	519		
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS										
Occupied housing units	3 685	4 878	2 553	183 515	1 672	822	1 425	855		
Locking complete plumbing facilities	9	103	34	315	—	—	6	2		
No vehicle available	1 776	1 256	608	6 244	391	50	15	15		

Table 28. Selected Housing Characteristics by Race and Hispanic Origin of Householder: 1990—Can.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District	District 7							District 8						
	Race of Householder						Hispanic origin (of any race)	Race of Householder						
	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Pacific Islander	Asian or	White		Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Pacific Islander	Asian or	Hispanic origin (of any race)		
TENURE														
Occupied housing units	194 508	239	3 341	368	962	201 640	449	3 353	351	584				
Owner-occupied housing units	146 559	70	1 833	127	345	160 017	217	1 757	166	305				
Renter-occupied housing units	47 949	169	1 508	241	617	41 623	232	1 596	185	279				
MORTGAGE STATUS AND SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS														
Specified owner-occupied housing units	91 469	63	1 266	94	268	104 164	143	1 257	141	218				
With a mortgage	50 463	57	868	72	213	57 001	119	703	96	163				
Less than \$300	4 068	5	313	4	13	4 356	5	144	—	5				
\$300 to \$499	17 438	9	331	29	72	20 946	34	370	35	45				
\$500 to \$699	16 492	24	171	17	62	17 744	64	120	28	67				
\$700 to \$999	9 660	12	40	14	53	10 912	9	58	20	35				
\$1,000 to \$1,499	2 195	1	13	6	10	2 542	5	11	13	11				
\$1,500 or more	610	6	—	2	3	501	2	—	—	—				
Not mortgaged	41 006	6	398	22	55	47 163	24	554	45	55				
Less than \$100	3 053	—	115	—	13	3 086	2	97	—	4				
\$100 to \$199	26 957	3	239	16	37	30 858	9	289	37	40				
\$200 to \$299	9 193	3	44	2	3	10 973	7	138	2	7				
\$300 to \$399	1 325	—	—	4	2	1 677	4	18	—	—				
\$400 or more	478	—	—	—	—	569	2	12	6	4				
GROSS RENT														
Specified renter-occupied housing units	44 041	166	1 459	236	603	39 049	231	1 546	185	266				
Less than \$200	9 260	40	433	22	127	8 481	66	447	57	36				
\$200 to \$299	9 472	30	359	81	147	9 118	59	421	47	39				
\$300 to \$499	18 765	74	451	113	260	14 545	75	519	40	120				
\$500 to \$749	3 356	22	90	18	26	4 035	11	61	41	51				
\$750 to \$999	617	—	7	—	13	661	8	—	—	6				
\$1,000 or more	92	—	—	—	—	164	—	—	—	11				
No cash rent	2 479	—	119	2	30	2 045	12	98	—	3				
Median (dollars)	322	335	266	325	310	312	274	266	276	394				
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS														
Occupied housing units	194 508	239	3 341	368	962	201 640	449	3 353	351	584				
Locking complete plumbing facilities	1 770	1	100	2	5	2 517	12	88	—	4				
No vehicle available	14 703	68	739	54	139	17 459	173	817	46	52				

Table 29. Structural, Plumbing, and Equipment Characteristics: 1990

(Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.)

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]		Percent									
		Year structure built		Bedrooms				Locking complete plumbing facilities		With public water system or private company	
		1980 to March 1990	1939 or earlier	None or 1	4 or more	Condominium			With public sewer	Locking complete kitchen facilities	
The State	1 848 445	18.5	24.5	15.7	19.7	3.0	1.3	73.0	73.4	1.1	
District 1	213 075	14.1	31.1	11.8	23.1	1.5	.9	69.1	68.0	.8	
COUNTY											
Blue Earth County	20 358	14.4	30.1	15.3	20.4	.7	.9	75.2	73.8	.9	
Oakton County (pt.)	2 469	17.9	27.9	3.0	33.2	.2	.4	11.7	6.8	.2	
Oodge County	5 771	15.4	36.9	8.7	27.5	.2	.6	58.4	57.7	.6	
Foriboult County	7 416	5.7	42.4	7.6	25.9	.2	.5	68.1	65.2	.5	
Fillmore County	8 356	8.7	50.7	8.1	27.2	.4	2.8	56.7	55.1	.9	
Freeborn County	13 783	6.0	33.4	12.5	19.7	1.8	.9	70.9	70.0	.8	
Goodhue County	15 936	15.7	35.7	11.1	22.8	1.6	.6	65.9	65.7	.5	
Houston County	7 257	16.7	32.0	7.6	26.8	.2	1.0	59.3	59.9	1.2	
Le Sueur County	9 785	12.8	29.9	10.1	23.5	.5	2.2	55.1	52.6	1.8	
Mower County	15 831	5.7	34.6	13.7	18.3	.7	.6	76.0	75.9	.7	
Olmsted County	41 603	21.9	15.8	13.2	24.2	4.6	.5	80.2	78.7	.4	
Rice County	17 520	16.1	30.8	12.4	22.4	1.1	.7	68.6	66.2	.6	
Scott County (pt.)	2 304	23.0	16.3	2.3	36.1	—	.5	5.6	5.5	.5	
Steel County	11 840	11.1	30.6	10.5	22.3	.3	.7	75.7	75.5	.5	
Wabash County	8 205	14.2	36.5	9.1	23.7	.4	1.3	57.2	51.7	.9	
Waseco County	7 011	11.1	34.6	8.0	25.8	.4	1.0	68.1	66.9	.8	
Winona County	17 630	12.2	42.3	15.6	21.5	.6	1.0	71.6	73.3	1.1	
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION											
Albert Lea city	7 930	5.4	28.8	17.4	14.4	2.8	.4	97.5	97.8	.5	
Austin city	9 798	5.3	31.0	18.9	12.5	1.1	.2	99.2	99.3	.3	
Foriboult city	6 618	12.4	34.9	14.5	17.8	1.2	.5	98.9	97.4	.5	
Monkato city (pt.)	11 685	15.9	27.7	21.8	14.8	.9	.4	98.7	98.6	.6	
Northfield city	4 283	25.4	22.6	18.5	20.7	2.8	.1	99.1	99.0	.1	
North Mankato city (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Owatonna city	7 578	12.9	24.2	13.7	18.3	.4	.4	99.1	99.0	.5	
Red Wing city	6 182	17.7	34.3	16.5	16.8	3.1	.4	95.6	95.3	.4	
Rochester city	28 961	22.3	14.6	17.0	21.3	6.6	.3	98.6	98.8	.3	
Winona city	9 682	7.7	53.1	23.1	17.0	.8	.3	96.0	98.4	.7	
District 2	220 331	15.6	30.7	9.7	24.6	.6	1.2	65.1	63.6	1.1	
COUNTY											
Big Stone County	3 192	8.7	46.9	9.4	24.1	.3	2.2	63.7	60.3	2.4	
Brown County	10 814	10.5	37.7	9.8	23.2	.6	1.1	76.6	76.3	.7	
Carver County	17 449	32.7	18.9	9.0	26.7	1.7	.4	72.1	75.9	.4	
Chippewa County	5 755	7.6	38.8	9.1	22.1	.2	1.4	68.2	67.1	2.0	
Cottonwood County	5 495	6.8	38.1	8.6	24.9	.1	.9	68.6	62.5	1.0	
Hennepin County (pt.)	1 991	20.1	20.4	12.1	30.5	1.0	2.0	43.6	65.4	.8	
Jackson County	5 121	6.3	41.6	8.1	28.2	.3	1.8	56.9	54.5	1.4	
Kondiyohi County	16 669	18.1	22.3	12.7	22.0	1.0	1.5	57.4	59.2	1.3	
Loc qui Parle County	3 955	5.5	51.0	9.0	29.2	—	2.1	52.5	48.8	2.0	
Lincoln County	3 050	7.0	41.1	7.6	27.8	—	2.2	74.1	54.0	1.7	
Lyon County	9 675	13.8	26.9	10.9	22.4	.4	1.1	78.8	76.8	1.2	
McLeod County	12 591	18.4	28.4	9.2	24.5	1.1	.6	70.4	69.9	.8	
Marin County	9 847	9.7	30.0	10.9	22.2	.8	.8	74.7	73.5	1.2	
Mekota County	9 139	18.6	30.6	10.6	23.6	—	1.3	45.9	44.2	.9	
Murray County	4 611	9.3	37.4	8.4	26.3	—	1.9	53.7	45.7	1.6	
Nicollet County	9 943	17.2	26.4	10.2	24.8	1.0	1.1	76.5	74.8	1.0	
Nobles County	8 094	8.3	36.3	9.0	24.7	.1	.5	73.4	71.1	.7	
Pipestone County	4 387	6.7	42.0	11.7	23.6	.4	1.3	80.7	68.2	.8	
Redwood County	7 144	9.9	37.5	7.6	27.0	.1	1.1	66.7	62.9	1.1	
Renville County	7 442	7.6	41.3	7.2	27.8	—	1.8	63.0	61.2	1.9	
Rock County	3 963	6.5	39.5	9.1	29.5	.3	1.1	79.6	65.7	1.2	
Scott County (pt.)	13 721	28.3	15.9	9.1	23.5	1.1	.8	80.6	80.2	.7	
Sibley County	5 625	7.8	43.1	6.0	28.8	.4	1.4	56.2	53.3	1.2	
Swift County	4 795	6.8	43.1	11.2	21.6	.2	2.2	59.4	57.9	2.4	
Watonwan County	4 886	10.4	41.9	9.5	24.0	.2	.7	68.4	65.4	.6	
Wright County (pt.)	26 174	24.1	19.0	10.2	22.7	.7	1.7	44.2	43.9	1.1	
Yellow Medicine County	4 983	6.1	43.5	8.2	29.5	—	.8	62.1	59.4	.6	
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION											
Chanhassen city (pt.)	4 249	52.3	5.2	6.5	32.0	1.8	.1	85.8	89.1	.1	
Chaska city	4 476	34.3	10.9	13.1	17.9	3.6	.2	96.0	96.2	.2	
Fairmont city	4 989	12.4	30.5	15.6	16.3	1.3	.2	98.8	98.7	.9	
Hutchinson city	4 764	28.7	17.3	14.1	18.4	2.6	.2	97.8	98.7	.8	
Monkaton city (pt.)	3	—	100.0	—	100.0	—	—	—	—	—	
Moshall city	4 692	21.1	10.4	14.8	16.0	.7	.3	99.8	99.4	.7	
New Ulm city	5 379	9.5	29.3	11.3	18.5	.4	.7	99.3	99.3	.2	
North Mankato city (pt.)	3 930	20.5	18.2	11.9	24.1	2.3	.3	99.7	99.8	.3	
Prior Lake city	4 177	43.2	5.8	5.7	26.4	1.5	1.2	92.2	91.4	.8	
Shokopee city	4 340	26.2	11.5	13.5	19.0	1.8	.5	90.6	90.7	.4	
Willmar city	6 985	20.5	18.7	18.6	18.2	1.2	.4	99.5	99.5	.4	
District 3	213 821	33.5	3.9	13.2	24.7	8.2	.2	94.4	95.1	.2	
COUNTY											
Oakton County (pt.)	87 309	42.0	4.2	11.1	25.1	6.6	.2	93.0	93.3	.1	
Hennepin County (pt.)	109 971	26.3	3.4	16.3	23.8	10.5	.1	97.6	98.8	.2	
Scott County (pt.)	4 277	58.8	2.5	4.3	29.8	—	.2	67.8	68.4	—	
Washington County (pt.)	12 264	27.9	6.1	3.7	28.2	1.8	.1	84.1	84.6	.2	
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION											
Apple Valley city	11 538	44.9	.2	6.6	36.2	8.2	.1	98.3	98.4	—	
Bloomington city	35 815	20.0	1.7	17.0	21.0	9.9	.2	99.0	99.2	.4	
Burnsville city	20 244	38.1	.2	15.7	25.3	8.5	.4	97.8	98.5	.1	
Chanhassen City (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Cottage Grove city	7 105	25.5	2.0	1.6	32.9	.3	—	90.1	90.1	.1	
Eagan city	18 450	62.1	.3	12.7	22.5	8.9	.1	97.3	97.6	.1	
Eden Prairie city	15 405	66.1	.5	10.9	29.1	10.0	.2	95.1	95.4	.1	

Table 29. Structural, Plumbing, and Equipment Characteristics: 1990—Con.

(Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.)

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]		Percent													
		Year structure built			Bedrooms		Condominium	Locking complete plumbing facilities	With public water system or private company	Locking complete kitchen facilities					
		All housing units	1980 to March 1990	1939 or earlier	None or 1	4 or more									
District 3—Con.															
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION—Con.															
Edina city (pt.)	19 747	14.3	5.6	16.5	29.6	18.0	.2	98.6	99.9	.1					
Hostings city	5 550	24.6	16.6	8.9	21.1	4.0	.2	98.9	98.3	.3					
Inver Grove Heights city	8 149	36.2	3.9	10.7	16.4	6.1	.1	83.9	85.0	.3					
Lakeville city	8 105	50.6	2.7	3.5	27.6	1.6	.1	89.5	90.1	—					
Minnetonka city (pt.)	20 119	38.5	3.6	14.4	28.0	11.9	.1	99.0	99.4	.2					
Richfield city	16 094	5.0	4.3	22.6	11.7	2.4	—	99.8	99.9	.1					
South St. Paul city (pt.)	4 132	4.8	27.5	22.6	11.6	—	.2	99.8	100.0	.3					
Woodbury city (pt.)	1 421	64.0	7.3	3.2	28.4	14.4	—	63.9	67.4	—					
District 4	225 698	14.9	27.6	21.6	15.5	4.8	.3	97.0	98.3	.4					
COUNTY															
Dakota County (pt.)	12 929	10.6	16.6	20.8	12.7	3.3	.1	99.0	99.3	.1					
Ramsey County	201 016	13.3	29.8	22.4	15.2	4.8	.4	97.1	98.7	.4					
Washington County (pt.)	11 753	46.6	2.4	8.6	22.9	6.9	2	92.4	91.3	.1					
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION															
Blaine city (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—					
Maplewood city	12 120	27.2	6.9	12.3	16.2	5.2	.3	91.9	98.1	.4					
Mounds View city	4 870	16.3	2.4	13.9	15.6	2.3	.2	98.8	99.6	—					
New Brighton city	8 769	12.2	2.0	17.9	21.5	3.4	.1	99.4	99.9	.2					
North St. Paul city	4 607	10.7	15.6	13.0	17.6	3.3	.2	99.0	99.3	.1					
Oakdale city (pt.)	4 086	44.5	2.5	9.2	15.1	8.8	—	99.5	99.6	—					
Roseville city	14 216	8.9	3.6	20.7	18.8	8.7	.3	98.2	99.8	.1					
St. Paul city	117 583	7.0	46.9	28.1	11.9	3.1	.5	99.7	99.5	.6					
Shoreview city	9 280	34.5	1.9	10.5	26.7	13.5	.2	89.6	99.2	—					
South St. Paul city (pt.)	4 182	7.0	23.3	9.9	13.0	—	.1	97.5	97.2	.2					
Vadnais Heights city	4 030	55.9	1.9	5.6	15.5	15.8	.1	90.3	98.5	.5					
West St. Paul city	8 767	12.3	13.4	25.9	12.5	4.9	.1	98.8	99.1	—					
White Bear Lake city (pt.)	9 295	22.3	10.4	10.6	18.3	3.9	.1	98.6	98.8	.3					
Woodbury city (pt.)	6 120	55.8	1.1	9.0	29.6	7.4	.2	96.4	96.0	.1					
District 5	250 300	7.9	38.8	29.2	11.7	4.6	.5	99.7	99.8	.5					
COUNTY															
Hennepin County (pt.)	250 300	7.9	38.8	29.2	11.7	4.6	.5	99.7	99.8	.5					
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION															
Brooklyn Center city (pt.)	11 713	8.6	2.8	14.3	13.8	2.7	—	99.1	100.0	.2					
Crystal city	9 541	6.9	4.9	12.7	13.7	1.1	.2	98.2	100.0	.3					
Edina city (pt.)	1 236	2.1	38.1	3.3	18.8	4.9	—	99.4	100.0	—					
Golden Valley city	8 539	11.8	2.8	12.4	26.9	7.9	—	99.6	99.8	—					
Hopkins city	8 572	15.1	9.4	37.1	18	12.9	.1	99.6	99.6	.6					
Minneapolis city	172 666	6.1	53.2	33.4	10.3	3.8	.7	99.9	99.8	.6					
New Hope city	8 795	13.0	5	25.2	18.0	3.1	.1	99.7	100.0	.1					
Robbinsdale city	6 155	9.1	18.8	15.8	13.6	1.4	.1	99.4	99.5	—					
St. Louis Park city	20 678	15.0	8.8	22.8	11.8	9.2	—	99.9	99.9	—					
District 6	195 966	32.5	7.0	9.9	25.3	4.2	.2	75.4	79.9	.2					
COUNTY															
Anoka County	85 519	30.8	4.2	9.1	23.0	2.8	.2	74.9	77.5	.1					
Hennepin County (pt.)	81 321	36.8	6.0	11.0	27.4	6.1	.2	83.6	89.9	.1					
Sherburne County (pt.)	1 316	57.8	5.3	5.9	25.7	2.3	.6	39.1	39.7	—					
Washington County (pt.)	27 631	24.1	18.9	9.2	26.4	2.9	.3	54.7	60.2	.4					
Wright County (pt.)	179	35.2	17.3	3.4	37.4	—	—	69.8	11.7	—					
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION															
Andover city	4 519	44.8	2.1	1.3	42.4	—	.6	25.8	46.5	.2					
Anoka city	6 799	21.9	12.9	20.9	17.5	.5	.1	99.3	99.6	—					
Blaine city (pt.)	13 176	40.4	.9	3.5	21.6	3.1	—	92.9	94.0	.1					
Brooklyn Park city	21 265	28.6	1.1	17.2	20.2	7.2	.1	95.3	97.6	—					
Chanhassen city	5 532	51.5	2.3	3.3	21.4	2.2	.1	89.0	95.1	—					
Columbus Heights city	7 975	10.0	14.6	18.3	12.6	4.0	—	100.0	99.9	—					
Coon Rapids city	18 098	43.7	.8	7.8	23.4	5.7	.1	97.7	98.9	.1					
Elli River city (pt.)	1 316	57.8	5.3	5.9	25.7	2.3	.6	39.1	39.7	—					
Fridley city	11 418	12.1	1.7	15.5	15.6	4.1	.2	98.5	99.8	.1					
Maple Grove city	12 968	53.7	1.3	3.1	31.4	8.1	.1	91.0	95.5	.1					
Oakdale city (pt.)	2 850	36.0	1.7	11.7	16.5	12.5	.2	96.9	97.0	.2					
Plymouth city	19 616	47.4	2.1	11.6	31.4	8.5	.1	96.4	97.8	.1					
Ramsey city	3 674	30.5	1.0	3.0	39.5	—	.6	9.1	8.4	.6					
Stillwater city	5 105	14.8	40.2	13.6	23.6	2.5	.2	97.1	94.1	.7					
White Bear Lake city (pt.)	228	69.3	—	38.2	25.9	—	—	99.6	99.6	—					
District 7	247 202	17.6	25.8	12.9	20.5	.7	2.2	48.5	48.7	2.0					
COUNTY															
Becker County	15 563	18.1	22.8	11.8	19.1	1.1	2.1	30.5	30.2	1.8					
Beltrami County	14 670	22.5	17.4	16.6	15.7	—	3.8	33.1	32.3	3.3					
Benton County (pt.)	6 222	35.9	14.8	22.3	13.2	.2	.2	96.4	97.9	.1					
Clay County	18 546	12.6	16.7	14.1	20.2	2.2	.5	82.5	82.0	.6					
Clearywater County	4 008	16.4	29.0	14.8	17.3	.5	5.7	24.0	24.8	5.0					
Douglas County	14 590	20.2	24.3	12.0	21.1	1.1	1.1	35.7	56.6	.8					
Gron County	3 178	11.8	43.1	8.4	23.2	3.3	1.8	55.2	52.7	2.6					
Hubbard County	10 042	23.0	16.8	15.4	13.8	.1	2.2	17.1	15.8	1.8					
Kittson County	2 865	10.2	36.3	12.0	19.3	.4	2.3	78.3	52.3	2.1					
Lake of the Woods County	3 050	21.2	16.8	14.1	10.8	—	5.4	25.8	21.9	5.7					
Mahonen County	2 505	18.1	26.3	11.5	19.6	1.6	7.2	34.9	30.8	6.6					
Marshall County	5 049	10.4	40.2	11.8	20.7	.3	7.0	54.9	44.2	6.5					
Morrison County (pt.)	9 734	15.7	27.6	14.2	20.4	.2	2.7	38.7	41.8	2.4					
Norman County	3 648	7.0	48.5	10.7	24.7	.6	1.4	56.8	52.2	1.6					
Otter Tail County	29 295	15.7	28.8	11.5	19.6	.3	2.3	32.1	33.0	2.0					

Table 29. Structural, Plumbing, and Equipment Characteristics: 1990—Con.

(Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text)

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	All housing units	Percent									
		Year structure built		Bedrooms				Locking complete plumbing facilities	With public water system or private company	With public sewer	Locking complete kitchen facilities
		1980 to March 1990	1939 or earlier	None or 1	4 or more	Condominium					
District 7—Con. COUNTY—Con.											
Pennington County	5 682	8.9	28.2	13.2	21.3	.1	1.7	66.8	66.9	1.9	
Polk County	14 275	9.6	31.5	13.7	21.0	.6	2.2	67.0	61.9	2.1	
Pope County	5 836	13.7	39.2	10.2	23.1	.2	2.3	38.3	39.0	2.9	
Red Lake County	1 899	7.4	37.9	12.3	22.7	.2	1.9	51.8	39.6	2.4	
Roseau County	6 236	22.6	18.6	9.5	16.7	.8	2.8	41.0	34.7	2.6	
Stearns County	43 806	25.0	20.3	12.4	24.8	.9	1.0	59.2	59.8	.9	
Stevens County	4 108	8.5	35.2	12.2	24.6	.3	1.3	69.0	68.6	1.6	
Todd County	11 234	14.5	35.5	10.9	21.4	.2	3.8	30.7	32.1	3.2	
Traverse County	2 220	7.5	47.5	10.9	25.3	—	4.3	58.7	53.1	4.5	
Wadena County	5 801	13.0	30.6	13.3	20.1	—	2.4	47.3	49.3	1.9	
Wilkin County	3 140	6.5	39.9	9.1	25.8	1.4	.6	63.9	61.5	.4	
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION											
Bemidji city	4 412	15.5	26.2	25.4	12.9	—	.8	75.9	84.1	.3	
Fergus Falls city	5 385	13.6	30.5	20.9	15.7	1.0	.9	98.3	96.8	.5	
Moorhead city	11 511	13.8	10.8	16.9	18.2	3.1	1	98.9	99.0	.5	
St. Cloud city (pt.)	17 114	28.7	19.7	21.5	17.7	1.4	.3	96.9	99.3	.9	
District 8	282 052	16.3	26.3	15.4	15.5	.6	4.2	42.5	42.3	3.2	
COUNTY											
Aitkin County	12 934	21.7	20.7	16.1	13.5	1.2	6.0	11.2	12.8	4.3	
Benton County (pt.)	5 299	20.2	23.5	7.7	29.0	—	1.6	24.7	26.9	.8	
Carlton County	12 342	13.9	27.1	12.5	16.5	.2	4.2	44.6	48.1	3.3	
Cass County	18 863	23.9	14.2	13.4	12.4	.7	2.7	11.4	13.0	1.9	
Chisago County	11 946	25.9	23.4	10.1	22.5	1.0	.8	43.7	44.4	.5	
Cook County	4 312	20.8	17.3	29.0	6.5	4.7	22.6	19.8	18.4	12.4	
Crow Wing County	29 916	21.3	16.9	13.9	16.6	1.0	2.5	30.0	29.3	2.4	
Isanti County	9 693	20.5	22.8	10.5	21.5	1.1	2.0	26.6	27.5	1.6	
Itasca County	22 494	18.5	17.4	16.7	13.3	.5	5.1	30.4	31.2	4.3	
Konoebe County	6 098	15.2	25.1	13.5	16.4	.1	4.1	24.3	24.7	3.0	
Koochiching County	7 825	15.7	24.3	20.6	12.4	.3	11.4	56.7	57.9	10.7	
Lake County	6 776	12.6	24.0	22.2	9.8	.7	15.0	41.8	43.4	12.6	
Mille Lacs County	9 065	18.2	27.7	12.2	16.9	.2	1.1	36.9	39.9	.9	
Morrison County (pt.)	2 700	16.1	28.3	9.8	26.0	.4	2.2	17.7	15.1	1.6	
Pine County	12 738	18.2	25.8	17.4	14.5	—	4.9	22.9	21.0	3.8	
St. Louis County	95 403	8.0	38.0	17.4	13.9	.3	3.7	67.5	65.4	2.6	
Sherburne County (pt.)	13 648	31.7	11.5	9.6	23.2	.9	1.4	38.2	38.9	1.0	
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION											
Brainerd city	5 483	13.0	31.9	22.8	14.6	—	.8	98.9	97.6	.5	
Cloquet city	4 580	11.8	31.5	13.2	17.8	.3	1.2	81.5	79.8	1.0	
Ouluah city	36 022	4.6	53.4	19.6	14.3	.6	.3	98.0	96.0	.3	
Elk River city (pt.)	2 515	39.6	8.7	9.1	19.9	2.4	.2	51.7	53.4	.2	
Grand Rapids township	4 736	15.5	13.9	14.2	15.7	.3	.3	71.5	72.9	.2	
Hibbing city	8 166	6.9	31.6	16.4	15.3	—	.9	86.9	86.7	.9	
St. Cloud city (pt.)	1 714	33.5	7.2	15.7	15.4	3.3	—	98.6	99.6	—	

Table 30. Fuels and Equipment Characteristics: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]		Percent with—									
		House heating fuel					Vehicles available				
		All occupied housing units	Utility gas	Bottled, tank, or LP gas	Electricity	Fuel oil, kero- sene, etc.	Other or none	None	1	2 or more	No telephone in unit
The State -----	1 647 853	62.9	8.2	10.5	11.9	6.6	8.6	31.4	60.0	2.4	
District 1 -----	201 189	60.6	14.6	8.3	11.0	5.5	7.2	30.6	62.2	2.7	
COUNTY											
Blue Earth County -----	19 277	60.4	15.1	10.2	9.9	4.5	6.9	32.5	60.6	1.8	
Dakota County (pt.) -----	2 395	17.9	39.6	5.7	29.8	7.1	1.8	17.9	80.3	1.3	
Dodge County -----	5 538	55.1	20.7	7.1	11.6	5.5	4.8	24.8	70.4	3.7	
Faribault County -----	6 772	42.1	22.5	6.2	24.2	5.0	7.5	31.4	61.1	2.1	
Fillmore County -----	7 822	43.5	25.2	6.6	14.7	10.0	8.5	30.2	61.3	4.5	
Freeborn County -----	13 029	63.0	13.5	7.8	12.9	2.8	7.7	30.8	61.5	3.3	
Goodhue County -----	15 198	56.5	13.5	8.8	15.1	6.1	8.4	28.6	63.0	3.3	
Houston County -----	6 844	42.1	14.0	11.0	19.8	13.1	6.2	30.3	63.5	2.8	
Le Sueur County -----	8 468	53.8	24.4	5.1	8.9	7.8	6.6	28.6	64.7	3.6	
Mower County -----	15 028	71.9	13.1	6.5	5.9	2.5	8.2	36.0	55.8	2.8	
Olmsted County -----	40 058	74.0	8.9	9.5	4.2	3.5	6.6	31.4	61.9	1.8	
Rice County -----	14 347	65.8	13.1	8.4	6.6	6.1	7.9	31.2	60.9	2.5	
Scott County (pt.) -----	2 206	13.9	45.1	6.6	23.2	11.2	1.5	11.4	87.1	—	
Steele County -----	11 342	73.6	11.0	4.8	7.6	2.9	6.2	28.4	65.4	2.8	
Wabasha County -----	7 284	41.9	22.8	7.8	17.6	10.0	6.1	28.9	65.1	3.7	
Waseca County -----	6 649	62.4	14.7	7.4	9.7	5.8	5.7	30.9	63.4	2.4	
Winona County -----	16 930	54.5	9.2	11.0	18.0	7.3	9.5	32.5	58.0	3.8	
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION											
Albert Lea city -----	7 533	89.5	.5	8.7	.1	1.3	10.5	36.9	52.7	4.1	
Austin city -----	9 347	91.4	.7	5.8	.2	2.0	10.6	42.7	46.7	2.9	
Faribault city -----	6 392	89.3	1.0	7.9	.2	1.6	11.2	36.6	52.2	3.2	
Mankato city (pt.) -----	11 217	84.0	1.0	12.1	.8	2.3	9.3	37.5	53.3	2.0	
Northfield city -----	4 106	81.7	1.1	12.6	.6	4.0	10.5	41.4	48.1	2.2	
North Mankato city (pt.) -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Owatonna city -----	7 382	92.1	.6	6.1	—	1.3	7.3	31.9	60.8	3.1	
Red Wing city -----	5 957	80.6	1.8	12.3	3.0	2.4	12.3	34.5	53.2	3.6	
Rochester city -----	27 913	85.2	1.2	11.0	.5	2.2	8.2	37.2	54.6	2.0	
Winona city -----	9 334	70.9	.7	11.7	13.3	3.5	13.7	39.9	46.4	3.5	
District 2 -----	201 011	46.1	16.8	11.7	19.9	5.5	6.0	29.1	64.8	2.8	
COUNTY											
Big Stone County -----	2 463	.1	36.2	15.9	43.5	4.4	7.7	29.8	62.6	3.5	
Brown County -----	10 321	63.3	10.3	6.1	12.5	7.8	8.0	32.0	60.1	1.7	
Carver County -----	16 601	66.3	10.2	8.5	10.6	4.5	3.8	23.3	72.8	1.2	
Chippewa County -----	5 245	33.4	13.9	15.5	33.6	3.6	7.5	33.6	58.9	3.1	
Cottonwood County -----	5 060	48.9	18.9	6.9	21.6	3.6	6.2	33.8	60.0	2.9	
Hennepin County (pt.) -----	1 885	55.9	13.9	11.1	13.7	5.4	5.2	21.1	73.7	1.5	
Jackson County -----	4 560	42.7	21.9	10.4	21.8	3.2	5.6	28.4	66.0	2.8	
Kandiyohi County -----	14 298	39.6	14.8	16.9	20.5	8.2	7.2	29.7	63.1	3.6	
Loc qui Parle County -----	3 505	35.2	22.3	14.5	24.1	3.9	6.4	29.3	64.2	3.0	
Lincoln County -----	2 704	1.1	36.2	20.6	37.9	4.2	7.1	31.6	61.3	2.7	
Lyon County -----	9 073	39.7	13.6	22.2	21.1	3.4	7.2	31.8	61.0	3.0	
McLeod County -----	11 815	53.0	11.0	7.4	22.6	6.1	6.3	29.2	64.5	2.6	
Morrin County -----	9 129	62.1	15.0	7.7	9.8	5.3	7.6	32.9	59.4	2.1	
Meeker County -----	7 651	31.7	17.2	18.7	23.0	9.4	6.3	30.4	63.3	4.4	
Murray County -----	3 758	.7	35.2	10.6	51.3	2.2	4.5	29.7	65.8	3.1	
Nicollet County -----	9 478	63.2	11.4	7.7	11.4	6.3	5.1	30.1	64.8	1.3	
Nobles County -----	7 683	46.0	25.4	8.5	18.7	1.4	5.7	33.4	60.9	2.6	
Pipestone County -----	4 078	42.8	16.3	9.2	29.3	2.4	7.6	33.9	58.4	3.1	
Redwood County -----	6 554	29.4	18.5	15.2	31.3	5.7	6.6	32.7	60.6	2.3	
Renville County -----	6 790	32.2	19.9	12.3	30.5	5.1	6.8	31.2	62.0	3.3	
Rock County -----	3 754	40.6	21.6	16.6	18.6	2.6	7.2	27.1	65.7	3.4	
Scott County (pt.) -----	13 042	73.4	9.3	8.5	5.4	3.4	4.8	23.1	72.1	1.2	
Sibley County -----	5 323	33.2	20.0	5.0	33.6	8.2	5.7	29.1	65.2	4.2	
Swift County -----	4 268	37.3	18.7	10.3	29.7	4.0	8.3	32.7	59.0	5.4	
Watonwan County -----	4 530	51.8	19.4	9.1	15.7	4.0	7.6	32.3	60.0	4.4	
Wright County (pt.) -----	22 836	41.5	21.2	13.8	14.3	9.2	3.9	24.5	71.6	3.4	
Yellow Medicine County -----	4 607	29.3	18.4	15.2	33.3	3.8	6.5	31.8	61.7	4.5	
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION											
Chanhassen city (pt.) -----	4 016	82.0	5.2	5.0	5.0	2.8	.7	18.5	80.8	.4	
Chaska city -----	4 212	83.0	2.6	11.7	.6	2.1	3.9	30.2	65.9	1.8	
Fairmont city -----	4 717	85.9	1.2	7.1	.4	5.4	10.5	38.1	51.4	2.1	
Hutchinson city -----	4 483	77.8	1.9	9.9	7.8	2.7	7.5	33.3	59.1	2.4	
Mankato city (pt.) -----	3	—	100.0	—	—	—	—	—	100.0	—	
Marshall city -----	4 443	59.9	1.8	26.8	8.1	3.4	8.9	37.4	53.7	3.0	
New Ulm city -----	5 199	.8	5.8	1.6	4.8	4.8	9.0	36.1	54.9	1.5	
North Mankato city (pt.) -----	3 823	88.3	.8	8.6	—	2.3	5.3	29.3	65.4	.9	
Prior Lake city -----	3 901	81.4	4.7	9.0	2.9	2.0	2.4	19.0	78.6	.9	
Shokopee city -----	4 163	81.1	3.8	9.6	3.1	2.4	6.7	26.0	67.3	1.0	
Willmar city -----	6 678	72.5	1.7	12.7	5.7	7.4	11.2	36.8	52.0	5.0	
District 3 -----	203 936	86.0	1.5	8.2	2.4	1.9	3.5	27.4	69.1	.6	
COUNTY											
Oakton County (pt.) -----	83 515	85.1	1.9	8.6	2.3	2.2	2.6	24.8	72.6	.6	
Hennepin County (pt.) -----	104 467	87.3	.7	8.4	2.1	1.6	4.4	30.9	64.8	.5	
Scott County (pt.) -----	4 119	82.8	7.8	2.6	3.8	3.0	1.0	13.7	85.3	.5	
Washington County (pt.) -----	11 835	83.1	3.5	6.1	5.3	2.0	3.2	20.0	76.8	.8	
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION											
Apple Valley city -----	11 145	92.6	.6	5.7	.3	.9	1.6	21.3	77.2	.3	
Bloomington city -----	34 488	87.5	.6	8.6	1.5	1.8	3.9	29.9	66.2	.6	
Burnsville city -----	19 127	83.6	.9	11.2	1.2	3.1	1.2	28.4	70.5	.4	
Chanhassen city (pt.) -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Cottage Grove city -----	6 856	90.9	1.8	3.5	2.2	1.6	1.5	15.4	83.1	.3	

Table 30. Fuels and Equipment Characteristics: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	All occupied housing units	Percent with—								No telephone in unit	
		House heating fuel				Vehicles available					
		Utility gas	Battled, tank, or LP gas	Electricity	Fuel oil, kero- sene, etc.	Other or none	None	1	2 or more		
District 3—Con.											
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION—Con.											
Eagan city	17 427	87.1	.9	8.3	1.7	2.0	1.5	24.4	74.1	.5	
Eden Prairie city	14 447	86.2	1.1	9.1	1.9	1.7	1.3	24.6	74.1	.5	
Edina city (pt.)	18 656	88.2	.6	8.2	1.6	1.4	6.1	34.8	59.1	.3	
Hastings city	5 405	85.6	.9	10.9	.3	2.4	5.9	30.7	63.5	1.4	
Inver Grove Heights city	7 803	78.5	1.5	13.7	3.8	2.5	2.8	26.9	70.3	.4	
Lakeville city	7 851	90.5	2.6	2.6	2.9	1.4	1.4	16.8	81.8	.6	
Minnetonka city (pt.)	18 687	86.6	.9	7.4	4.1	1.1	2.7	25.3	72.0	.3	
Richfield city	15 551	87.8	.6	9.0	1.0	1.6	7.7	40.6	51.7	.8	
South St. Paul city (pt.)	3 972	84.5	.8	11.5	1.3	2.0	13.7	35.2	51.1	2.0	
Woodbury city (pt.)	1 373	79.3	3.7	7.9	8.7	.4	2.9	25.6	71.4	—	
District 4	213 864	82.9	.7	10.4	3.3	2.6	11.6	37.2	51.2	1.6	
COUNTY											
Dakota County (pt.)	12 383	83.9	.7	10.7	2.0	2.8	8.5	42.0	49.5	.4	
Ramsey County	190 500	82.6	.7	10.6	3.4	2.6	12.3	37.5	50.2	1.7	
Washington County (pt.)	10 981	86.6	.8	7.6	2.8	2.2	1.9	26.2	71.9	.4	
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION											
Blaine city (pt.)	11 496	83.1	—	10.6	3.9	1.6	6.1	30.6	63.3	.3	
Mapelwood city	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Mounds View city	4 692	85.1	.9	7.1	4.0	2.9	3.6	29.6	66.8	1.0	
New Brighton city	8 480	85.2	.7	9.7	1.9	2.5	3.8	28.6	67.6	1.1	
North St. Paul city	4 447	88.1	.5	7.8	2.5	1.2	8.1	31.4	60.5	1.0	
Oakdale city (pt.)	3 926	87.0	.2	7.2	2.8	2.9	2.2	26.9	70.9	.3	
Roseville city	13 562	82.2	.9	10.3	3.8	2.9	5.3	35.9	58.8	.5	
St. Paul city	110 249	82.6	.8	11.1	2.5	3.0	18.2	42.2	39.6	2.6	
Shoreview city	8 991	83.6	.2	8.8	5.9	1.5	.9	27.4	71.7	.3	
South St. Paul city (pt.)	3 942	89.5	1.0	6.0	1.9	1.5	6.1	38.0	55.9	.1	
Vadnais Heights city	3 924	83.4	.5	6.9	5.3	3.9	.7	27.0	72.3	1.0	
West St. Paul city	8 441	81.2	.5	12.8	2.0	3.4	9.6	43.9	46.5	.5	
White Bear Lake city (pt.)	8 902	78.5	.3	11.0	8.7	1.6	5.0	28.5	66.5	.4	
Woodbury city (pt.)	5 554	87.1	.6	9.1	1.3	2.0	1.5	25.4	73.1	.1	
District 5	235 278	87.2	.8	8.7	1.3	2.0	18.2	39.4	42.4	2.8	
COUNTY											
Hennepin County (pt.)	235 278	87.2	8	8.7	1.3	2.0	18.2	39.4	42.4	2.8	
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION											
Brooklyn Center city (pt.)	11 226	89.6	.5	7.8	.7	1.5	8.8	33.6	57.6	.7	
Crystal City	9 272	93.5	.5	4.5	.5	1.0	4.1	31.0	64.9	.2	
Edina city (pt.)	1 204	90.7	—	7.1	1.7	.5	3.8	24.0	72.2	—	
Golden Valley city	8 273	91.1	.4	6.1	1.4	1.0	5.6	26.8	67.5	.3	
Hopkins city	7 973	76.9	.9	16.7	.6	4.9	10.9	46.4	42.7	1.3	
Minneapolis city	160 682	87.0	.9	8.5	1.5	2.1	22.9	41.1	36.0	3.8	
New Hope city	8 507	85.6	.7	10.4	.7	2.5	10.5	31.8	57.7	.5	
Robbinsdale city	6 008	96.1	.1	2.8	.3	.8	13.0	35.5	51.5	.1	
St. Louis Park city	19 925	83.8	.9	12.4	1.2	1.8	7.8	40.9	51.3	.5	
District 6	187 753	79.2	4.6	7.1	6.0	3.1	3.6	23.1	73.4	.8	
COUNTY											
Anoka County	82 437	80.7	4.4	6.5	4.9	3.5	4.1	23.3	72.6	1.0	
Hennepin County (pt.)	77 430	83.3	3.8	6.2	4.4	2.3	2.8	22.7	74.4	.7	
Sherburne County (pt.)	1 279	38.9	18.6	19.5	13.8	9.2	1.2	21.0	77.9	.6	
Washington County (pt.)	26 430	64.8	6.9	10.7	13.7	3.9	4.3	23.5	72.1	.5	
Wright County (pt.)	177	4.0	54.2	15.3	23.2	3.4	2.3	13.6	84.2	—	
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION											
Andover city	4 430	76.4	7.3	5.6	7.6	3.1	1.0	11.5	87.5	.5	
Anoka city	6 394	75.1	1.3	12.2	7.6	3.7	9.9	32.9	57.2	2.3	
Bloomington city (pt.)	12 825	92.4	1.5	3.6	1.2	1.3	1.7	21.8	76.5	.5	
Brooklyn Park city	20 386	87.9	1.0	7.3	1.4	2.5	5.3	28.2	66.5	1.1	
Coon Rapids city	5 423	93.2	.4	3.4	1.5	1.5	1.6	15.7	82.7	.9	
Cooperative Heights city	7 766	95.0	.3	3.6	.1	1.1	12.2	36.8	51.0	1.9	
Elk River city (pt.)	17 449	90.0	.4	6.4	1.0	2.2	3.2	21.3	75.5	.7	
Fridley city	1 279	38.9	18.6	19.5	13.8	9.2	1.2	21.0	77.9	.6	
Maple Grove city	10 909	86.8	.6	8.0	1.8	2.8	4.7	32.3	63.0	1.2	
Oakdale city (pt.)	12 531	92.4	1.9	3.2	1.5	1.1	.7	17.1	82.2	.2	
Plymouth city	2 773	86.3	.5	8.1	3.2	1.9	3.1	34.3	62.6	.5	
Ramsey city	18 361	88.0	1.0	6.4	2.8	1.8	1.7	24.2	74.1	.3	
Stillwater city	3 620	70.3	6.8	5.7	13.4	3.8	—	9.7	90.3	.1	
White Bear Lake city (pt.)	4 982	79.7	.7	10.3	8.1	1.2	8.1	30.3	61.5	1.4	
District 7	198 890	27.7	12.9	19.9	25.0	14.5	7.9	30.8	61.4	4.2	
COUNTY											
Barker County	10 477	20.8	17.5	16.9	20.2	24.6	8.8	31.8	59.4	6.4	
Beltrami County	11 870	17.8	12.1	21.1	21.8	27.3	10.2	32.4	57.4	8.8	
Benton County (pt.)	5 922	61.4	1.7	21.1	9.0	6.8	12.0	35.4	52.6	2.3	
Clay County	17 490	29.4	5.7	33.4	26.9	4.6	8.0	31.7	60.3	2.9	
Cleaver County	3 444	1.1	8.8	19.6	32.3	39.1	9.8	27.7	62.5	7.2	
Douglas County	10 988	34.2	20.6	16.6	17.1	11.4	6.6	32.0	61.5	3.8	
Grant County	2 454	29.4	14.6	48.3	7.5	6.2	30.4	62.4	3.1	3.1	
Hubbard County	5 781	.1	20.9	17.7	27.2	34.1	7.2	29.1	63.7	5.2	
Kittson County	2 274	11.7	16.5	21.0	40.5	10.2	6.7	30.0	63.3	3.6	
Lake of the Woods County	1 576	19.4	20.4	20.6	11.5	28.0	7.2	30.8	62.1	3.2	

Table 30. Fuels and Equipment Characteristics: 1990—Con.

(Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.)

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	All occupied housing units	Percent with—									No telephone in unit
		House heating fuel					Vehicles available				
		Utility gas	Bottled, tank, or LP gas	Electricity	Fuel oil, kero- sene, etc.	Other or none	None	1	2 or more		
District 7—Con.											
COUNTY—Con.											
Mahonen County	1 805	.1	20.2	17.2	38.7	23.9	8.7	28.8	62.5	9.6	
Marschall County	4 194	17.5	13.1	26.2	30.0	13.2	6.2	29.5	64.3	4.6	
Morrison County (pt.)	8 181	30.1	14.2	8.6	28.7	18.4	8.9	29.9	61.2	4.5	
Norman County	3 118	11.8	11.4	27.9	38.5	10.3	7.3	29.8	62.9	3.5	
Otter Tail County	19 510	20.7	16.4	18.4	27.6	16.9	7.3	30.1	62.6	4.1	
Pennington County	5 173	38.3	6.3	27.4	19.3	8.7	9.6	34.1	56.3	5.5	
Polk County	11 984	24.7	8.1	27.0	33.5	6.6	8.6	32.8	58.6	4.4	
Pope County	4 135	30.7	25.1	8.9	25.1	10.0	7.4	30.7	61.9	3.3	
Red Lake County	1 730	.1	13.5	29.4	38.8	18.2	6.5	30.9	62.6	6.8	
Roseau County	5 415	17.8	16.8	29.3	19.8	16.3	5.8	26.8	67.4	5.0	
Stearns County	39 776	43.7	9.7	17.7	18.6	10.3	7.0	28.8	64.2	2.2	
Stevens County	3 823	47.0	11.1	11.8	24.8	5.4	8.2	30.7	61.1	1.9	
Todd County	8 589	24.4	15.6	9.8	27.9	22.3	6.9	30.7	62.4	5.2	
Traverse County	1 778	—	25.1	16.3	56.2	2.4	5.9	32.1	62.0	3.9	
Wadena County	4 978	22.1	10.1	16.0	29.2	22.5	9.1	35.9	55.0	4.6	
Wilkin County	2 805	22.0	13.8	20.1	37.6	6.4	7.8	30.1	62.1	3.3	
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION											
Bemidji city	4 079	43.3	4.8	19.7	22.9	9.3	18.0	38.9	43.1	7.5	
Fergus Falls city	5 080	48.4	3.6	23.5	22.7	1.9	12.6	41.5	46.0	3.6	
Moorhead city	11 063	39.0	2.1	35.2	20.3	3.3	9.5	35.2	55.3	3.0	
St. Cloud city (pt.)	16 267	61.6	1.4	20.4	10.0	6.6	11.2	37.4	51.3	3.1	
District 8	205 932	29.2	15.0	9.6	28.0	18.2	9.0	31.4	59.6	4.1	
COUNTY											
Aitkin County	5 126	.2	33.3	7.3	26.0	33.2	7.5	33.5	59.0	7.5	
Benton County (pt.)	5 013	27.9	20.6	9.9	24.8	16.8	3.6	22.5	74.0	2.0	
Carlton County	10 842	29.9	11.0	9.5	33.7	15.9	8.8	30.9	60.3	3.8	
Cass County	8 302	.2	27.9	15.1	21.8	35.0	7.7	31.4	60.9	6.6	
Chisago County	10 551	42.4	17.8	10.4	17.7	11.6	4.7	25.8	69.6	5.1	
Cook County	1 522	1	29.2	13.5	23.6	33.6	5.5	37.5	57.0	2.9	
Crow Wing County	17 204	34.8	19.5	11.4	16.7	17.6	7.6	33.3	59.1	4.3	
Isanti County	8 810	27.2	29.0	11.5	17.5	14.7	5.3	25.0	69.7	3.1	
Itasca County	15 461	17.2	14.5	7.1	35.0	26.2	8.1	29.9	62.0	4.1	
Kanabec County	4 753	25.0	29.6	6.3	13.1	26.0	8.8	27.1	64.1	6.7	
Koochiching County	6 025	43.9	8.9	7.7	22.6	16.9	8.7	35.2	56.1	6.5	
Lake County	4 242	41.2	11.4	3.2	28.2	16.0	8.5	29.2	62.3	5.2	
Mille Lacs County	6 911	31.5	24.8	6.8	21.3	15.6	7.3	31.9	60.8	6.5	
Morrison County (pt.)	2 218	16.8	17.7	5.8	29.4	30.3	4.4	26.3	69.3	2.8	
Pine County	7 577	27.0	24.3	6.3	16.3	26.1	7.4	31.1	61.5	7.3	
St. Louis County	78 901	32.8	5.7	8.6	37.3	15.5	12.5	34.8	52.7	3.4	
Sherburne County (pt.)	12 364	31.6	25.5	19.1	13.3	10.5	3.5	22.0	74.5	2.1	
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION											
Bronner city	5 197	80.5	1.3	7.4	7.0	3.9	15.8	43.5	40.6	6.4	
Cloquet city	4 401	49.1	3.9	10.2	31.7	5.2	13.0	36.8	50.2	3.5	
Duluth city	34 563	51.5	1.5	7.7	34.6	4.7	17.0	38.5	44.4	2.8	
Elk River city (pt.)	2 416	45.3	17.4	21.3	10.2	5.8	6.4	24.1	69.5	1.2	
Grand Rapids township	4 528	34.5	7.3	12.1	34.7	11.4	11.6	35.6	52.8	3.4	
Hibbing city	7 439	21.8	4.2	11.0	34.8	28.3	12.6	36.0	51.4	3.5	
St. Cloud city (pt.)	1 659	68.0	1.2	19.9	8.9	2.0	4.6	30.0	65.4	.9	

Table 31. Homeowner and Renter Characteristics: 1990

(Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.)

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	All owner-occupied housing units			Specified owner-occupied housing units						All renter-occupied housing units					
	Percent with householder moved into unit—			With a mortgage			Not mortgaged			Percent with householder moved into unit—			Specified renter paying cash rent		
	1989 to March 1990		1969 or earlier	Total	Median selected monthly owner costs (\$)	Median selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of household income in 1989	Total	Median selected monthly owner costs (\$)	Median selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of household income in 1989	Total	1989 to March 1990	1969 or earlier	Median gross rent (\$)	Median gross rent as a percentage of household income in 1989	
	Total	1989 to March 1990	1969 or earlier	Total	Median selected monthly owner costs (\$)	Median selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of household income in 1989	Total	Median selected monthly owner costs (\$)	Median selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of household income in 1989	Total	1989 to March 1990	1969 or earlier	Median gross rent (\$)	Median gross rent as a percentage of household income in 1989	
The State	1 183 738	9.1	26.0	624 273	724	20.4	278 532	186	12.4	464 115	45.6	2.6	422	26.7	
District 1	151 455	9.1	28.8	67 783	601	18.2	39 993	175	12.4	49 734	44.1	3.3	342	25.0	
COUNTY															
Blue Earth County	12 328	10.3	29.8	5 500	578	18.3	3 289	182	12.3	6 949	53.2	2.0	374	29.0	
Dakota County (pt.)	2 108	7.5	27.5	889	800	22.1	334	199	11.4	287	28.2	12.5	432	25.4	
Oodge County	4 482	9.8	25.3	1 976	589	19.6	905	173	12.9	1 056	41.2	3.6	281	24.4	
Faribault County	5 335	4.9	40.3	1 676	434	16.4	2 159	159	12.6	1 437	31.5	6.7	265	23.1	
Fillmore County	6 109	6.7	36.1	1 662	470	17.2	1 937	156	12.8	1 713	32.8	6.2	249	22.6	
Freeborn County	9 993	7.2	35.4	4 201	477	17.1	3 121	166	12.3	3 036	40.3	4.0	286	24.9	
Goodhue County	11 622	9.3	28.2	4 810	602	18.0	2 844	176	12.6	3 576	40.5	3.6	321	24.5	
Houston County	5 451	7.4	31.0	1 917	535	18.2	1 675	168	12.2	1 393	36.0	4.0	300	24.7	
Le Sueur County	6 946	7.7	32.1	2 842	587	19.2	1 989	172	13.0	1 522	39.6	4.8	315	23.5	
Mower County	11 623	6.1	38.4	4 338	487	18.6	4 615	172	12.1	3 405	42.5	3.0	278	26.0	
Olmsted County	29 012	12.2	20.4	17 491	718	18.6	4 954	183	11.8	11 046	48.6	2.4	410	23.4	
Rice County	12 340	9.4	24.4	5 795	655	19.7	2 854	188	12.6	4 007	39.7	2.8	370	26.7	
Scott County (pt.)	2 063	7.4	18.0	833	860	23.5	180	234	12.9	143	42.0	1.4	507	16.5	
Steele County	8 746	9.5	26.8	4 202	598	17.0	2 319	186	12.3	2 596	43.6	2.8	321	21.5	
Wabasha County	5 954	8.6	28.1	2 176	551	17.0	1 698	174	13.2	1 332	40.2	5.8	301	23.3	
Waseca County	5 138	8.6	31.0	2 306	540	18.1	1 409	170	12.6	1 511	38.3	3.5	310	24.0	
Winona County	12 205	9.1	30.9	5 189	560	17.7	3 711	171	12.4	4 725	47.4	3.3	323	26.1	
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION															
Albert Lea city	5 395	7.8	32.0	2 757	480	17.1	1 941	167	12.5	2 138	42.3	2.2	287	25.6	
Austin city	6 820	6.5	39.6	2 891	478	16.4	3 223	175	12.1	2 527	45.3	2.3	276	27.2	
Faribout city	4 478	10.7	27.5	2 287	591	17.6	1 275	175	12.9	1 914	36.5	2.3	339	25.5	
Montkota city (pt.)	5 771	12.7	28.4	2 922	582	18.2	1 673	183	11.9	5 446	58.1	1.2	385	29.9	
Northfield city	2 615	10.1	14.7	1 559	748	21.5	607	222	11.3	1 491	45.6	.6	411	28.6	
North Mankato city (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Watonwan city	5 366	10.9	22.2	3 136	614	16.9	1 572	192	12.3	2 016	46.8	1.7	326	21.8	
Red Wing city	4 115	10.8	28.1	2 231	598	17.2	1 196	176	12.4	1 842	46.3	1.9	337	26.0	
Rochester city	18 486	13.2	19.0	12 313	710	18.6	3 375	183	11.7	9 427	50.2	1.9	416	23.6	
Winona city	5 936	9.1	35.3	2 776	540	17.3	2 284	168	12.6	3 398	52.0	2.4	320	27.8	
District 2	155 106	7.9	29.4	63 028	597	19.5	45 045	167	12.5	45 905	40.2	5.2	309	24.6	
COUNTY															
Big Stone County	1 993	5.7	37.7	465	385	17.1	809	145	12.7	470	28.5	7.9	227	27.6	
Brown County	7 979	6.6	36.3	2 942	507	16.3	2 856	158	12.0	2 342	36.1	8.4	283	24.6	
Carver County	13 117	12.8	18.9	7 717	879	22.4	2 187	200	12.5	3 484	44.1	2.4	442	25.2	
Chippewa County	3 955	5.6	36.3	1 291	460	17.5	1 499	160	12.5	1 290	34.3	5.8	267	24.9	
Cottonwood County	3 925	6.2	37.2	1 205	394	15.5	1 605	143	11.8	1 135	36.0	6.4	245	24.1	
Hennepin County (pt.)	1 530	10.4	18.4	979	984	22.7	221	240	12.1	355	45.1	2.3	446	24.0	
Jackson County	3 477	5.5	38.3	993	444	17.3	1 229	152	11.9	1 083	35.1	6.8	239	23.4	
Kondyohi County	10 418	8.6	24.3	4 670	578	20.0	2 745	177	12.7	3 880	45.9	3.7	315	28.0	
Lac qui Parle County	2 765	6.4	38.1	606	418	16.2	993	144	12.1	740	30.3	8.4	235	25.7	
Lincoln County	2 161	5.9	35.9	399	415	19.1	879	152	13.4	543	30.9	5.5	209	23.2	
Lyon County	6 207	7.5	30.5	2 530	494	16.5	2 151	166	12.4	2 866	44.5	3.2	300	23.9	
McLeod County	9 098	7.7	28.3	3 908	608	20.0	2 480	186	12.5	2 722	44.7	4.3	330	23.5	
Martin County	6 831	5.7	33.4	2 739	482	18.8	2 337	168	12.8	2 292	37.1	9.5	265	22.8	
Marion County	6 092	7.2	30.2	2 284	523	18.1	1 701	156	12.8	1 537	41.7	3.8	301	26.6	
Murray County	2 929	5.7	38.3	753	411	14.8	1 116	150	13.0	2 181	28.5	9.7	242	22.8	
Nicollet County	6 005	9.8	28.6	3 335	625	17.5	1 534	155	12.0	2 573	41.1	3.0	363	25.2	
Nobles County	5 791	6.8	35.5	1 967	445	15.8	2 345	155	12.4	1 892	45.3	3.9	299	22.8	
Pipestone County	3 129	5.8	35.9	877	430	17.7	1 330	149	12.5	949	41.5	6.0	237	24.7	
Redwood County	5 055	6.6	35.5	1 448	441	17.0	1 884	151	12.5	1 499	32.7	8.9	250	23.1	
Renville County	5 378	5.5	39.0	1 423	442	15.8	1 984	154	12.5	1 412	31.5	9.4	261	22.6	
Rock County	2 826	7.1	31.6	851	442	15.8	986	146	12.1	928	28.1	7.7	248	22.2	
Scott County (pt.)	10 166	10.2	19.3	6 144	843	22.2	1 875	222	12.6	2 876	42.8	1.6	461	24.7	
Sibley County	4 339	5.6	41.6	1 177	502	18.4	1 443	168	12.7	984	30.1	8.9	253	21.6	
Swift County	3 293	4.7	38.2	795	398	15.9	1 448	141	12.6	975	27.7	6.2	206	23.8	
Watonwan County	3 387	5.0	37.7	1 153	435	16.1	1 201	148	11.7	1 143	37.5	6.0	252	21.5	
Wright County (pt.)	18 716	10.4	17.8	9 475	704	21.1	2 950	186	12.5	4 120	47.0	4.1	381	25.8	
Yellow Medicine County	3 590	5.0	38.0	982	442	16.7	1 257	155	13.1	1 017	29.8	5.5	242	24.1	
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION															
Chanhassen city (pt.)	3 428	20.9	12.2	2 861	1 088	23.8	330	282	13.2	588	50.9	.9	508	25.0	
Chaska city	2 908	14.0	9.5	1 734	822	21.8	326	179	12.8	1 304	53.5	.7	500	24.2	
Fairmont city	3 409	6.3	28.8	1 740	508	19.8	1 224	179	13.0	1 308	44.6	9.3	268	22.9	
Hutchinson city	3 023	8.7	18.3	1 714	659	20.2	828	190	12.6	1 460	58.4	.5	340	24.1	
Marshall city	2 557	10.9	23.7	1 417	563	16.7	869	169	11.7	1 886	48.2	1.1	320	24.9	
New Ulm city	3 872	7.5	32.2	1 765	515	15.8	1 513	161	11.5	1 327	38.5	7.8	293	24.9	
North Mankato city (pt.)	2 002	12.9	21.7	1 665	636	17.0	573	180	11.7	1 211	45.9	2.5	393	24.3	
Prior Lake city	3 200	13.0	8.6	2 567	930	23.0	332	276	13.3	701	47.6	1.0	566	25.5	
Shakopee city	2 942	9.6	22.7	1 899	841	22.4	731	236	12.1	1 221	47.7	1.1	487	23.7	
Willmar city	4 093	9.2	23.7	2 292	582	19.8	1 185	175	12.2	2 585	50.0	2.0	306	28.5	
District 3	152 029	11.1	18.1	109 796	920	21.5	20 956	240	11.6	51 907	51.5	.9	577	25.4	
COUNTY															
Oakota County (pt.)	62 548	13.8	12.1	47 192	917	22.0	5 939	229	11.7	20 967	56.1	.5	558	24.9	
Hennepin County (pt.)	75 340	9.0	23.6	51 315	947	20.8	13 585	246	11.5	29 127	48.2	1.1	592	25.6	
Scott County (pt.)	3 628	12.8	6.0	3 028	936	24.1	191	271	13.6	491	51.1	4.5	542	30.9	
Washington County (pt.)	10 513	9.7	18.9	8 261	824	21.4	1 241	216	12.0	1 322	50.2	2.4	517	28.3	

Table 31. Homeowner and Renter Characteristics: 1990—Con.

(Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.)

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	All owner-occupied housing units			Specified owner-occupied housing units						All renter-occupied housing units			Specified renter paying cash rent	
		Percent with householder moved into unit—		With a mortgage			Not mortgaged				Percent with householder moved into unit—			
		1989 to March 1990	1969 or earlier	Total	Median selected monthly owner costs (\$dollars)	Median selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of household income in 1989	Total	Median selected monthly owner costs (\$dollars)	Median selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of household income in 1989		1989 to March 1990	1969 or earlier	Median gross rent (\$dollars)	Median gross rent as a percentage of household income in 1989
District 3—Con. PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Apple Valley city	9 739	14.6	5.3	8 247	956	22.3	224	266	12.0	1 406	52.8	—	592	28.6
Bloomington city	24 279	8.0	26.8	17 058	863	20.0	4 271	233	11.3	10 209	49.9	.7	574	25.8
Burnsville city	12 421	11.8	10.3	9 989	954	20.8	677	259	10.5	6 706	61.2	—	576	24.7
Chanhassen city (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cottage Grove city	6 409	10.8	15.7	5 469	830	21.4	496	222	11.2	447	58.6	3.6	610	28.3
Eagan city	11 996	17.9	6.1	10 400	973	22.8	635	246	11.6	5 431	65.2	—	604	22.7
Eden Prairie city	10 479	13.9	5.2	8 924	1 119	22.5	570	320	11.5	3 968	59.2	—	657	23.1
Edina city (pt.)	14 077	7.4	23.5	7 998	1 188	20.2	2 768	335	11.7	4 579	32.7	1.5	653	27.4
Hastings city	3 911	10.3	24.4	2 334	775	20.9	879	202	11.3	1 494	47.0	1.1	442	27.2
Inver Grove Heights city	5 824	10.4	16.9	3 820	826	21.5	706	230	12.2	1 979	47.4	1.1	545	25.3
Lakeville city	6 958	17.4	5.9	5 187	913	23.3	381	236	13.4	893	60.7	—	620	27.8
Minnetonka city (pt.)	14 307	9.7	18.5	10 073	1 007	20.7	2 171	278	11.5	4 380	57.7	.6	660	23.9
Richfield city	10 406	7.0	41.1	6 116	746	20.3	3 374	210	11.4	5 145	43.0	2.7	457	27.0
South St. Paul city (pt.)	2 596	9.0	39.5	1 509	705	21.6	827	204	12.9	1 376	31.6	3.4	393	28.5
Woodbury city (pt.)	1 255	10.7	5.9	950	969	22.4	105	283	11.7	118	53.4	—	745	23.8
District 4 —————	135 411	8.6	28.4	84 370	784	21.0	32 880	229	12.6	78 453	45.1	2.3	455	27.3
COUNTY														
Oakto County (pt.)	7 977	6.3	36.2	4 573	728	20.6	2 619	208	12.3	4 406	36.9	1.8	486	28.1
Ramsey County	118 517	8.3	29.0	73 027	778	20.9	29 469	231	12.7	71 983	45.3	2.4	450	27.4
Washington County (pt.)	8 917	14.9	12.8	6 770	911	21.9	792	220	11.9	2 064	55.3	1.3	558	24.2
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Blaine city (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maplewood city	8 721	9.5	28.3	5 227	826	21.2	1 958	224	12.0	2 775	44.3	1.7	512	26.9
Mounds View city	3 360	8.7	20.6	2 081	794	20.3	566	221	12.1	1 332	48.7	.5	493	23.1
New Brighton city	5 546	8.3	25.1	3 938	850	18.0	842	240	11.6	2 934	51.7	.6	487	25.0
North St. Paul city	3 255	4.1	30.2	2 319	734	18.2	813	196	12.2	1 192	42.3	3.4	456	27.3
Oakdale city (pt.)	3 247	16.0	15.8	2 690	809	21.8	332	209	12.6	679	40.9	1.6	445	23.8
Roseville city	9 282	5.0	35.6	5 339	816	18.6	2 694	245	11.5	4 280	46.9	1.3	507	26.8
St. Paul city	59 471	8.1	33.9	33 931	715	21.3	18 001	225	13.2	50 778	44.2	2.9	424	28.4
Shoreview city	7 756	11.2	12.2	5 934	962	21.9	886	269	11.6	1 235	53.4	.6	526	22.4
South St. Paul city (pt.)	3 112	6.0	39.5	1 817	719	20.7	1 102	217	12.7	830	45.2	2.8	460	28.1
Vadnais Heights city	3 315	14.4	9.1	2 442	884	22.9	258	231	13.7	609	50.4	1.5	538	21.8
West St. Paul city	4 865	6.5	34.1	2 756	736	20.6	1 517	201	12.0	3 576	35.0	1.6	491	28.1
White Bear Lake city (pt.)	6 525	6.9	31.1	4 714	778	20.4	1 358	223	12.5	2 377	52.1	.8	545	25.9
Woodbury city (pt.)	4 273	15.4	9.4	3 713	1 004	22.1	265	233	11.8	1 281	63.1	.8	649	24.1
District 5 —————	128 857	8.5	32.5	78 639	729	20.4	32 641	205	12.5	106 421	45.6	2.2	449	27.9
COUNTY														
Hennepin County (pt.)	128 857	8.5	32.5	78 639	729	20.4	32 641	205	12.5	106 421	45.6	2.2	449	27.9
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Brooklyn Center city (pt.)	7 806	7.1	40.4	5 160	713	19.5	2 284	189	11.1	3 420	40.4	1.3	509	28.9
Crystal City	7 170	6.5	36.9	4 987	722	20.3	1 846	190	11.8	2 102	44.5	.4	504	24.5
Edina city (pt.)	1 093	7.4	26.6	773	1 147	20.8	199	293	11.9	111	14.4	9.0	703	35.0+
Golden Valley city	6 679	6.8	30.9	4 500	896	18.3	1 465	271	11.7	1 594	31.7	2.5	522	25.7
Hopkins city	2 804	10.8	90.3	1 506	819	19.8	850	211	11.8	5 149	44.8	.9	520	24.7
Minneapolis city	79 845	9.2	31.2	46 177	700	20.7	20 306	200	13.0	8 837	46.3	2.3	424	28.4
New Hope city	4 723	5.0	30.1	3 778	766	17.9	613	240	11.5	3 784	43.7	1.3	523	28.0
Robbinsdale city	4 386	6.8	37.2	2 738	734	21.6	1 349	207	11.8	1 622	35.1	2.4	507	28.4
St. Louis Park city	12 469	9.5	32.6	8 068	783	20.4	3 083	215	12.3	7 456	48.4	2.1	544	25.1
District 6 —————	149 973	10.8	15.2	111 195	842	21.6	17 765	220	11.8	37 780	51.1	1.0	513	25.9
COUNTY														
Anoka County	66 978	10.3	17.8	48 303	775	21.1	8 358	202	11.5	15 459	50.9	.9	498	27.0
Hennepin County (pt.)	59 889	11.7	11.8	47 801	915	22.0	5 792	244	12.1	17 541	54.6	.7	539	24.8
Sherburne County (pt.)	1 069	18.2	9.0	699	854	23.4	87	185	10.0	210	54.8	4.8	457	25.3
Washington County (pt.)	21 887	9.2	17.0	14 290	870	21.3	3 500	233	12.3	4 543	38.4	2.6	457	26.8
Wright County (pt.)	150	8.7	15.3	102	809	21.6	28	219	16.5	27	25.9	—	367	23.5
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Andover city	4 203	14.5	7.4	3 466	887	22.5	319	236	11.2	227	59.0	—	613	27.9
Anoka city	3 597	9.2	26.4	2 500	738	19.1	874	205	11.8	2 797	50.1	.2	446	26.6
Bloomington city (pt.)	11 591	9.6	13.3	8 043	765	21.0	766	193	11.6	1 234	62.2	1.1	539	27.0
Brooklyn Park city	13 749	10.7	13.2	11 647	829	21.4	1 122	225	11.5	6 637	54.9	.8	475	26.4
Champlin city	4 750	13.2	8.8	4 244	855	23.2	305	209	10.7	673	54.5	—	510	25.0
Columbus Heights city	5 465	8.4	38.1	3 191	694	20.8	1 664	188	11.8	2 301	44.8	1.0	460	30.3
Coon Rapids city	13 940	12.2	15.4	11 717	789	21.3	1 167	204	11.6	3 509	52.8	.2	556	27.2
Elk River city (pt.)	1 069	18.2	9.0	699	854	23.4	87	185	10.0	210	54.8	4.8	457	25.3
Fridley city	7 364	6.0	33.2	4 822	733	17.8	1 659	205	10.8	3 545	52.3	1.1	485	25.4
Maple Grove city	11 250	13.6	3.5	9 977	919	22.5	475	242	11.4	1 281	52.8	—	710	24.5
Oakdale city (pt.)	2 126	12.0	7.0	1 511	842	22.8	231	231	11.8	647	39.6	—	435	23.8
Plymouth city	13 519	12.1	10.0	10 840	1 104	21.7	1 229	250	11.5	4 842	59.8	.3	611	22.9
Ramsey city	3 493	11.1	4.0	2 890	799	21.1	200	218	10.6	1 127	46.5	—	575	24.8
Stillwater city	3 712	7.8	24.6	2 444	840	20.5	862	214	11.8	1 270	36.8	2.4	459	29.7
White Bear Lake city (pt.)	141	4.3	11.3	132	810	13.6	9	328	10.0	87	19.5	—	219	29.6
District 7 —————	148 693	8.1	28.4	51 514	538	18.9	41 450	165	12.9	50 197	44.7	3.6	316	27.4

Table 31. Homeowner and Renter Characteristics: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	All owner-occupied housing units			Specified owner-occupied housing units						All renter-occupied housing units					
	Percent with householder moved into unit—	With a mortgage			Not mortgaged			Percent with householder moved into unit—	With a mortgage			Not mortgaged			
		1989 to March 1990	1969 or earlier	Total	Median selected monthly owner costs (\$dollars)	Median selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of household income in 1989	Total		1989 to March 1990	1969 or earlier	Total	Median selected monthly owner costs (\$dollars)	Median selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of household income in 1989	Median gross rent (\$dollars)	Median gross rent as a percentage of household income in 1989
District 7—Con. COUNTY															
Becker County	8 150	8.7	24.5	2 393	515	19.6	2 064	159	13.2	2 327	40.4	5.0	269	28.2	
Beltrami County	8 680	9.9	21.9	2 990	518	21.1	1 802	162	13.1	3 190	46.6	1.8	320	30.9	
Benton County (pt.)	2 988	11.9	24.1	1 604	587	18.6	685	185	13.2	2 934	54.1	1.2	402	26.7	
Clay County	11 948	7.8	27.5	6 407	586	18.1	2 680	180	12.2	5 542	50.6	2.6	335	31.7	
Cleorwater County	2 500	8.0	30.3	475	391	20.1	519	143	14.8	564	30.3	6.4	240	28.5	
Douglas County	8 149	10.2	24.7	3 117	529	20.7	2 361	158	12.7	2 839	46.5	3.0	297	28.2	
Grant County	1 952	6.5	37.6	445	437	18.1	797	146	13.7	502	29.9	6.6	227	26.6	
Hubbard County	4 804	8.4	20.4	1 147	486	19.5	1 267	158	12.5	977	43.2	1.6	275	27.7	
Kitson County	1 860	4.9	37.4	393	434	14.5	741	164	13.2	414	28.5	5.1	253	24.6	
Lake of the Woods County	1 332	7.5	27.0	250	448	15.5	310	157	12.1	244	44.3	7.8	244	25.9	
Mahnomen County	1 433	6.6	37.3	353	390	20.1	394	172	14.8	372	31.5	5.9	246	24.7	
Marshall County	3 443	5.6	38.1	724	463	17.1	1 008	152	12.7	751	33.3	8.4	217	24.3	
Morrison County (pt.)	6 536	7.6	29.2	2 114	484	20.9	1 768	162	13.4	1 645	45.3	3.8	274	26.8	
Norman County	2 498	5.9	38.9	589	436	15.6	977	144	13.1	620	29.7	8.2	231	21.9	
Otter Tail County	15 235	7.8	27.9	4 526	504	18.6	4 379	161	12.9	4 275	37.5	5.3	290	26.3	
Pennington County	3 828	6.6	31.1	1 359	472	17.0	1 079	165	13.5	1 345	41.9	3.3	242	25.7	
Polk County	8 950	7.5	34.1	3 224	558	19.8	2 905	176	12.6	3 034	39.9	6.1	293	27.6	
Pope County	3 254	6.9	32.2	813	432	18.5	1 119	148	13.2	881	35.1	4.4	243	24.9	
Red Lake County	1 363	6.1	32.4	271	381	16.3	446	152	12.4	367	33.2	7.6	199	24.6	
Roseau County	4 472	11.7	23.4	947	516	16.9	857	159	12.3	943	42.5	5.0	326	23.7	
Stearns County	28 418	8.6	26.9	13 141	623	19.2	7 828	181	12.6	11 358	50.5	2.2	388	26.8	
Stevens County	2 569	4.7	37.6	796	472	15.8	942	174	12.9	1 254	47.7	3.0	286	24.8	
Todd County	6 944	7.2	28.0	1 574	441	18.1	1 855	147	14.1	1 645	40.4	4.6	235	25.8	
Traverse County	1 405	3.7	42.7	261	377	15.4	664	161	12.3	373	29.2	5.9	237	20.4	
Wadena County	3 804	6.4	28.8	941	432	18.6	1 274	138	13.5	1 174	42.7	4.8	235	27.3	
Wilkin County	2 178	6.4	38.4	660	478	17.1	729	152	12.2	627	31.3	5.1	260	26.3	
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION															
Bemidji city	2 185	10.3	31.5	1 005	504	23.2	775	158	12.9	1 894	48.1	.4	332	32.2	
Fergus Falls city	3 117	8.4	29.6	1 666	508	18.0	1 037	172	12.0	1 963	37.3	2.8	312	27.1	
Moorhead city	6 664	9.3	26.7	4 223	603	17.8	1 520	178	11.9	4 399	55.5	2.1	343	33.6	
St. Cloud city (pt.)	8 328	8.8	32.0	4 521	604	18.7	2 831	189	12.5	7 939	57.5	1.0	395	28.3	
District 8	162 214	8.6	28.3	57 948	530	17.7	47 802	169	12.6	43 718	42.9	3.1	308	28.1	
COUNTY															
Aitkin County	4 302	8.4	24.7	715	467	23.0	1 278	165	14.1	824	39.9	4.4	243	28.2	
Benton County (pt.)	4 343	8.1	25.6	1 373	593	20.1	652	178	12.7	670	33.3	4.5	317	22.6	
Cortlon County	8 798	8.0	32.4	3 061	489	16.4	2 469	169	12.2	2 044	35.3	3.2	291	26.9	
Cass County	6 882	9.4	20.1	1 598	502	21.4	2 037	168	13.8	1 420	42.0	4.4	294	27.5	
Chisago County	8 964	9.8	17.2	4 192	696	22.3	1 378	198	12.6	1 587	37.7	2.6	375	28.9	
Cook County	1 250	11.4	18.2	328	512	20.6	465	178	12.6	382	45.3	1.6	316	21.8	
Crow Wing County	13 188	10.9	22.2	4 758	532	19.2	4 158	162	12.7	4 016	47.8	1.6	329	28.7	
Isanti County	7 321	7.6	17.4	3 093	633	21.1	1 056	186	12.5	1 489	37.6	2.7	357	28.0	
Itasca County	12 855	8.1	27.2	3 784	493	17.8	4 000	159	12.5	2 606	43.1	3.3	297	27.9	
Kanabec County	3 925	8.1	21.5	960	553	21.0	639	171	13.1	828	40.9	3.6	313	28.4	
Koochiching County	4 695	9.9	32.8	1 385	496	15.6	1 695	159	11.9	1 330	46.8	3.8	312	25.4	
Lake County	3 516	8.1	36.1	1 063	411	15.0	1 360	144	11.5	726	42.1	4.3	271	25.4	
Mille Lacs County	5 507	9.1	24.2	1 600	539	19.9	1 294	173	13.9	1 404	43.2	2.8	308	27.9	
Morrison County (pt.)	1 967	6.0	30.7	281	470	19.9	465	168	14.4	251	36.7	5.6	276	24.5	
Pine County	6 252	9.0	25.4	1 365	493	19.5	1 448	158	13.3	1 325	42.9	3.9	287	27.6	
St. Louis County	58 541	7.6	36.8	22 743	481	15.2	21 845	169	12.5	20 360	42.1	3.3	291	26.6	
Sherburne County (pt.)	9 908	11.1	13.5	5 649	695	20.5	1 563	194	12.0	2 456	57.0	1.2	441	29.7	
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION															
Bronnered city	2 878	9.3	31.7	1 259	480	16.7	1 201	145	12.2	2 319	46.7	1.0	323	29.6	
Clouett city	3 232	8.6	39.1	1 425	489	17.1	1 273	168	12.2	1 169	35.9	2.4	285	26.3	
Ouluth city	22 275	8.3	36.5	11 336	493	15.5	8 448	179	12.4	12 288	42.3	2.9	312	29.4	
Elk River City (pt.)	1 655	11.6	15.3	1 189	744	20.1	240	204	12.2	761	52.4	.9	472	27.1	
Gronn Rapids township	3 199	7.5	26.4	1 342	517	17.9	1 201	170	12.0	1 329	40.3	2.3	322	28.3	
Hibbing city	5 570	7.3	41.1	2 129	487	15.9	2 532	169	12.6	1 869	46.3	3.3	236	26.5	
St. Cloud city (pt.)	867	9.0	23.6	571	613	15.3	177	185	10.9	792	67.4	—	428	35.0+	

Table 32. Selected Housing Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Congressional District American Indian Area	All housing units		Occupied housing units with American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut householder						Specified owner, median selected monthly owner costs (dollars)		Specified renter paying cash rent, median gross rent (dollars)	
	Total	Occupied	Total	Owner occupied	Renter occupied	Locking complete plumbing facilities	Vehicles available					
							None	1 or more	With o mortgage	Not mortgaged		
District 1 -----	213 075	201 189	373	205	168	10	57	316	540	147	311	
AMERICAN INDIAN RESERVATION AND TRUST LAND												
All areas-----	16	13	11	3	8	-	-	11	-	250	280	
Prairie Island Community, MN-----	16	13	11	3	8	-	-	11	-	250	280	
District 2 -----	220 331	201 011	562	281	281	11	136	426	531	153	304	
AMERICAN INDIAN RESERVATION AND TRUST LAND												
All areas-----	182	169	152	119	33	-	29	123	410	169	200-	
Lower Sioux Community, MN-----	85	79	75	42	33	-	18	57	300-	150	200-	
Shakopee Community, MN-----	81	76	65	65	-	-	5	60	439	179	-	
Upper Sioux Community, MN-----	16	14	12	12	-	-	6	6	-	300	-	
District 7 -----	247 202	198 890	3 341	1 833	1 508	100	739	2 602	373	135	266	
AMERICAN INDIAN RESERVATION AND TRUST LAND												
All areas-----	6 601	4 463	1 892	1 186	706	73	369	1 523	303	127	200-	
Leech Lake Reservation, MN (pt.)-----	953	507	139	103	36	4	26	113	357	147	200-	
Minnesota Chippewa Trust Lands, MN (pt.)-----	3	3	3	3	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	
Red Lake Reservation, MN (pt.)-----	1 058	948	917	581	336	44	173	744	300-	103	206	
White Earth Reservation, MN-----	4 587	3 005	833	499	334	25	170	663	359	146	200-	
District 8 -----	282 052	205 932	3 353	1 757	1 596	88	817	2 536	412	162	266	
AMERICAN INDIAN RESERVATION AND TRUST LAND												
All areas-----	7 446	4 127	1 487	856	631	51	313	1 174	374	145	203	
Bais Forte (Nett Lake) Reservation, MN-----	144	115	108	51	57	1	30	78	333	144	229	
Deer Creek Reservation, MN-----	133	64	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Fond du Lac Reservation, MN-----	1 360	1 086	313	140	173	5	58	255	414	141	200-	
Grand Portage Reservation, MN-----	192	125	66	42	24	5	15	51	400	164	213	
Leech Lake Reservation, MN (pt.)-----	5 319	2 602	876	525	351	27	193	683	350	142	229	
Mille Lacs Reservation, MN-----	155	106	95	80	15	4	17	78	450	151	250	
Minnesota Chippewa Trust Lands, MN (pt.)-----	19	8	8	7	1	-	-	8	400	-	-	
Red Lake Reservation, MN (pt.)-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Sandy Lake Reservation, MN-----	11	9	9	5	4	6	-	9	400	-	-	
Vermilion Lake Reservation, MN-----	113	12	12	6	6	3	-	12	-	125	-	

Table 33. Percent in Sample, Standard Error, and Confidence Bounds for Population Characteristics: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Persons		Per capita income in 1989 (dollars) — Standard error	Median income in 1989 (dollars)						
				Household		Family		Nonfamily household		
				90-percent confidence bounds		90-percent confidence bounds		90-percent confidence bounds		
	100-percent count	Percent in sample		Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper	
The State -----	4 375 099	23.8	17	30 847	30 970	36 841	36 990	17 309	17 468	
District 1 -----	546 887	30.9	36	28 203	28 538	34 228	34 578	14 123	14 465	
COUNTY										
Blue Earth County -----	54 044	28.2	106	24 872	25 845	32 009	33 199	14 907	15 788	
Dakota County (pt.) -----	7 495	45.1	230	38 483	40 547	40 658	42 555	19 652	22 351	
Oodge County -----	15 731	44.0	146	28 471	29 671	32 963	34 201	11 452	12 622	
Faribault County -----	16 937	41.6	141	21 951	22 949	27 011	28 322	11 141	12 095	
Fillmore County -----	20 777	46.8	109	21 758	22 569	26 675	27 641	11 765	11 481	
Freeborn County -----	33 060	32.3	120	24 259	25 236	29 104	30 106	11 780	12 927	
Goodhue County -----	40 690	34.4	123	28 506	29 968	34 630	35 651	12 891	13 816	
Houston County -----	18 497	38.1	145	25 260	26 431	30 379	31 494	11 137	12 058	
Le Sueur County -----	23 239	41.9	125	27 152	28 305	32 178	33 329	12 115	13 623	
Mower County -----	37 385	29.4	126	23 264	24 261	28 513	29 775	11 782	12 471	
Olmsted County -----	106 470	19.8	139	35 335	36 243	42 569	43 824	18 842	20 075	
Rice County -----	49 183	26.9	122	28 848	30 239	34 954	36 214	14 239	15 424	
Scott County (pt.) -----	6 999	32.6	308	42 066	45 212	44 041	46 916	22 356	32 899	
Stearns County -----	30 729	29.2	149	29 970	31 171	35 466	36 850	15 424	17 019	
Wabasha County -----	19 744	38.4	146	26 469	27 534	31 475	32 600	11 219	12 246	
Waseca County -----	18 079	35.9	147	26 377	27 632	31 618	33 102	12 719	14 565	
Winona County -----	47 828	30.1	109	25 467	26 407	31 946	33 151	11 970	12 729	
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION										
Albert Lea city -----	18 310	19.4	225	22 415	24 367	28 905	30 822	10 968	13 172	
Austin city -----	21 907	16.9	237	21 387	23 135	27 037	29 446	11 565	12 754	
Faribault city -----	17 085	14.0	303	23 413	26 077	31 360	34 191	13 599	13 596	
Mankato city (pt.) -----	31 468	16.3	183	21 686	23 415	30 398	32 554	14 856	16 228	
Northfield city -----	14 684	17.9	239	29 172	32 119	37 650	41 908	12 281	15 462	
North Mankato city (pt.) -----										
Owatonna city -----	19 386	18.4	255	29 870	31 852	36 598	39 126	15 329	17 955	
Red Wing city -----	15 134	18.6	320	26 117	28 747	33 902	36 374	12 432	14 642	
Rochester city -----	70 745	14.2	207	34 182	35 553	42 558	44 549	19 254	20 840	
Winona city -----	25 399	17.6	197	21 627	23 428	30 361	32 668	11 406	12 490	
District 2 -----	546 887	34.1	33	26 901	27 147	31 953	32 214	12 748	13 087	
COUNTY										
Big Stone County -----	6 285	46.7	169	18 890	20 113	22 943	24 844	8 510	10 044	
Brown County -----	26 984	29.6	138	24 456	25 578	29 927	31 365	12 170	13 628	
Custer County -----	47 915	29.1	156	38 463	39 912	42 843	44 244	19 863	21 570	
Chippewa County -----	13 228	36.0	191	21 514	22 952	26 670	28 191	10 596	11 583	
Cottonwood County -----	12 694	37.1	155	21 515	22 957	26 907	27 594	10 463	11 520	
Hennepin County (pt.) -----	5 157	24.4	785	44 462	48 745	46 965	53 518	19 551	26 899	
Jackson County -----	11 677	40.1	177	22 484	23 833	27 476	29 264	10 687	12 219	
Kondiyohipi County -----	38 761	33.3	120	24 911	25 812	30 120	31 139	11 113	11 881	
Loc qui Parle County -----	8 924	48.7	140	21 081	22 211	25 194	26 779	9 508	10 912	
Lincoln County -----	6 890	46.3	197	18 568	19 853	23 559	25 013	8 249	9 621	
Lyon County -----	24 789	34.1	151	24 046	25 308	30 011	31 154	11 674	12 780	
McLeod County -----	32 030	33.3	133	28 965	30 121	34 395	35 551	12 452	13 747	
Marion County -----	22 914	30.8	159	23 777	25 046	29 147	30 437	12 466	13 870	
Meeker County -----	20 846	39.1	138	23 933	25 090	28 491	29 929	10 241	11 555	
Murray County -----	9 660	48.2	165	22 116	23 300	26 263	27 516	9 957	11 592	
Nicollet County -----	28 076	27.0	166	29 778	31 220	35 823	37 220	14 938	16 555	
Nobles County -----	20 098	33.0	144	22 316	23 655	27 720	29 135	11 718	12 865	
Pipestone County -----	10 491	35.0	195	19 992	21 480	26 045	27 877	9 006	10 794	
Redwood County -----	17 254	40.8	130	22 277	23 419	26 655	27 760	10 746	12 037	
Renville County -----	17 673	42.8	130	22 761	23 795	27 315	28 703	11 110	12 105	
Rock County -----	9 806	35.3	228	23 428	25 365	27 795	29 827	10 570	12 033	
Scott County (pt.) -----	38 087	21.8	192	37 512	39 114	41 317	42 805	19 974	22 293	
Sibley County -----	14 366	48.3	129	24 357	25 490	28 889	29 984	11 265	12 430	
Swift County -----	10 724	41.3	132	18 109	19 372	23 685	25 152	7 743	8 646	
Watonwan County -----	11 682	37.1	184	21 977	23 339	26 862	28 618	11 495	12 638	
Wright County (pt.) -----	68 192	32.1	93	32 931	33 891	36 518	37 355	16 275	17 537	
Yellow Medicine County -----	11 684	42.0	162	20 975	22 099	26 419	27 877	9 849	11 343	
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION										
Chanhassen city (pt.) -----	11 732	13.5	536	50 033	54 209	53 231	57 783	25 385	35 230	
Chaska city -----	11 339	16.9	381	32 733	35 704	37 087	40 327	20 744	25 493	
Faribault city -----	11 265	13.0	418	22 579	25 567	28 942	31 884	12 109	15 336	
Hutchinson city -----	11 523	18.8	364	28 214	30 770	34 614	37 005	12 500	14 943	
Monkton city (pt.) -----	9	44.4	—	100 000	—	—	100 000	—	—	
Marshall city -----	12 023	19.0	362	23 793	26 673	31 152	34 086	11 389	14 154	
New Ulm city -----	13 132	18.0	272	24 794	26 780	30 446	34 291	12 092	15 247	
North Mankato city (pt.) -----	10 164	19.3	390	30 543	33 863	36 496	39 809	15 659	19 424	
Prior Lake city -----	11 482	13.0	563	43 745	47 352	46 057	49 990	27 100	36 338	
Shokopee city -----	11 739	16.2	400	36 084	39 370	40 772	43 470	18 041	22 891	
Willmar city -----	17 531	20.2	258	21 114	23 510	28 955	31 254	10 214	11 726	
District 3 -----	546 888	14.8	82	43 668	44 259	49 376	50 043	27 444	28 369	
COUNTY										
Oakdale County (pt.) -----	238 083	15.1	101	43 372	44 212	47 751	48 651	27 413	28 935	
Hennepin County (pt.) -----	259 236	14.8	141	43 590	44 478	51 554	52 574	27 369	28 524	
Scott County (pt.) -----	12 760	13.3	415	45 298	48 259	46 821	49 517	23 720	35 585	
Washington County (pt.) -----	36 809	14.4	211	42 306	44 722	44 842	46 740	23 277	27 019	
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION										
Apple Valley city -----	34 598	15.2	273	48 679	51 144	52 336	55 026	29 084	32 551	
Bloomington city -----	86 335	14.5	203	41 167	42 306	47 758	49 458	26 358	28 229	
Burnsville city -----	51 288	13.2	241	42 445	44 821	49 234	51 328	27 296	30 589	
Chanhassen city (pt.) -----	22 935	12.3	234	44 816	47 199	45 913	48 955	23 830	31 107	

Table 33. Percent in Sample, Standard Error, and Confidence Bounds for Population Characteristics: 1990—Con.

(For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text)

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Persons		Per capita income in 1989 (\$dollars) —Standard error	Median income in 1989 (\$dollars)						
				Household		Family		Nonfamily household		
				90-percent confidence bounds		90-percent confidence bounds		90-percent confidence bounds		
	100-percent count	Percent in sample		Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper	
District 3—Con. PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION—Con.										
Eagan city	47 409	12.7	225	45 781	47 443	50 114	51 984	30 929	33 130	
Eden Prairie city	39 311	15.0	319	43 839	54 135	50 868	60 798	36 959	40 290	
Edina city (pt.)	43 040	14.3	475	47 087	53 339	62 514	66 476	28 606	29 151	
Hostings city	43 445	16.5	308	34 001	37 445	39 788	43 524	18 169	21 427	
Inver Grove Heights city	22 477	13.8	282	37 305	40 763	41 053	43 564	26 293	30 064	
Lakeville city	24 854	14.3	276	43 725	46 413	45 118	48 115	25 531	35 035	
Minnetonka city (pt.)	48 370	14.5	357	49 427	51 807	56 225	58 633	31 978	34 663	
Richfield city	35 710	15.2	200	31 506	33 351	38 987	40 838	20 012	21 531	
South St. Paul city (pt.)	9 796	14.8	417	26 045	30 035	32 289	36 567	11 813	15 732	
Woodbury city (pt.)	3 598	12.6	1 112	47 459	56 184	51 299	59 896	31 346	41 823	
District 4	546 887	14.2	71	32 395	32 978	40 294	40 916	20 267	20 818	
COUNTY										
Oakdale County (pt.)	29 649	14.1	287	30 649	32 869	38 031	40 930	18 266	20 367	
Ramsey County	485 765	14.2	75	31 796	32 289	39 537	40 274	20 061	20 632	
Washington County (pt.)	31 473	14.3	286	44 855	46 837	48 978	51 298	28 776	32 015	
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION										
Blaine city (pt.)	30 954	15.1	242	36 814	39 200	42 003	44 540	21 248	24 191	
Maplewood city	12 541	15.9	319	35 876	38 624	39 712	42 384	25 210	29 500	
Mounds View city	22 207	12.8	419	38 996	41 396	46 113	50 380	21 984	25 350	
North St. Paul city	12 376	14.1	389	35 703	39 583	42 148	46 337	16 835	20 980	
Oakdale city (pt.)	10 879	12.0	379	40 866	43 368	43 832	47 818	26 545	31 237	
Roseville city	33 485	14.1	312	36 609	39 325	45 907	48 499	21 528	24 425	
St. Paul city	272 235	13.9	91	26 171	26 826	33 304	34 331	17 891	18 695	
Shoreview city	24 587	14.3	378	47 350	50 277	52 324	55 369	29 206	33 166	
South St. Paul city (pt.)	10 401	15.0	451	32 457	36 194	38 811	42 727	18 654	21 424	
Vadnais Heights city	11 041	13.7	404	42 108	45 899	45 905	50 232	26 269	30 375	
West St. Paul city	19 248	13.6	369	29 373	32 001	36 731	40 666	17 522	20 283	
White Bear Lake city (pt.)	24 288	13.2	315	37 310	40 243	41 785	44 993	20 519	25 056	
Woodbury city (pt.)	16 477	14.0	439	49 272	52 478	53 722	57 379	31 854	36 030	
District 5	546 887	14.1	72	28 343	28 924	36 497	37 136	19 709	20 188	
COUNTY										
Hennepin County (pt.)	546 887	14.1	72	28 343	28 924	36 497	37 136	19 709	20 188	
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION										
Brooklyn Center city (pt.)	28 887	14.2	230	33 091	35 232	37 395	40 180	19 507	22 342	
Crystal city	23 788	15.1	250	36 243	38 137	39 700	41 759	21 618	24 378	
Edina city (pt.)	3 010	17.1	1 461	47 119	59 493	57 279	65 843	19 074	31 908	
Golden Valley city	20 971	13.7	496	44 596	47 958	51 851	55 893	24 127	28 610	
Hopkins city	16 534	11.7	450	28 461	30 710	34 460	37 436	21 487	24 309	
Minneapolis city	368 383	14.0	87	25 048	25 600	32 520	33 476	18 678	19 249	
New Hope city	21 853	13.4	321	34 680	37 476	43 334	45 943	19 086	21 273	
Robbinsdale city	14 396	13.9	334	31 474	34 744	38 523	42 305	16 273	19 308	
St. Louis Park city	43 787	15.2	260	33 853	35 613	42 084	44 216	24 135	25 816	
District 6	546 888	17.3	62	42 137	42 573	46 213	46 709	25 033	25 805	
COUNTY										
Anoka County	243 641	16.2	76	39 711	40 373	42 560	43 301	22 830	24 008	
Hennepin County (pt.)	221 151	17.2	114	45 433	46 228	50 160	50 951	27 481	28 721	
Sherburne County (pt.)	3 964	12.0	738	35 790	43 772	40 097	48 379	20 444	26 514	
Washington County (pt.)	77 614	21.2	156	42 634	44 255	47 796	49 336	21 935	24 496	
Wright County (pt.)	518	48.6	946	35 267	39 890	38 185	42 124	13 479	17 158	
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION										
Andover city	15 216	13.7	354	44 920	48 721	45 780	50 124	28 057	35 739	
Anoka city	17 192	13.2	374	29 750	32 974	36 729	40 180	15 969	19 310	
Bloomington city	38 975	15.9	156	39 695	41 041	41 199	42 529	26 226	30 317	
Brooklyn Park city	56 381	12.9	184	39 031	40 770	44 350	46 357	23 714	26 407	
Chomplin city	16 849	14.5	260	41 992	44 544	43 710	46 065	27 399	32 978	
Columbus Heights city	18 910	16.0	254	29 331	31 407	35 666	37 964	16 486	19 594	
Coon Rapids city	52 978	14.0	167	41 327	42 829	44 041	45 556	23 455	26 300	
Elk River city (pt.)	3 964	12.0	738	35 790	43 772	40 097	48 379	20 444	26 514	
Fridley city	28 335	14.6	274	35 743	38 076	40 730	43 170	22 909	25 549	
Maple Grove city	38 736	15.7	218	49 836	51 379	51 655	53 336	32 777	37 449	
Oakdale city (pt.)	7 495	15.1	458	37 524	40 861	39 984	45 339	24 457	29 891	
Plymouth city	50 889	15.5	280	50 246	52 437	57 988	60 707	30 664	32 727	
Ramsey city	12 408	13.7	409	44 644	47 538	45 615	48 599	22 487	35 741	
Stillwater city	13 882	18.5	352	37 240	40 669	43 336	47 268	19 694	22 690	
White Bear Lake city (pt.)	416	15.1	2 802	40 935	66 671	52 537	71 969	5 526	16 246	
District 7	546 888	34.1	27	22 759	23 026	27 954	28 254	11 103	11 334	
COUNTY										
Becker County	27 881	37.5	109	20 494	21 346	24 414	25 493	9 534	10 594	
Beltrami County	34 384	27.3	113	20 386	21 464	24 416	25 738	10 047	11 371	
Benton County (pt.)	14 722	16.6	240	23 042	24 999	28 714	31 487	12 322	15 107	
Clay County	50 422	25.2	114	25 257	26 525	32 325	33 687	11 301	12 198	
Clearwater County	8 309	44.1	154	17 171	18 354	20 738	22 406	6 662	7 862	
Douglas County	28 674	32.2	121	21 592	22 555	26 404	27 369	9 689	10 751	
Grant County	6 246	46.5	180	18 950	20 531	23 708	25 500	7 890	9 454	
Hubbard County	14 939	40.6	124	19 633	20 650	23 445	24 808	8 183	9 294	
Kittson County	5 767	45.9	215	22 575	24 460	28 580	30 436	8 699	10 323	
Lake of the Woods County	4 076	28.7	309	22 711	26 477	27 887	30 371	10 642	13 529	

Table 33. Percent in Sample, Standard Error, and Confidence Bounds for Population Characteristics: 1990—Con.

(For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.)

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Persons		Per capita income in 1989 (\$dollars) —Standard error	Median income in 1989 (dollars)						
				Household		Family		Nonfamily household		
				90-percent confidence bounds		90-percent confidence bounds		90-percent confidence bounds		
	100-percent count	Percent in sample		Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper	
District 7—Con. COUNTY—Con.										
Mahnomen County	5 044	45.7	176	15 993	17 810	19 470	21 428	6 743	8 077	
Marshall County	10 993	47.6	124	21 224	22 190	25 423	26 840	9 523	10 764	
Morrison County (pt.)	22 721	37.7	129	21 633	22 733	26 745	28 125	9 901	10 873	
Norman County	7 975	48.1	157	20 672	21 805	25 609	27 216	9 196	10 854	
Otter Tail County	50 714	38.2	82	21 564	22 253	26 461	27 149	9 839	10 509	
Pennington County	13 306	30.1	197	20 913	22 228	26 544	28 290	10 083	11 346	
Polk County	32 498	33.0	109	22 099	23 142	27 697	29 048	10 604	11 628	
Pope County	10 745	46.7	137	19 546	20 609	23 591	24 763	9 082	10 308	
Red Lake County	4 525	48.3	173	19 058	20 596	23 966	26 316	8 062	9 981	
Roseau County	15 026	46.4	108	25 428	26 392	29 619	30 737	11 949	13 817	
Stearns County	118 791	28.2	80	27 214	27 873	32 508	33 390	14 934	15 634	
Stevens County	10 634	36.5	160	21 103	22 778	28 415	30 272	11 063	12 437	
Todd County	23 363	44.4	85	18 405	19 266	22 835	24 090	7 660	8 417	
Traverse County	4 463	47.9	203	20 072	21 421	23 893	25 942	10 761	12 343	
Wadena County	13 154	37.4	137	16 737	18 052	22 037	23 680	7 497	8 533	
Wilkin County	7 516	39.3	197	22 147	24 148	27 607	29 845	8 852	10 776	
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION										
Bemidji city	11 245	14.7	276	16 185	18 929	21 995	25 771	9 068	11 649	
Fergus Falls city	12 362	17.4	272	21 477	24 035	28 723	31 381	10 409	12 134	
Moorhead city	32 295	17.1	181	23 093	25 416	32 230	34 604	11 329	12 735	
St. Cloud city (pt.)	43 566	13.9	207	22 934	24 617	30 382	32 479	14 974	16 381	
District 8	546 887	31.2	31	24 507	24 826	30 111	30 408	11 374	11 635	
COUNTY										
Aitkin County	12 425	40.6	151	17 065	18 177	20 736	21 790	7 897	8 964	
Benton County (pt.)	15 463	44.3	127	30 203	31 260	32 851	34 163	13 002	15 244	
Carlton County	29 259	32.8	117	24 177	25 575	29 542	30 805	10 376	11 412	
Cass County	21 791	41.1	104	18 324	19 139	21 580	22 464	8 125	9 077	
Chisago County	30 521	40.8	110	30 802	31 760	34 679	35 756	13 281	14 584	
Cook County	3 888	39.1	326	22 023	23 978	26 380	29 241	12 894	15 514	
Crow Wing County	44 249	30.6	108	21 847	22 676	26 743	27 857	10 457	11 357	
Isanti County	25 921	39.9	116	30 828	31 789	34 566	35 667	15 336	16 448	
Itasca County	40 863	36.6	92	22 005	22 965	26 752	27 859	9 729	10 706	
Konoeber County	12 802	42.1	139	21 796	23 185	26 745	28 151	9 730	10 954	
Koochiching County	16 299	28.5	195	22 386	24 482	27 132	29 440	10 455	11 726	
Lake County	10 415	30.5	194	22 596	24 361	26 979	29 197	11 436	13 252	
Mille Lacs County	18 670	39.7	134	22 115	23 353	26 508	27 891	10 111	11 183	
Morrison County (pt.)	6 883	47.2	186	21 251	22 606	23 913	25 734	7 557	9 323	
Pine County	21 264	39.5	114	20 669	21 713	25 527	26 735	8 747	9 871	
St. Louis County	198 213	23.1	66	23 743	24 442	30 845	31 455	11 326	11 809	
Sherburne County (pt.)	37 981	25.1	144	34 724	35 800	37 391	39 680	18 648	21 146	
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION										
Braimondi city	12 353	16.4	292	16 848	19 258	23 299	26 020	9 118	11 157	
Cloquet city	10 885	19.4	275	21 288	24 230	27 313	30 800	9 456	11 286	
Duluth city	85 493	15.6	147	22 751	23 990	30 770	32 092	12 192	13 246	
Elk River city (pt.)	7 179	11.9	555	35 573	40 043	37 413	47 345	13 001	24 028	
Grand Rapids township	11 613	23.0	236	21 573	24 666	28 808	31 633	9 679	12 008	
Hibbing city	18 046	17.1	244	21 397	23 741	28 653	31 041	8 756	11 263	
St. Cloud city (pt.)	5 246	16.5	485	23 873	29 104	33 784	41 053	13 123	16 867	

Table 34. Percent in Sample and Confidence Bounds for Housing Characteristics: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Housing units		Median selected monthly owner costs (dollars)				Median selected monthly owner costs as a percent- age of household income in 1989				Median gross rent (dollars)		Median gross rent as a percentage of household income in 1989	
			With a mortgage		Not mortgaged		With a mortgage		Not mortgaged		90-percent confidence bounds		90-percent confidence bounds	
	90-percent confidence bounds		90-percent confidence bounds		90-percent confidence bounds		90-percent confidence bounds		90-percent confidence bounds					
	100-percent count	Percent in sample	Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper
The State -----	1 848 445	24.9	723	726	186	187	20.3	20.4	12.4	12.5	421	423	26.6	26.8
District 1 -----	213 080	30.8	598	605	174	175	18.0	18.4	12.2	12.5	339	344	24.8	25.2
COUNTY														
Blue Earth County-----	20 358	28.5	569	588	179	185	17.6	18.9	11.7	12.8	368	379	28.4	29.6
Oakota County (pt.)-----	2 474	46.0	777	819	191	213	21.3	22.8	10.3	12.6	413	452	23.3	28.7
Odge County-----	5 771	43.7	580	598	169	177	18.8	20.3	12.1	13.7	273	290	23.1	25.5
Faribault County-----	7 416	42.1	423	445	156	162	15.6	17.2	12.1	13.1	258	272	22.2	24.1
Fillmore County-----	8 356	47.0	461	479	153	158	16.4	17.9	12.3	13.3	241	255	21.7	23.4
Freeborn County-----	13 783	31.6	469	484	163	169	16.5	17.8	11.8	12.9	279	293	24.2	25.9
Goodhue County-----	15 936	33.8	592	612	173	179	17.4	18.6	12.0	13.1	312	331	23.8	25.1
Houston County-----	7 257	37.5	521	549	165	171	17.3	19.0	11.5	12.8	291	311	23.0	26.0
Le Sueur County-----	9 785	42.4	578	596	169	175	18.5	19.9	12.4	13.6	306	324	22.8	24.3
Mower County-----	15 831	28.2	479	496	170	175	15.9	17.3	11.7	12.6	271	284	25.1	27.0
Olmsted County-----	41 603	19.2	710	726	179	186	18.1	19.1	11.3	12.4	404	416	22.9	23.9
Rice County-----	17 520	28.1	645	666	184	191	19.0	20.2	12.0	13.2	359	381	25.9	27.4
Scott County (pt.)-----	2 304	33.2	838	882	224	244	22.5	24.6	10.6	15.1	457	549	11.1	22.0
Steele County-----	11 840	28.7	586	610	182	189	16.4	17.7	11.6	12.9	312	329	20.4	22.6
Wabasha County-----	8 205	38.5	538	564	171	177	16.2	17.7	12.6	13.9	291	310	22.4	24.3
Waseca County-----	7 011	35.6	528	551	165	174	17.3	18.9	11.8	13.3	303	318	22.9	25.1
Winona County-----	17 630	29.8	550	570	168	174	17.0	18.3	11.9	13.0	317	329	25.3	26.9
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Albert Lea city-----	7 930	19.3	466	494	162	172	16.0	18.2	11.5	13.4	275	298	24.3	27.3
Austin city-----	9 798	16.1	463	492	170	179	15.3	17.6	11.3	12.9	266	287	25.7	28.6
Faribault city-----	6 618	14.3	566	615	168	182	16.1	19.0	11.5	14.4	325	355	23.7	27.1
Mankato city (pt.)-----	11 685	16.0	562	602	177	190	17.0	19.5	10.8	13.0	376	394	29.0	31.3
Northfield city-----	4 288	19.6	724	771	213	231	20.5	22.4	9.8	12.9	396	423	27.1	30.2
North Mankato city (pt.)-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Owatonna city-----	7 578	17.8	595	635	187	197	15.9	18.0	11.2	13.4	313	339	20.2	23.3
Red Wing city-----	6 176	18.1	575	622	169	183	15.9	18.5	11.2	13.7	319	356	24.6	27.3
Rochester city-----	28 961	14.3	699	720	178	188	17.9	19.2	10.9	12.5	408	423	22.9	24.3
Winona city-----	9 682	17.8	520	560	163	173	16.2	18.5	11.7	13.5	311	329	26.6	29.0
District 2 -----	220 309	34.5	594	600	166	167	19.4	19.7	12.3	12.6	307	311	24.4	24.8
COUNTY														
Big Stone County-----	3 192	45.3	370	400	141	148	15.6	18.5	11.9	13.5	211	243	26.3	28.9
Brown County-----	10 814	29.2	496	519	155	161	15.6	17.1	11.5	12.6	274	292	23.7	25.6
Carver County-----	17 449	28.6	867	891	196	206	22.1	22.7	11.8	13.2	434	450	24.6	25.9
Chippewa County-----	5 755	34.6	448	471	156	163	16.4	18.6	11.7	13.2	257	276	23.8	26.1
Cottonwood County-----	5 495	37.8	383	408	140	147	14.6	16.5	11.2	12.5	234	255	22.9	25.3
Hennepin County (pt.)-----	1 974	23.7	946	1 038	217	275	21.6	23.8	9.7	14.6	415	465	21.9	26.8
Jackson County-----	5 121	39.8	429	459	148	156	16.2	18.4	11.3	12.6	231	247	22.4	24.3
Kondiyan County-----	16 669	34.4	569	587	174	180	19.4	20.4	12.1	13.2	307	322	27.4	28.6
Lac qui Parle County-----	3 955	48.5	404	433	141	147	15.1	17.4	11.4	12.8	223	246	24.2	27.0
Lincoln County-----	3 050	45.5	392	439	148	157	17.4	19.6	12.6	14.2	196	222	21.9	24.6
Lyon County-----	9 675	33.4	482	506	163	170	15.8	17.3	11.7	13.0	293	308	23.2	24.7
McLeod County-----	12 391	32.3	597	620	183	189	19.2	20.4	11.9	13.1	323	337	22.8	24.2
Martin County-----	9 847	30.4	471	492	164	172	17.9	19.7	12.1	13.4	255	275	22.0	23.6
Meeker County-----	9 139	39.5	512	535	165	172	17.4	18.9	12.2	13.4	291	310	25.5	27.6
Murray County-----	4 611	45.3	398	424	146	154	13.8	15.8	12.3	13.7	229	255	21.4	24.1
Nicollet County-----	9 963	27.7	609	640	184	192	16.7	18.3	11.3	12.9	352	373	24.0	26.5
Nobles County-----	8 094	32.2	433	458	151	159	15.0	16.7	11.8	13.1	291	307	21.5	24.1
Pipestone County-----	4 387	34.0	413	447	145	154	14.4	16.9	11.8	13.3	221	253	23.4	27.2
Redwood County-----	7 144	40.8	428	453	148	155	16.1	17.9	12.0	13.1	241	258	22.1	24.1
Renville County-----	7 442	43.6	432	452	150	157	15.0	16.6	12.0	13.0	254	268	21.6	23.6
Rock County-----	3 963	34.1	421	463	141	150	14.5	17.0	11.2	12.9	235	259	20.8	23.6
Scott County (pt.)-----	13 721	20.9	830	856	215	229	21.8	22.7	11.7	13.6	447	475	23.8	25.7
Sibley County-----	5 625	48.5	491	515	165	171	17.5	19.3	12.1	13.2	244	262	20.7	22.5
Swift County-----	4 795	42.0	386	412	138	144	14.8	17.0	11.9	13.2	193	221	22.4	25.2
Watonwan County-----	4 886	37.4	421	449	144	152	15.1	17.1	11.0	12.5	242	262	20.3	22.7
Wright County (pt.)-----	26 169	34.1	697	710	183	189	20.8	21.3	12.0	13.1	373	388	25.2	26.5
Yellow Medicine County-----	4 983	42.0	430	455	151	158	15.6	17.7	12.4	13.8	232	252	22.5	25.6
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Chanhassen city (pt.)-----	4 249	14.2	1 046	1 130	238	335	23.0	24.5	10.3	16.1	466	529	23.1	27.6
Chaska City-----	4 476	16.3	792	851	165	192	20.8	22.8	10.1	15.4	474	515	23.0	25.5
Fairmont city-----	4 989	12.8	484	534	170	188	17.7	20.9	11.4	14.5	247	289	21.4	24.3
Hutchinson city-----	4 764	18.6	629	688	182	198	18.6	21.1	11.1	14.1	327	353	22.8	25.5
Mankato city (pt.)-----	4 333	33.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Marshall city-----	4 692	18.7	534	592	162	176	15.2	18.3	10.4	13.1	306	334	23.6	26.4
New Ulm city-----	5 579	17.9	495	534	155	167	14.5	17.1	10.4	12.5	277	306	23.6	26.9
North Mankato city (pt.)-----	3 290	19.0	609	664	172	189	15.6	18.4	10.0	13.4	375	410	22.5	26.1
Prior Lake city-----	4 177	12.6	903	956	237	330	22.0	24.0	10.1	16.4	510	611	23.1	25.6
Shakopee city-----	4 340	15.9	815	866	233	248	21.6	23.2	10.4	13.9	464	505	22.1	25.4
Willmar city-----	6 985	20.7	564	600	170	180	18.5	20.6	11.1	13.4	295	321	27.4	29.5
District 3 -----	213 774	14.7	915	925	237	242	21.4	21.7	11.3	11.9	573	580	25.1	25.7
COUNTY														
Dakota County (pt.)-----	87 275	14.8	911	924	224	233	21.9	22.2	11.1	12.3	553	564	24.5	25.4
Hennepin County (pt.)-----	110 006	14.6	939	956	243	249	20.5	21.0	11.1	11.9	588	597	25.2	26.0
Scott County (pt.)-----	4 277	13.3	917	955	244	295	23.3	24.8	9.4	17.9	507	579	25.3	33.7
Washington County (pt.)-----	12 216	14.9	811	837	205	227	20.9	21.9	10.7	13.4	477	555	25.9	30.9

Table 34. Percent in Sample and Confidence Bounds for Housing Characteristics: 1990—Con.

(For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.)

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Housing units		Median selected monthly owner costs (dollars)				Median selected monthly owner costs as a per- centage of household income in 1989				Median gross rent (dollars)		Median gross rent as a percentage of household income in 1989	
			With a mortgage		Not mortgaged		With a mortgage		Not mortgaged		90-percent confidence bounds		90-percent confidence bounds	
			90-percent confidence bounds		90-percent confidence bounds		90-percent confidence bounds		90-percent confidence bounds					
	100-percent count	Percent in sample	Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper
District 3—Con.														
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Apple Valley city-----	11 538	15.0	940	972	239	289	21.8	22.7	8.9	15.2	562	619	27.0	30.3
Bloomington city-----	35 815	14.6	851	876	229	237	19.4	20.4	10.6	12.0	566	581	25.2	26.5
Burnsville city-----	20 244	13.3	939	969	246	273	20.3	21.3	8.8	12.1	567	584	24.0	25.4
Chanhassen city (pt.)-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cottage Grove city-----	7 105	12.6	813	847	208	235	20.7	22.1	9.1	13.4	582	644	24.6	32.7
Eagan city-----	18 450	12.6	959	986	223	273	22.4	23.3	9.6	13.6	593	614	22.0	23.5
Eden Prairie city-----	15 405	14.7	1 097	1 140	295	344	22.0	22.9	9.6	13.4	644	670	22.4	23.9
Edina city (pt.)-----	19 773	14.0	1 155	1 221	322	349	19.3	20.9	10.8	12.6	640	669	26.2	28.5
Hostings city-----	5 547	16.8	757	794	194	212	20.0	21.7	9.9	12.6	430	453	25.6	28.8
Inver Grove Heights city-----	8 149	13.4	802	849	210	250	20.8	22.3	10.3	14.2	530	561	23.8	27.5
Lakeville city-----	8 105	12.1	894	932	220	252	22.7	23.9	10.4	16.5	594	644	24.7	31.9
Minnetonka city (pt.)-----	20 119	14.2	983	1 035	268	288	20.2	21.3	10.5	12.5	648	674	23.1	24.8
Richfield city-----	16 094	15.0	731	761	205	215	19.5	21.0	10.6	12.1	449	465	26.1	27.9
South St. Paul city (pt.)-----	4 103	14.2	676	729	194	215	20.4	22.8	11.1	14.7	376	410	26.7	30.2
Woodbury city (pt.)-----	1 373	12.9	926	1 027	231	375	20.7	24.1	6.8	16.5	689	854	16.9	46.6
District 4 -----	225 769	14.3	779	789	227	231	20.8	21.2	12.4	12.9	453	458	27.0	27.6
COUNTY														
Dakota County (pt.)-----	12 958	14.0	709	748	201	215	19.7	21.4	11.3	13.3	477	494	26.7	29.6
Ramsey County-----	201 016	14.3	773	783	229	233	20.7	21.1	12.4	13.0	447	453	27.1	27.7
Washington County (pt.)-----	11 795	14.5	892	929	206	233	21.4	22.4	10.2	13.6	538	587	22.9	25.5
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Blaine city (pt.)-----	12 120	15.2	808	843	217	231	20.4	22.0	10.9	13.0	499	526	25.7	28.2
Maplewood city-----	4 885	15.8	766	823	209	233	18.8	21.3	10.2	14.1	485	502	21.7	24.4
Mounds View city-----	8 811	12.9	811	889	225	256	16.8	19.2	9.9	13.3	478	495	24.0	26.3
New Brighton city-----	4 607	14.2	707	761	188	207	16.7	19.7	10.4	13.9	433	478	25.5	29.1
North St. Paul city-----	4 072	11.9	777	840	191	236	21.1	22.5	9.5	15.7	417	469	21.4	26.5
Roseville city-----	14 216	14.2	795	838	239	253	17.6	19.6	10.6	12.4	499	515	25.7	27.8
St. Paul city-----	117 583	14.0	708	722	223	228	21.0	21.6	12.8	13.6	421	427	28.0	28.7
Shareview city-----	9 280	14.2	940	984	255	283	21.3	22.5	10.0	13.2	504	548	21.3	23.5
South St. Paul city (pt.)-----	4 191	15.1	694	745	207	228	19.2	21.8	11.2	14.2	442	480	25.7	31.2
Vadnais Heights city-----	4 030	13.7	847	920	210	254	22.2	23.7	10.1	17.3	520	568	20.2	23.4
West St. Paul city-----	8 767	13.4	707	765	192	211	19.2	21.6	10.7	13.3	482	501	26.3	29.9
White Bear Lake city (pt.)-----	9 295	13.3	761	795	213	233	19.4	21.2	11.0	13.9	529	564	24.4	27.7
Woodbury city (pt.)-----	6 168	14.2	972	1 044	209	260	21.3	22.8	8.9	14.7	616	703	22.4	25.8
District 5 -----	250 274	14.1	724	734	203	207	20.2	20.6	12.2	12.7	447	452	27.6	28.1
COUNTY														
Hennepin County (pt.)-----	250 274	14.1	724	734	203	207	20.2	20.6	12.2	12.7	447	452	27.6	28.1
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Brooklyn Center city (pt.)-----	11 713	14.1	698	727	184	193	18.4	20.4	10.1	12.0	499	519	27.6	30.3
Crystal city-----	9 541	15.1	706	737	185	195	19.4	20.9	10.7	12.8	491	518	23.3	26.0
Edina city (pt.)-----	1 210	16.3	1 021	1 268	248	334	18.5	22.4	8.6	15.2	636	741	20.7	62.2
Golden Valley city-----	8 532	13.9	869	926	258	284	17.2	19.4	10.4	13.0	498	547	24.2	27.2
Hopkins city-----	8 572	12.0	774	849	199	224	17.5	21.7	10.0	13.6	507	533	24.0	25.7
Minneapolis city-----	172 666	14.0	694	706	198	203	20.5	21.0	12.6	13.3	421	426	28.1	28.7
New Hope city-----	8 795	13.9	744	788	222	257	16.7	19.1	9.6	13.5	513	533	26.8	29.1
Robbinsdale city-----	6 155	13.5	710	758	199	215	20.8	22.4	10.4	13.1	484	527	26.8	30.1
St. Louis Park city-----	20 678	15.2	771	795	207	222	19.9	20.9	11.4	13.1	536	552	24.5	25.9
District 6 -----	196 020	17.4	839	846	218	223	21.4	21.7	11.5	12.1	509	516	25.6	26.3
COUNTY														
Anoka County-----	85 519	16.3	770	780	199	206	20.9	21.3	11.0	12.0	493	503	26.5	27.6
Hennepin County (pt.)-----	81 329	17.3	908	921	239	249	21.9	22.2	11.5	12.6	534	544	24.4	25.2
Sherburne County (pt.)-----	1 351	11.7	811	897	156	221	21.8	25.0	5.2	14.8	413	585	21.9	46.9
Washington County (pt.)-----	27 637	21.5	860	881	228	238	21.0	21.7	11.6	13.0	448	466	25.9	27.7
Wright County (pt.)-----	184	46.7	757	847	191	248	18.7	23.9	11.0	24.1	338	389	18.2	29.5
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Andover city-----	4 519	14.1	865	909	217	261	21.7	23.3	8.6	13.7	523	714	22.1	40.1
Anoka city-----	6 799	13.4	712	763	192	217	17.5	20.5	10.1	13.5	437	458	25.1	28.2
Blaine city (pt.)-----	13 176	15.9	755	776	186	200	20.4	21.5	10.0	13.2	526	554	24.9	29.1
Brooklyn Park city-----	21 265	12.8	817	841	216	234	21.0	21.8	10.1	13.0	465	484	25.5	27.3
Chanhassen city-----	5 532	14.2	843	868	189	236	22.6	23.8	8.2	13.2	488	536	23.3	28.2
Columbus Heights city-----	7 975	16.1	674	712	182	194	19.9	21.6	10.7	12.9	442	478	28.8	32.3
Coon Rapids city-----	18 098	14.2	779	800	195	214	20.9	21.7	10.3	13.0	545	569	26.0	28.3
Elk River city (pt.)-----	1 351	11.7	811	897	156	221	21.8	25.0	5.2	14.8	413	585	21.9	46.9
Fridley city-----	11 418	14.5	715	750	197	213	16.7	18.8	9.8	11.9	477	493	24.3	26.6
Maple Grove city-----	12 968	15.5	906	931	229	256	22.1	22.9	9.4	13.4	695	725	23.1	26.3
Oakdale city (pt.)-----	2 864	15.0	815	869	212	252	21.4	24.1	8.7	14.8	397	471	21.8	26.4
Plymouth city-----	19 616	15.3	1 083	1 125	239	269	21.3	22.1	10.2	12.8	601	621	22.2	23.6
Ramsey city-----	3 674	13.7	777	822	196	240	20.3	22.0	7.5	13.7	499	680	21.6	47.8
Stillwater city-----	5 105	18.9	805	876	204	223	19.6	21.2	10.4	13.1	440	474	27.7	32.5
White Bear Lake city (pt.)-----	170	15.9	738	885	—	400	9.1	18.1	—	20.0	187	267	26.5	33.4
District 7 -----	247 187	35.4	536	541	164	166	18.7	19.1	12.7	13.0	314	318	27.2	27.6
COUNTY														
Becker County-----	15 563	38.0	503	527	155	162	18.7	20.3	12.6	13.8	261	277	27.4	29.0
Beltrami County-----	14 670	29.2	505	530	156	167	20.4	21.7	12.4	13.9	311	330	29.9	31.9
Benton County (pt.)-----	6 207	16.3	568	610	175	195	16.9	20.2	11.3	15.0	395	410	25.1	28.2
Clay County-----	18 546	25.5	576	596	177	184	17.4	18.7	11.5	12.9	330	340	30.5	33.0
Clearwater County-----	4 008	44.0	376	407	139	148	18.4	21.6	13.6	16.0	218	260	27.1	30.1
Douglas County-----	14 590	32.8	518	540	154	162	20.2	21.1	13.3	13.3	289	306	27.4	28.9

Table 34. Percent in Sample and Confidence Bounds for Housing Characteristics: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Housing units		Median selected monthly owner costs (dollars)				Median selected monthly owner costs as a per- centage of household income in 1989				Median gross rent (dollars)		Median gross rent as a percentage of household income in 1989	
			With a mortgage		Not mortgaged		With a mortgage		Not mortgaged		90-percent confidence bounds		90-percent confidence bounds	
			90-percent confidence bounds		90-percent confidence bounds		90-percent confidence bounds		90-percent confidence bounds					
	100-percent count	Percent in sample	Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper
District 7—Con. COUNTY—Con.														
Grant County	3 178	48.0	422	452	142	149	16.6	19.6	12.9	14.6	211	243	24.9	28.3
Hubbard County	10 042	41.8	471	501	154	162	18.4	20.5	11.8	13.1	244	285	26.7	29.7
Kittson County	2 865	48.4	408	459	159	168	13.3	15.7	12.4	14.0	238	266	23.1	25.9
Lake of the Woods County	3 050	25.8	398	498	146	168	12.8	18.3	10.2	14.0	219	267	22.7	27.7
Mahnomen County	2 505	46.5	375	406	165	178	18.2	21.7	13.5	16.1	227	258	22.8	26.7
Marschall County	5 049	48.6	450	476	148	156	16.0	18.2	12.0	13.4	203	230	23.1	25.6
Morrison County (pt.)	9 734	38.6	474	493	158	166	20.3	21.5	12.7	14.1	265	283	25.7	27.9
Norman County	3 648	47.6	422	450	141	148	14.5	16.7	12.4	13.8	218	244	19.9	23.9
Other Tail County	29 295	39.6	496	513	158	163	18.1	19.2	12.5	13.3	284	295	25.6	27.0
Pennington County	5 682	29.4	460	484	159	170	15.9	18.2	12.4	14.5	228	256	24.5	27.2
Polk County	14 275	33.7	548	568	173	179	19.0	20.4	12.1	13.1	286	300	26.6	28.5
Pope County	5 836	44.6	418	445	144	151	17.3	19.7	12.4	13.9	233	253	23.8	26.0
Red Lake County	1 899	48.1	364	397	147	158	14.6	18.0	11.4	13.5	190	217	23.1	26.6
Roseau County	6 236	47.5	502	530	154	163	15.9	17.8	11.5	13.0	316	336	22.4	25.0
Stearns County	43 806	28.6	616	629	179	185	18.7	19.6	12.2	13.0	384	392	26.3	27.2
Stevens County	4 108	37.8	458	486	169	178	14.6	17.0	12.0	13.7	274	298	23.8	26.9
Todd County	11 234	43.5	431	451	145	156	17.3	19.0	13.4	14.7	228	243	24.7	27.1
Traverse County	2 220	49.2	359	396	156	165	13.8	17.0	11.5	13.1	226	248	18.4	22.4
Wadena County	5 801	37.6	418	447	134	141	17.3	19.9	12.7	14.3	226	245	26.3	28.3
Wilkin County	3 140	38.5	461	495	147	159	15.7	18.5	11.3	13.2	252	268	24.2	28.3
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Bemidji city	4 412	14.6	478	530	146	171	21.7	24.6	11.1	14.8	313	350	30.7	33.8
Fergus Falls city	5 385	16.9	487	537	165	180	16.4	19.7	10.7	13.4	298	326	25.3	29.0
Marshall city	11 511	16.5	586	619	171	184	16.7	18.8	10.8	13.0	336	351	31.8	36.0
St. Cloud city (pt.)	17 114	13.9	588	622	184	194	17.6	19.9	11.5	13.4	388	401	27.4	29.2
District 8	282 032	34.8	528	533	168	169	17.6	17.9	12.5	12.8	305	310	27.9	28.3
COUNTY														
Aitkin County	12 934	46.7	452	481	162	169	21.8	24.2	13.4	14.8	230	257	27.2	29.2
Benton County (pt.)	5 314	44.0	582	606	173	183	19.2	20.7	11.8	13.7	301	332	21.2	24.1
Carlton County	12 342	34.0	480	499	166	172	15.7	17.1	11.7	12.8	283	299	26.0	27.7
Cass County	18 863	43.1	491	515	165	172	20.8	22.1	13.3	14.4	279	306	26.4	28.6
Chisago County	11 946	41.7	688	706	194	202	22.0	22.6	11.9	13.2	365	386	27.9	29.8
Cook County	4 312	39.3	486	557	172	185	18.8	21.9	11.4	13.8	300	331	19.9	23.6
Crow Wing County	29 916	38.6	524	540	160	165	18.6	19.8	12.3	13.1	323	336	28.2	29.2
Isanti County	9 693	39.9	623	642	183	190	20.7	21.6	11.7	13.2	347	368	27.1	28.9
Itasca County	22 494	39.2	486	500	157	162	17.2	18.4	12.1	13.0	290	305	27.1	28.7
Kanabec County	6 098	41.8	540	567	164	178	20.2	21.8	12.1	14.1	300	326	27.0	29.8
Koochiching County	7 825	31.3	481	514	155	163	14.5	16.6	11.2	12.6	297	326	24.1	26.6
Lake County	6 776	36.5	397	426	140	147	14.0	16.0	10.9	12.2	261	281	24.1	26.7
Mille Lacs County	9 065	41.8	526	552	170	177	18.9	20.6	13.1	14.6	299	316	26.8	29.0
Morrison County (pt.)	2 700	47.9	449	491	162	175	17.8	21.7	13.3	15.6	259	293	21.3	26.9
Pine County	12 738	45.2	483	503	154	162	18.5	20.3	12.7	13.9	277	296	26.5	28.8
St. Louis County	95 403	26.1	477	484	168	170	14.9	15.5	12.3	12.8	288	294	28.3	29.0
Sherburne County (pt.)	13 613	25.5	684	705	189	200	20.0	21.0	11.1	12.8	434	449	28.1	31.3
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Braided city	5 483	16.8	460	502	139	151	14.9	18.4	10.9	13.5	309	338	28.5	31.3
Clayton city	4 580	18.8	468	511	163	173	15.6	18.7	11.0	13.4	269	301	24.8	27.7
Ouluht city	36 022	15.7	485	500	177	182	15.0	16.1	11.9	13.0	304	320	28.7	30.0
Ely River city (pt.)	2 536	11.8	719	769	186	223	17.5	21.6	8.7	15.8	455	489	23.6	31.0
Grand Rapids township	4 734	22.7	499	536	164	176	16.4	19.4	10.9	13.0	307	337	26.5	30.0
Hibbing city	8 166	16.3	471	504	163	174	14.6	17.1	11.7	13.5	217	254	25.0	28.0
St. Cloud city (pt.)	1 714	18.6	579	648	170	201	13.1	17.5	8.0	13.7	416	439	32.9	45.0

Table 35. Percent in Sample, Standard Error, and Confidence Bounds for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Congressional District American Indian Area	Persons		Housing units		Per capita income in 1989 (dollars) for American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut persons—Stan- dard error	Occupied housing units with one American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut householder					
						Median selected monthly owner costs (dollars)				Median gross rent (dollars)	
						With a mortgage		Not mortgaged		90-percent confidence bounds	
	100-percent count	Percent in sample	100-percent count	Percent in sample		90-percent confidence bounds	Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper	
						90-percent confidence bounds	Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper	
District 1-----	546 887	30.9	213 080	30.8	200	469	595	120	173	278	376
AMERICAN INDIAN RESERVATION AND TRUST LAND											
All areas -----	60	35.0	24	29.2	882	—	—	—	300	207	475
Prairie Island Community, MN -----	60	35.0	24	29.2	882	—	—	—	300	207	475
District 2-----	546 887	34.1	220 309	34.5	303	451	682	133	173	271	342
AMERICAN INDIAN RESERVATION AND TRUST LAND											
All areas -----	511	42.1	180	40.6	1 235	355	464	131	209	63	138
Lower Sioux Community, MN -----	259	46.3	86	44.2	684	84	408	90	211	66	135
Shakopee Community, MN -----	203	39.9	71	38.0	1 976	381	497	129	250	—	—
Upper Sioux Community, MN -----	49	28.6	23	34.8	867	—	—	—	801	—	—
District 7-----	546 888	34.1	247 187	35.4	74	353	393	126	144	255	277
AMERICAN INDIAN RESERVATION AND TRUST LAND											
All areas -----	13 800	41.2	6 616	43.6	91	280	323	118	137	177	206
Leech Lake Reservation, MN (pt.) -----	1 372	50.0	942	47.0	326	315	399	124	170	123	310
Minnesota Chippewa Trust Lands, MN (pt.) -----	4	50.0	2	50.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Red Lake Reservation, MN (pt.) -----	3 697	26.1	1 062	26.2	113	216	291	81	127	173	233
White Earth Reservation, MN -----	8 272	46.2	4 610	46.9	160	334	385	133	158	160	197
District 8-----	546 887	31.2	282 032	34.8	88	396	428	153	171	256	276
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All areas -----	12 015	38.7	7 478	42.6	116	355	393	135	155	186	220
Bois Forte (Nett Lake) Reservation, MN -----	358	44.1	138	45.1	404	163	428	124	164	186	267
Deer Creek Reservation, MN -----	1186	36.6	135	48.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fond du Lac Reservation, MN -----	3 229	42.9	1 375	43.4	261	377	450	116	166	133	180
Grand Portage Reservation, MN -----	366	29.7	170	37.9	1 167	342	458	121	224	114	353
Leech Lake Reservation, MN (pt.) -----	7 297	38.2	5 285	42.5	134	325	375	126	158	203	256
Mille Lacs Reservation, MN -----	470	29.1	187	35.8	164	318	747	127	175	102	399
Minnesota Chippewa Trust Lands, MN (pt.) -----	39	38.5	29	37.9	1 504	—	500	—	—	—	—
Red Lake Reservation, MN (pt.) -----	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sandy Lake Reservation, MN -----	37	45.9	11	45.5	2 261	—	500	—	—	—	—
Vermilion Lake Reservation, MN -----	91	8.8	127	43.3	909	—	—	35	183	—	—

APPENDIX A.

Area Classifications

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These definitions are for all geographic entities and concepts that the Census Bureau will include in its standard 1990 census data products. Not all entities and concepts are shown in any one 1990 census data product. For a description of geographic areas included in each data product, see appendix F.

AMERICAN INDIAN AND ALASKA NATIVE AREA

Alaska Native Regional Corporation (ANRC)

Alaska Native Regional Corporations (ANRC's) are corporate entities established under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1972, Public Law 92-203, as amended by Public Law 94-204, to conduct both business and nonprofit affairs of Alaska Natives. Alaska is divided into

12 ANRC's that cover the entire State, except for the Annette Islands Reserve. The boundaries of the 12 ANRC's were established by the Department of the Interior, in cooperation with Alaska Natives. Each ANRC was designed to include, as far as practicable, Alaska Natives with a common heritage and common interests. The ANRC boundaries for the 1990 census were identified by the Bureau of Land Management. A 13th region was established for Alaska Natives who are not permanent residents and who chose not to enroll in one of the 12 ANRC's; no census products are prepared for the 13th region. ANRC's were first identified for the 1980 census.

Each ANRC is assigned a two-digit census code ranging from 07 through 84. These census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of the ANRC's.

Alaska Native Village (ANV) Statistical Area

Alaska Native villages (ANV's) constitute tribes, bands, clans, groups, villages, communities, or associations in Alaska that are recognized pursuant to the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1972, Public Law 92-203. Because ANV's do not have legally designated boundaries, the Census Bureau has established Alaska Native village statistical areas (ANVSA's) for statistical purposes. For the 1990 census, the Census Bureau cooperated with officials of the nonprofit corporation within each participating Alaska Native Regional Corporation (ANRC), as well as other knowledgeable officials, to delineate boundaries that encompass the settled area associated with each ANV. ANVSA's are located within ANRC's and do not cross ANRC boundaries. ANVSA's for the 1990 census replace the ANV's that the Census Bureau recognized for the 1980 census.

Each ANVSA is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 6001 through 8989. Each ANVSA also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code. Both the census and FIPS codes are assigned in alphabetical order of ANVSA's.

American Indian Reservation and Trust Land

American Indian Reservation—Federal American Indian reservations are areas with boundaries established by treaty, statute, and/or executive or court order, and recognized by the Federal Government as territory in which American Indian tribes have jurisdiction. State reservations are lands held in trust by State governments for the use and benefit of a given tribe. The reservations and their boundaries were identified for the 1990 census by the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA), Department of Interior (for Federal reservations), and State governments (for State reservations). The names of American Indian reservations recognized by State governments, but not by the Federal Government, are followed by "(State)." Areas composed of reservation lands that are administered jointly and/or are claimed by two reservations, as identified by the BIA, are called "joint areas," and are treated as separate American Indian reservations for census purposes.

Federal reservations may cross State boundaries, and Federal and State reservations may cross county, county subdivision, and place boundaries. For reservations that cross State boundaries, only the portion of the reservations in a given State are shown in the data products for that State; the entire reservations are shown in data products for the United States.

Each American Indian reservation is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 0001 through 4989. These census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of American Indian reservations nationwide, except that joint areas appear at the end of the code range. Each American Indian reservation also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code; because the FIPS codes are assigned in alphabetical sequence of American Indian reservations within each State, the FIPS code is different in each State for reservations in more than one State.

Trust Land—Trust lands are property associated with a particular American Indian reservation or tribe, held in trust by the Federal Government. Trust lands may be held in trust either for a tribe (tribal trust land) or for an individual member of a tribe (individual trust land). Trust lands recognized for the 1990 census comprise all tribal trust lands and inhabited individual trust lands located outside of a reservation boundary. As with other American Indian areas, trust lands may be located in more than one State. Only the trust lands in a given State are shown in the data products for that State; all trust lands associated with a reservation or tribe are shown in data products for the United States. The Census Bureau first reported data for tribal trust lands for the 1980 census.

Trust lands are assigned a four-digit census code and a five-digit FIPS code, the same as that for the reservation with which they are associated. Trust lands not associated with a reservation are presented by tribal name, interspersed alphabetically among the reservations.

Tribal Designated Statistical Area (TDSA)

Tribal designated statistical areas (TDSA's) are areas, delineated outside Oklahoma by federally- and State-recognized tribes without a land base or associated trust lands, to provide statistical areas for which the Census Bureau tabulates data. TDSA's represent areas generally containing the American Indian population over which federally-recognized tribes have jurisdiction and areas in which State tribes provide benefits and services to their members. The names of TDSA's delineated by State-recognized tribes are followed by "(State)." The Census Bureau did not recognize TDSA's before the 1990 census.

Each TDSA is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 9001 through 9589. The census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of TDSA's nationwide. Each TDSA also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code in alphabetical order within State.

Tribal Jurisdiction Statistical Area (TJSA)

Tribal jurisdiction statistical areas (TJSA's) are areas, delineated by federally-recognized tribes in Oklahoma without a reservation, for which the Census Bureau tabulates data. TJSA's represent areas generally containing the American Indian population over which one or more tribal governments have jurisdiction; if tribal officials delineated adjacent TJSA's so that they include some duplicate territory, the overlap area is called a "joint use area," which is treated as a separate TJSA for census purposes.

TJSA's replace the "Historic Areas of Oklahoma (excluding urbanized areas)" shown in 1980 census data products. The Historic Areas of Oklahoma comprised the territory located within reservations that had legally established boundaries from 1900 to 1907; these reservations were dissolved during the 2- to 3-year period preceding the statehood of Oklahoma in 1907. The Historic Areas of Oklahoma (excluding urbanized areas) were identified only for the 1980 census.

Each TJSA is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 5001 through 5989. The census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of TJSA's, except that joint areas appear at the end of the code range. Each TJSA also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code in alphabetical order within Oklahoma.

AREA MEASUREMENT

Area measurements provide the size, in square kilometers (also in square miles in printed reports), recorded for each geographic entity for which the Census Bureau tabulates data in general-purpose data products (except crews-of-vessels entities and ZIP Codes). (Square kilometers may be divided by 2.59 to convert an area measurement to square miles.) Area was calculated from the specific set of boundaries recorded for the entity in the Census Bureau's geographic data base (see "TIGER"). On machine-readable files, area measurements are shown to three decimal places; the decimal point is implied. In printed reports and listings, area measurements are shown to one decimal.

The Census Bureau provides measurements for both land area and total water area for the 1990 census; the water figure includes inland, coastal, Great Lakes, and territorial water. (For the 1980 census, the Census Bureau provided area measurements for land and inland water.) The Census Bureau will provide measurements for the component types of water for the affected entities in a separate file. "Inland water" consists of any lake, reservoir, pond, or similar body of water that is recorded in the Census Bureau's geographic data base. It also includes any river, creek, canal, stream, or similar feature that is recorded in that data base as a two-dimensional feature (rather than as a single line). The portions of the oceans and related large embayments (such as the Chesapeake Bay and Puget Sound), the Gulf of Mexico, and the Caribbean Sea that belong to the United States and its territories are considered to be "coastal" and "territorial"

waters; the Great Lakes are treated as a separate water entity. Rivers and bays that empty into these bodies of water are treated as "inland water" from the point beyond which they are narrower than one nautical mile across. Identification of land and inland, coastal, and territorial waters is for statistical purposes, and does not necessarily reflect legal definitions thereof.

By definition, census blocks do not include water within their boundaries; therefore, the water area of a block is always zero. Land area measurements may disagree with the information displayed on census maps and in the TIGER file because, for area measurement purposes, features identified as "intermittent water" and "glacier" are reported as land area. For this reason, it may not be possible to derive the land area for an entity by summing the land area of its component census blocks. In addition, the water area measurement reported for some geographic entities includes water that is not included in any lower-level geographic entity. Therefore, because water is contained only in a higher-level geographic entity, summing the water measurements for all the component lower-level geographic entities will not yield the water area of that higher-level entity. This occurs, for example, where water is associated with a county but is not within the legal boundary of any minor civil division, or the water is associated with a State but is not within the legal boundary of any county. Crews-of-vessels entities (see "Census Tract and Block Numbering Area" and "Block") do not encompass territory and therefore have no area measurements. ZIP Codes do not have specific boundaries, and therefore, also do not have area measurements.

The accuracy of any area measurement figure is limited by the inaccuracy inherent in (1) the location and shape of the various boundary features in the data base, and (2) rounding affecting the last digit in all operations that compute and/or sum the area measurements.

BLOCK

Census blocks are small areas bounded on all sides by visible features such as streets, roads, streams, and railroad tracks, and by invisible boundaries such as city, town, township, and county limits, property lines, and short, imaginary extensions of streets and roads.

Tabulation blocks, used in census data products, are in most cases the same as collection blocks, used in the census enumeration. In some cases, collection blocks have been "split" into two or more parts required for data tabulations. Tabulation blocks do not cross the boundaries of counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts or block numbering areas, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, congressional districts, voting districts, urban or rural areas, or urbanized areas. The 1990 census is the first for which the entire United States and its possessions are block-numbered.

Blocks are numbered uniquely within each census tract or BNA. A block is identified by a three-digit number, sometimes with a single alphabetical suffix. Block numbers

with suffixes generally represent collection blocks that were "split" in order to identify separate geographic entities that divide the original block. For example, when a city limit runs through data collection block 101, the data for the portion inside the city is tabulated in block 101A and the portion outside, in block 101B. A block number with the suffix "Z" represents a "crews-of-vessels" entity for which the Census Bureau tabulates data, but that does not represent a true geographic area; such a block is shown on census maps associated with an anchor symbol and a census tract or block numbering area with a .99 suffix.

BLOCK GROUP (BG)

Geographic Block Group

A geographic block group (BG) is a cluster of blocks having the same first digit of their three-digit identifying numbers within a census tract or block numbering area (BNA). For example, BG 3 within a census tract or BNA includes all blocks numbered between 301 and 397. In most cases, the numbering involves substantially fewer than 97 blocks. Geographic BG's never cross census tract or BNA boundaries, but may cross the boundaries of county subdivisions, places, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, urbanized areas, voting districts, and congressional districts. BG's generally contain between 250 and 550 housing units, with the ideal size being 400 housing units.

Tabulation Block Group

In the data tabulations, a geographic BG may be split to present data for every unique combination of county subdivision, place, American Indian and Alaska Native area, urbanized area, voting district, urban/rural and congressional district shown in the data product; for example, if BG 3 is partly in a city and partly outside the city, there will be separate tabulated records for each portion of BG 3. BG's are used in tabulating decennial census data nationwide in the 1990 census, in all block-numbered areas in the 1980 census, and in Tape Address Register (TAR) areas in the 1970 census. For purposes of data presentation, BG's are a substitute for the enumeration districts (ED's) used for reporting data in many parts of the United States for the 1970 and 1980 censuses, and in all areas for pre-1970 censuses.

BOUNDARY CHANGES

The boundaries of some counties, county subdivisions, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, and many incorporated places, changed between those reported for the 1980 census and January 1, 1990. Boundary changes to legal entities result from:

1. Annexations to or detachments from legally established governmental units.
2. Mergers or consolidations of two or more governmental units.
3. Establishment of new governmental units.
4. Disincorporations or disorganizations of existing governmental units.
5. Changes in treaties and Executive Orders.

The historical counts shown for counties, county subdivisions, and places are not updated for such changes, and thus reflect the population and housing units in the area as delineated at each census. Information on boundary changes reported between the 1980 and 1990 censuses for counties, county subdivisions, and incorporated places is presented in the "User Notes" section of the technical documentation of Summary Tape Files 1 and 3, and in the 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* printed reports. For information on boundary changes for such areas in the decade preceding other decennial censuses, see the *Number of Inhabitants* reports for each census. Boundary changes are not reported for some areas, such as census designated places and block groups.

CENSUS REGION AND CENSUS DIVISION

Census Division

Census divisions are groupings of States that are subdivisions of the four census regions. There are nine divisions, which the Census Bureau adopted in 1910 for the presentation of data. The regions, divisions, and their constituent States are:

Northeast Region

New England Division:

Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut

Middle Atlantic Division:

New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania

Midwest Region

East North Central Division:

Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin

West North Central Division:

Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas

South Region

South Atlantic Division:

Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida

East South Central Division:

Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi

West South Central Division:

Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas

West Region

Mountain Division:

Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, Nevada

Pacific Division:

Washington, Oregon, California, Alaska, Hawaii

Census Region

Census regions are groupings of States that subdivide the United States for the presentation of data. There are four regions—Northeast, Midwest, South, and West. Each of the four census regions is divided into two or more census divisions. Prior to 1984, the Midwest region was named the North Central region. From 1910, when census regions were established, through the 1940's, there were three regions—North, South, and West.

CENSUS TRACT AND BLOCK NUMBERING AREA

Block Numbering Area (BNA)

Block numbering areas (BNA's) are small statistical subdivisions of a county for grouping and numbering blocks in nonmetropolitan counties where local census statistical areas committees have not established census tracts. State agencies and the Census Bureau delineated BNA's for the 1990 census, using guidelines similar to those for the delineation of census tracts. BNA's do not cross county boundaries.

BNA's are identified by a four-digit basic number and may have a two-digit suffix; for example, 9901.07. The decimal point separating the four-digit basic BNA number from the two-digit suffix is shown in printed reports, in microfiche, and on census maps; in machine-readable files, the decimal point is implied. Many BNA's do not have a suffix; in such cases, the suffix field is left blank in all data products. BNA numbers range from 9501 through 9989.99, and are unique within a county (numbers in the range of 0001 through 9499.99 denote a census tract). The suffix .99 identifies a BNA that was populated entirely by persons aboard one or more civilian or military ships. A "crews-of-vessels" BNA appears on census maps only as an anchor symbol with its BNA number (and block numbers on maps showing block numbers); the BNA relates to the ships associated with the onshore BNA's having the same four-digit basic number. Suffixes in the range .80 through .98 usually identify BNA's that either were revised or were created during the 1990 census data collection activities.

Some of these revisions produced BNA's that have extremely small land area and may have little or no population or housing. For data analysis, such a BNA can be summarized with an adjacent BNA.

Census Tract

Census tracts are small, relatively permanent statistical subdivisions of a county. Census tracts are delineated for all metropolitan areas (MA's) and other densely populated counties by local census statistical areas committees following Census Bureau guidelines (more than 3,000 census tracts have been established in 221 counties outside MA's). Six States (California, Connecticut, Delaware, Hawaii, New Jersey, and Rhode Island) and the District of Columbia are covered entirely by census tracts. Census tracts usually have between 2,500 and 8,000 persons and, when first delineated, are designed to be homogeneous with respect to population characteristics, economic status, and living conditions. Census tracts do not cross county boundaries. The spatial size of census tracts varies widely depending on the density of settlement. Census tract boundaries are delineated with the intention of being maintained over a long time so that statistical comparisons can be made from census to census. However, physical changes in street patterns caused by highway construction, new development, etc., may require occasional revisions; census tracts occasionally are split due to large population growth, or combined as a result of substantial population decline. Census tracts are referred to as "tracts" in all 1990 data products.

Census tracts are identified by a four-digit basic number and may have a two-digit suffix; for example, 6059.02. The decimal point separating the four-digit basic tract number from the two-digit suffix is shown in printed reports, in microfiche, and on census maps; in machine-readable files, the decimal point is implied. Many census tracts do not have a suffix; in such cases, the suffix field is left blank in all data products. Leading zeros in a census tract number (for example, 002502) are shown only on machine-readable files.

Census tract numbers range from 0001 through 9499.99 and are unique within a county (numbers in the range of 9501 through 9989.99 denote a block numbering area). The suffix .99 identifies a census tract that was populated entirely by persons aboard one or more civilian or military ships. A "crews-of-vessels" census tract appears on census maps only as an anchor symbol with its census tract number (and block numbers on maps showing block numbers). These census tracts relate to the ships associated with the onshore census tract having the same four-digit basic number. Suffixes in the range .80 through .98 usually identify census tracts that either were revised or were created during the 1990 census data collection activities. Some of these revisions may have resulted in census tracts that have extremely small land area and may have little or no population or housing. For data analysis, such a census tract can be summarized with an adjacent census tract.

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT (CD)

Congressional districts (CD's) are the 435 areas from which persons are elected to the U.S. House of Representatives. After the apportionment of congressional seats among the States, based on census population counts, each State is responsible for establishing CD's for the purpose of electing representatives. Each CD is to be as equal in population to all other CD's in the State as practicable, based on the decennial census counts.

The CD's that were in effect on January 1, 1990 were those of the 101st Congress. Data on the 101st Congress appear in an early 1990 census data product (Summary Tape File 1A). The CD's of the 101st Congress are the same as those in effect for the 102nd Congress. CD's of the 103rd Congress, reflecting redistricting based on the 1990 census, are summarized in later 1990 data products (STF's 1D and 3D, and 1990 CPH-4, *Population and Housing Characteristics for Congressional Districts of the 103rd Congress* printed reports).

COUNTY

The primary political divisions of most States are termed "counties." In Louisiana, these divisions are known as "parishes." In Alaska, which has no counties, the county equivalents are the organized "boroughs" and the "census areas" that are delineated for statistical purposes by the State of Alaska and the Census Bureau. In four States (Maryland, Missouri, Nevada, and Virginia), there are one or more cities that are independent of any county organization and thus constitute primary divisions of their States. These cities are known as "independent cities" and are treated as equivalent to counties for statistical purposes. That part of Yellowstone National Park in Montana is treated as a county equivalent. The District of Columbia has no primary divisions, and the entire area is considered equivalent to a county for statistical purposes.

Each county and county equivalent is assigned a three-digit FIPS code that is unique within State. These codes are assigned in alphabetical order of county or county equivalent within State, except for the independent cities, which follow the listing of counties.

COUNTY SUBDIVISION

County subdivisions are the primary subdivisions of counties and their equivalents for the reporting of decennial census data. They include census county divisions, census subareas, minor civil divisions, and unorganized territories.

Each county subdivision is assigned a three-digit census code in alphabetical order within county and a five-digit FIPS code in alphabetical order within State.

Census County Division (CCD)

Census county divisions (CCD's) are subdivisions of a county that were delineated by the Census Bureau, in cooperation with State officials and local census statistical

areas committees, for statistical purposes. CCD's were established in 21 States where there are no legally established minor civil divisions (MCD's), where the MCD's do not have governmental or administrative purposes, where the boundaries of the MCD's change frequently, and/or where the MCD's are not generally known to the public. CCD's have no legal functions, and are not governmental units.

The boundaries of CCD's usually are delineated to follow visible features, and in most cases coincide with census tract or block numbering area boundaries. The name of each CCD is based on a place, county, or well-known local name that identifies its location. CCD's have been established in the following 21 States: Alabama, Arizona, California, Colorado, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Idaho, Kentucky, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming. For the 1980 census, the county subdivisions recognized for Nevada were MCD's.

Census Subarea (Alaska)

Census subareas are statistical subdivisions of boroughs and census areas (county equivalents) in Alaska. Census subareas were delineated cooperatively by the State of Alaska and the Census Bureau. The census subareas, identified first in 1980, replaced the various types of subdivisions used in the 1970 census.

Minor Civil Division (MCD)

Minor civil divisions (MCD's) are the primary political or administrative divisions of a county. MCD's represent many different kinds of legal entities with a wide variety of governmental and/or administrative functions. MCD's are variously designated as American Indian reservations, assessment districts, boroughs, election districts, gores, grants, magisterial districts, parish governing authority districts, plantations, precincts, purchases, supervisors' districts, towns, and townships. In some States, all or some incorporated places are not located in any MCD and thus serve as MCD's in their own right. In other States, incorporated places are subordinate to (part of) the MCD's in which they are located, or the pattern is mixed—some incorporated places are independent of MCD's and others are subordinate to one or more MCD's.

The Census Bureau recognizes MCD's in the following 28 States: Arkansas, Connecticut, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia, and Wisconsin. The District of Columbia has no primary divisions, and the entire area is considered equivalent to an MCD for statistical purposes.

The MCD's in 12 selected States (Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin) also serve as general-purpose local governments. The Census Bureau presents data for these MCD's in all data products in which it provides data for places.

Unorganized Territory (unorg.)

In nine States (Arkansas, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Maine, Minnesota, North Carolina, North Dakota, and South Dakota), some counties contain territory that is not included in an MCD recognized by the Census Bureau. Each separate area of unorganized territory in these States is recognized as one or more separate county subdivisions for census purposes. Each unorganized territory is given a descriptive name, followed by the designation "unorg."

GEOGRAPHIC CODE

Geographic codes are shown primarily on machine-readable data products, such as computer tape and compact disc-read only memory (CD-ROM), but also appear on other products such as microfiche; they also are shown on some census maps. Codes are identified as "census codes" only if there is also a Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) code for the same geographic entity. A code that is not identified as either "census" or "FIPS" is usually a census code for which there is no FIPS equivalent, or for which the Census Bureau does not use the FIPS code. The exceptions, which use only the FIPS code in census products, are county, congressional district, and metropolitan area (that is, metropolitan statistical area, consolidated metropolitan statistical area, and primary metropolitan statistical area).

Census Code

Census codes are assigned for a variety of geographic entities, including American Indian and Alaska Native area, census division, census region, county subdivision, place, State, urbanized area, and voting district. The structure, format, and meaning of census codes appear in the 1990 census *Geographic Identification Code Scheme*; in the data dictionary portion of the technical documentation for summary tape files, CD-ROM's, and microfiche.

Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) Code

Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) codes are assigned for a variety of geographic entities, including American Indian and Alaska Native area, congressional district, county, county subdivision, metropolitan area, place, and State. The structure, format, and meaning of FIPS

codes used in the census are shown in the 1990 census *Geographic Identification Code Scheme*; in the data dictionary portion of the technical documentation for summary tape files, CD-ROM's, and microfiche.

The objective of the FIPS codes is to improve the use of data resources of the Federal Government and avoid unnecessary duplication and incompatibilities in the collection, processing, and dissemination of data. More information about FIPS and FIPS code documentation is available from the National Technical Information Service, Springfield, VA 22161.

United States Postal Service (USPS) Code

United States Postal Service (USPS) codes for States are used in all 1990 data products. The codes are two-character alphabetic abbreviations. These codes are the same as the FIPS two-character alphabetic abbreviations.

GEOGRAPHIC PRESENTATION

Hierarchical Presentation

A hierarchical geographic presentation shows the geographic entities in a superior/subordinate structure in census products. This structure is derived from the legal, administrative, or areal relationships of the entities. The hierarchical structure is depicted in report tables by means of indentation, and is explained for machine-readable media in the discussion of file structure in the geographic coverage portion of the abstract in the technical documentation. An example of hierarchical presentation is the "standard census geographic hierarchy": block, within block group, within census tract or block numbering area, within place, within county subdivision, within county, within State, within division, within region, within the United States. Graphically, this is shown as:

```
United States
  Region
    Division
      State
        County
          County subdivision
            Place (or part)
              Census tract/block numbering area
                (or part)
                  Block group (or part)
                    Block
```

Inventory Presentation

An inventory presentation of geographic entities is one in which all entities of the same type are shown in alphabetical or code sequence, without reference to their hierarchical relationships. Generally, an inventory presentation shows totals for entities that may be split in a hierarchical presentation, such as place, census tract/

block numbering area, or block group. An example of a series of inventory presentations is: State, followed by all the counties in that State, followed by all the places in that State. Graphically, this is shown as:

State
County "A"
County "B"
County "C"
Place "X"
Place "Y"
Place "Z"

HISTORICAL COUNTS

Historical counts for total population and total housing units are shown in the 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* report series. As in past censuses, the general rule for presenting historical data for States, counties, county subdivisions, and places is to show historical counts only for single, continually existing entities. Stated another way, if an entity existed for both the current and preceding censuses, the tables show counts for the preceding censuses. Included in this category are entities of the same type (county, county subdivision, place) even if they had changed their names. Also included are entities that merged, but only if the new entity retained the name of one of the merged entities. The historical counts shown are for each entity as it was bounded at each census.

In cases where an entity was formed since a preceding census, such as a newly incorporated place or a newly organized township, the symbol three dots "..." is shown for earlier censuses. The three-dot symbol also is shown for those parts of a place that have extended into an additional county or county subdivision through annexation or other revision of boundaries since the preceding census.

In a few cases, changes in the boundaries of county subdivisions caused a place to be split into two or more parts, or to be split differently than in the preceding census. If historical counts for the parts of the place as currently split did not appear in a preceding census, "(NA)" is shown for the place in each county subdivision; however, the historical population and housing unit counts of the place appear in tables that show the entire place. For counties, county subdivisions, and places formed since January 1, 1980, 1980 census population and housing unit counts in the 1990 territory are reported in the geographic change notes included in the "User Notes" text section of 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts*, and in the technical documentation of Summary Tape Files 1 and 3.

In some cases, population and housing unit counts for individual areas were revised since publication of the 1980 reports (indicated by the prefix "r"). In a number of tables of 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts*, 1980 counts are shown for aggregations of individual areas,

such as the number, population, and housing unit counts of places in size groups, or urban and rural distributions. Revisions of population and housing unit counts for individual areas were not applied to the various aggregations. Therefore, it may not be possible to determine the individual areas in a given aggregation using the historical counts; conversely, the sum of the counts shown for individual areas may not agree with the aggregation.

INTERNAL POINT

An internal point is a set of geographic coordinates (latitude and longitude) that is located within a specified geographic entity. A single point is identified for each entity; for many entities, this point represents the approximate geographic center of that entity. If the shape of the entity caused this point to be located outside the boundaries of the entity, it is relocated from the center so that it is within the entity. If the internal point for a block falls in a water area, it is relocated to a land area within the block. On machine-readable products, internal points are shown to six decimal places; the decimal point is implied.

METROPOLITAN AREA (MA)

The general concept of a metropolitan area (MA) is one of a large population nucleus, together with adjacent communities that have a high degree of economic and social integration with that nucleus. Some MA's are defined around two or more nuclei.

The MA classification is a statistical standard, developed for use by Federal agencies in the production, analysis, and publication of data on MA's. The MA's are designated and defined by the Federal Office of Management and Budget, following a set of official published standards. These standards were developed by the interagency Federal Executive Committee on Metropolitan Areas, with the aim of producing definitions that are as consistent as possible for all MA's nationwide.

Each MA must contain either a place with a minimum population of 50,000 or a Census Bureau-defined urbanized area and a total MA population of at least 100,000 (75,000 in New England). An MA comprises one or more central counties. An MA also may include one or more outlying counties that have close economic and social relationships with the central county. An outlying county must have a specified level of commuting to the central counties and also must meet certain standards regarding metropolitan character, such as population density, urban population, and population growth. In New England, MA's are composed of cities and towns rather than whole counties.

The territory, population, and housing units in MA's are referred to as "metropolitan." The metropolitan category is subdivided into "inside central city" and "outside central city." The territory, population, and housing units located outside MA's are referred to as "nonmetropolitan." The

metropolitan and nonmetropolitan classification cuts across the other hierarchies; for example, there is generally both urban and rural territory within both metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas.

To meet the needs of various users, the standards provide for a flexible structure of metropolitan definitions that classify an MA either as a metropolitan statistical area (MSA) or as a consolidated metropolitan statistical area (CMSA) that is divided into primary metropolitan statistical areas (PMSA's). Documentation of the MA standards and how they are applied is available from the Secretary, Federal Executive Committee on Metropolitan Areas, Population Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Central City

In each MSA and CMSA, the largest place and, in some cases, additional places are designated as "central cities" under the official standards. A few PMSA's do not have central cities. The largest central city and, in some cases, up to two additional central cities are included in the title of the MA; there also are central cities that are not included in an MA title. An MA central city does not include any part of that city that extends outside the MA boundary.

Consolidated and Primary Metropolitan Statistical Area (CMSA and PMSA)

If an area that qualifies as an MA has more than one million persons, primary metropolitan statistical areas (PMSA's) may be defined within it. PMSA's consist of a large urbanized county or cluster of counties that demonstrates very strong internal economic and social links, in addition to close ties to other portions of the larger area. When PMSA's are established, the larger area of which they are component parts is designated a consolidated metropolitan statistical area (CMSA).

Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA)

Metropolitan statistical areas (MSA's) are relatively free-standing MA's and are not closely associated with other MA's. These areas typically are surrounded by nonmetropolitan counties.

Metropolitan Area Title and Code

The title of an MSA contains the name of its largest central city and up to two additional city names, provided that the additional places meet specified levels of population, employment, and commuting. Generally, a city with a population of 250,000 or more is in the title, regardless of other criteria.

The title of a PMSA may contain up to three place names, as determined above, or up to three county names, sequenced in order of population. A CMSA title also may include up to three names, the first of which generally is

the most populous central city in the area. The second name may be the first city or county name in the most populous remaining PMSA; the third name may be the first city or county name in the next most populous PMSA. A regional designation may be substituted for the second and/or third names in a CMSA title if such a designation is supported by local opinion and is deemed to be unambiguous and suitable by the Office of Management and Budget.

The titles for all MA's also contain the name of each State in which the area is located. Each metropolitan area is assigned a four-digit FIPS code, in alphabetical order nationwide. If the fourth digit of the code is a "2," it identifies a CMSA. Additionally, there is a separate set of two-digit codes for CMSA's, also assigned alphabetically.

OUTLYING AREAS OF THE UNITED STATES

The Census Bureau treats the outlying areas as the statistical equivalents of States for the 1990 census. The outlying areas are American Samoa, Guam, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands (Northern Mariana Islands), Republic of Palau (Palau), Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States (Virgin Islands). Geographic definitions specific to each outlying area are shown in appendix A of the text in the data products for each area.

PLACE

Places, for the reporting of decennial census data, include census designated places and incorporated places. Each place is assigned a four-digit census code that is unique within State. Each place is also assigned a five-digit FIPS code that is unique within State. Both the census and FIPS codes are assigned based on alphabetical order within State. Consolidated cities (see below) are assigned a one-character alphabetical census code that is unique nationwide and a five-digit FIPS code that is unique within State.

Census Designated Place (CDP)

Census designated places (CDP's) are delineated for the decennial census as the statistical counterparts of incorporated places. CDP's comprise densely settled concentrations of population that are identifiable by name, but are not legally incorporated places. Their boundaries, which usually coincide with visible features or the boundary of an adjacent incorporated place, have no legal status, nor do these places have officials elected to serve traditional municipal functions. CDP boundaries may change with changes in the settlement pattern; a CDP with the same name as in previous censuses does not necessarily have the same boundaries.

Beginning with the 1950 census, the Census Bureau, in cooperation with State agencies and local census statistical areas committees, has identified and delineated boundaries for CDP's. In the 1990 census, the name of each such place is followed by "CDP." In the 1980 census, "(CDP)" was used; in 1970, 1960, and 1950 censuses, these places were identified by "(U)," meaning "unincorporated place."

To qualify as a CDP for the 1990 census, an unincorporated community must have met the following criteria:

1. In all States except Alaska and Hawaii, the Census Bureau uses three population size criteria to designate a CDP. These criteria are:
 - a. 1,000 or more persons if outside the boundaries of an urbanized area (UA) delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census.
 - b. 2,500 or more persons if inside the boundaries of a UA delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census.
 - c. 250 or more persons if outside the boundaries of a UA delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census, and within the official boundaries of an American Indian reservation recognized for the 1990 census.
2. In Alaska, 25 or more persons if outside a UA, and 2,500 or more persons if inside a UA delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census.
3. In Hawaii, 300 or more persons, regardless of whether the community is inside or outside a UA.

For the 1990 census, CDP's qualified on the basis of the population counts prepared for the 1990 Postcensus Local Review Program. Because these counts were subject to change, a few CDP's may have final population counts lower than the minimums shown above.

Hawaii is the only State with no incorporated places recognized by the Bureau of the Census. All places shown for Hawaii in the data products are CDP's. By agreement with the State of Hawaii, the Census Bureau does not show data separately for the city of Honolulu, which is coextensive with Honolulu County.

Consolidated City

A consolidated government is a unit of local government for which the functions of an incorporated place and its county or minor civil division (MCD) have merged. The legal aspects of this action may result in both the primary incorporated place and the county or MCD continuing to exist as legal entities, even though the county or MCD performs few or no governmental functions and has few or no elected officials. Where this occurs, and where one or more other incorporated places in the county or MCD

continue to function as separate governments, even though they have been included in the consolidated government, the primary incorporated place is referred to as a "consolidated city."

The data presentation for consolidated cities varies depending upon the geographic presentation. In hierarchical presentations, consolidated cities are not shown. These presentations include the semi-independent places and the "consolidated city (remainder)." Where the consolidated city is coextensive with a county or county subdivision, the data shown for those areas in hierarchical presentations are equivalent to those for the consolidated government.

For inventory geographic presentations, the consolidated city appears at the end of the listing of places. The data for the consolidated city include places that are part of the consolidated city. The "consolidated city (remainder)" is the portion of the consolidated government minus the semi-independent places, and is shown in alphabetical sequence with other places.

In summary presentations by size of place, the consolidated city is not included. The places semi-independent of consolidated cities are categorized by their size, as is the "consolidated city (remainder)."

Each consolidated city is assigned a one-character alphabetic census code. Each consolidated city also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code that is unique within State. The semi-independent places and the "consolidated city (remainder)" are assigned a four-digit census code and a five-digit FIPS place code that are unique within State. Both the census and FIPS codes are assigned based on alphabetical order within State.

Incorporated Place

Incorporated places recognized in 1990 census data products are those reported to the Census Bureau as legally in existence on January 1, 1990 under the laws of their respective States as cities, boroughs, towns, and villages, with the following exceptions: the towns in the New England States, New York, and Wisconsin, and the boroughs in New York are recognized as minor civil divisions for census purposes; the boroughs in Alaska are county equivalents.

POPULATION OR HOUSING UNIT DENSITY

Population or housing unit density is computed by dividing the total population or housing units of a geographic unit (for example, United States, State, county, place) by its land area measured in square kilometers or square miles. Density is expressed as both "persons (or housing units) per square kilometer" and "persons (or housing units) per square mile" of land area in 1990 census printed reports.

STATE

States are the primary governmental divisions of the United States. The District of Columbia is treated as a statistical equivalent of a State for census purposes. The four census regions, nine census divisions, and their component States are shown under "CENSUS REGION AND CENSUS DIVISION" in this appendix.

The Census Bureau treats the outlying areas as State equivalents for the 1990 census. The outlying areas are American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, Palau, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States. Geographic definitions specific to each outlying area are shown in appendix A in the data products for each area.

Each State and equivalent is assigned a two-digit numeric Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) code in alphabetical order by State name, followed by the outlying area names. Each State and equivalent area also is assigned a two-digit census code. This code is assigned on the basis of the geographic sequence of each State within each census division; the first digit of the code is the code for the respective division. Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and the outlying areas of the Pacific are assigned "0" as the division code. Each State and equivalent area also is assigned the two-letter FIPS/United States Postal Service (USPS) code.

In 12 selected States (Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin), the minor civil divisions also serve as general-purpose local governments. The Census Bureau presents data for these minor civil divisions in all data products in which it provides data for places.

TIGER

TIGER is an acronym for the new digital (computer-readable) geographic data base that automates the mapping and related geographic activities required to support the Census Bureau's census and survey programs. The Census Bureau developed the Topologically Integrated Geographic Encoding and Referencing (TIGER) System to automate the geographic support processes needed to meet the major geographic needs of the 1990 census: producing the cartographic products to support data collection and map publication, providing the geographic structure for tabulation and publication of the collected data, assigning residential and employer addresses to their geographic location and relating those locations to the Census Bureau's geographic units, and so forth. The content of the TIGER data base is made available to the public through a variety of "TIGER Extract" files that may be obtained from the Data User Services Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

UNITED STATES

The United States comprises the 50 States and the District of Columbia. In addition, the Census Bureau treats

the outlying areas as statistical equivalents of States for the 1990 census. The outlying areas include American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, Palau, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands.

URBAN AND RURAL

The Census Bureau defines "urban" for the 1990 census as comprising all territory, population, and housing units in urbanized areas and in places of 2,500 or more persons outside urbanized areas. More specifically, "urban" consists of territory, persons, and housing units in:

1. Places of 2,500 or more persons incorporated as cities, villages, boroughs (except in Alaska and New York), and towns (except in the six New England States, New York, and Wisconsin), but excluding the rural portions of "extended cities."
2. Census designated places of 2,500 or more persons.
3. Other territory, incorporated or unincorporated, included in urbanized areas.

Territory, population, and housing units not classified as urban constitute "rural." In the 100-percent data products, "rural" is divided into "places of less than 2,500" and "not in places." The "not in places" category comprises "rural" outside incorporated and census designated places and the rural portions of extended cities. In many data products, the term "other rural" is used; "other rural" is a residual category specific to the classification of the rural in each data product.

In the sample data products, rural population and housing units are subdivided into "rural farm" and "rural nonfarm." "Rural farm" comprises all rural households and housing units on farms (places from which \$1,000 or more of agricultural products were sold in 1989); "rural nonfarm" comprises the remaining rural.

The urban and rural classification cuts across the other hierarchies; for example, there is generally both urban and rural territory within both metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas.

In censuses prior to 1950, "urban" comprised all territory, persons, and housing units in incorporated places of 2,500 or more persons, and in areas (usually minor civil divisions) classified as urban under special rules relating to population size and density. The definition of urban that restricted itself to incorporated places having 2,500 or more persons excluded many large, densely settled areas merely because they were not incorporated. Prior to the 1950 census, the Census Bureau attempted to avoid some of the more obvious omissions by classifying selected areas as "urban under special rules." Even with these rules, however, many large, closely built-up areas were excluded from the urban category.

To improve its measure of urban territory, population, and housing units, the Census Bureau adopted the concept of the urbanized area and delineated boundaries for

unincorporated places (now, census designated places) for the 1950 census. Urban was defined as territory, persons, and housing units in urbanized areas and, outside urbanized areas, in all places, incorporated or unincorporated, that had 2,500 or more persons. With the following three exceptions, the 1950 census definition of urban has continued substantially unchanged. First, in the 1960 census (but not in the 1970, 1980, or 1990 censuses), certain towns in the New England States, townships in New Jersey and Pennsylvania, and Arlington County, Virginia, were designated as urban. However, most of these "special rule" areas would have been classified as urban anyway because they were included in an urbanized area or in an unincorporated place of 2,500 or more persons. Second, "extended cities" were identified for the 1970, 1980, and 1990 censuses. Extended cities primarily affect the figures for urban and rural territory (area), but have very little effect on the urban and rural population and housing units at the national and State levels—although for some individual counties and urbanized areas, the effects have been more evident. Third, changes since the 1970 census in the criteria for defining urbanized areas have permitted these areas to be defined around smaller centers.

Documentation of the urbanized area and extended city criteria is available from the Chief, Geography Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Extended City

Since the 1960 census, there has been a trend in some States toward the extension of city boundaries to include territory that is essentially rural in character. The classification of all the population and living quarters of such places as urban would include in the urban designation territory, persons, and housing units whose environment is primarily rural. For the 1970, 1980, and 1990 censuses, the Census Bureau identified as rural such territory and its population and housing units for each extended city whose closely settled area was located in an urbanized area. For the 1990 census, this classification also has been applied to certain places outside urbanized areas.

In summary presentations by size of place, the urban portion of an extended city is classified by the population of the entire place; the rural portion is included in "other rural."

URBANIZED AREA (UA)

The Census Bureau delineates urbanized areas (UAs) to provide a better separation of urban and rural territory, population, and housing in the vicinity of large places. A UA comprises one or more places ("central place") and the adjacent densely settled surrounding territory ("urban fringe") that together have a minimum of 50,000 persons. The urban fringe generally consists of contiguous territory having a density of least 1,000 persons per square mile. The urban fringe also includes outlying territory of such

density if it was connected to the core of the contiguous area by road and is within 1 1/2 road miles of that core, or within 5 road miles of the core but separated by water or other undevelopable territory. Other territory with a population density of fewer than 1,000 people per square mile is included in the urban fringe if it eliminates an enclave or closes an indentation in the boundary of the urbanized area. The population density is determined by (1) outside of a place, one or more contiguous census blocks with a population density of at least 1,000 persons per square mile or (2) inclusion of a place containing census blocks that have at least 50 percent of the population of the place and a density of at least 1,000 persons per square mile. The complete criteria are available from the Chief, Geography Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Urbanized Area Central Place

One or more central places function as the dominant centers of each UA. The identification of a UA central place permits the comparison of this dominant center with the remaining territory in the UA. There is no limit on the number of central places, and not all central places are necessarily included in the UA title. UA central places include:

1. Each place entirely (or partially, if the place is an extended city) within the UA that is a central city of a metropolitan area (MA).
2. If the UA does not contain an MA central city or is located outside of an MA, the central place(s) is determined by population size.

Urbanized Area Title and Code

The title of a UA identifies those places that are most important within the UA; it links the UA to the encompassing MA, where appropriate. If a single MA includes most of the UA, the title and code of the UA generally are the same as the title and code of the MA. If the UA is not mostly included in a single MA, if it does not include any place that is a central city of the encompassing MA, or if it is not located in an MA, the Census Bureau uses the population size of the included places, with a preference for incorporated places, to determine the UA title. The name of each State in which the UA is located also is in each UA title.

The numeric code used to identify each UA is the same as the code for the mostly encompassing MA (including CMSA and PMSA). If MA title cities represent multiple UA's, or the UA title city does not correspond to the first name of an MA title, the Census Bureau assigns a code based on the alphabetical sequence of the UA title in relationship to the other UA and MA titles.

VOTING DISTRICT (VTD)

A voting district (VTD) is any of a variety of types of areas (for example, election districts, precincts, wards, legislative districts) established by State and local governments for purposes of elections. For census purposes,

each State participating in Phase 2 of the 1990 Census Redistricting Data Program outlined the boundaries of VTD's around groups of whole census blocks on census maps. The entities identified as VTD's are not necessarily those legally or currently established. Also, to meet the "whole block" criterion, a State may have had to adjust VTD boundaries to nearby block boundaries. Therefore, the VTD's shown on the 1990 census tapes, listings, and maps may not represent the actual VTD's in effect at the time of the census. In the 1980 census, VTD's were referred to as "election precincts."

Each VTD is assigned a four-character alphanumeric code that is unique within each county. The code "ZZZZ" is assigned to nonparticipating areas; the Census Bureau reports data for areas coded "ZZZZ."

ZIP CODE®

ZIP Codes are administrative units established by the United States Postal Service (USPS) for the distribution of mail. ZIP Codes serve addresses for the most efficient delivery of mail, and therefore generally do not respect political or census statistical area boundaries. ZIP Codes usually do not have clearly identifiable boundaries, often serve a continually changing area, are changed periodically to meet postal requirements, and do not cover all the land area of the United States. ZIP Codes are identified by five-digit codes assigned by the USPS. The first three digits identify a major city or sectional distribution center, and the last two digits generally signify a specific post office's delivery area or point. For the 1990 census, ZIP Code data are tabulated for the five-digit codes in STF 3B.

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POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

AGE

The data on age were derived from answers to questionnaire item 5, which was asked of all persons. The age classification is based on the age of the person in complete years as of April 1, 1990. The age response in question 5a was used normally to represent a person's age. However, when the age response was unacceptable or unavailable, a person's age was derived from an acceptable year-of-birth response in question 5b.

Data on age are used to determine the applicability of other questions for a person and to classify other characteristics in census tabulations. Age data are needed to interpret most social and economic characteristics used to plan and examine many programs and policies. Therefore, age is tabulated by single years of age and by many different groupings, such as 5-year age groups.

Some tabulations are shown by the age of the householder. These data were derived from the age responses for each householder. (For more information on householder, see the discussion under "Household Type and Relationship.")

Median Age—This measure divides the age distribution into two equal parts: one-half of the cases falling below the median value and one-half above the value. Generally, median age is computed on the basis of more detailed age intervals than are shown in some census publications; thus, a median based on a less detailed distribution may differ slightly from a corresponding median for the same population based on a more detailed distribution. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Limitation of the Data—Counts in 1970 and 1980 for persons 100 years old and over were substantially overstated. Improvements were made in the questionnaire design, in the allocation procedures, and to the respondent instruction guide to attempt to minimize this problem for the 1990 census.

Review of detailed 1990 census information indicated that respondents tended to provide their age as of the date of completion of the questionnaire, not their age as of April 1, 1990. In addition, there may have been a tendency for respondents to round their age up if they were close to having a birthday. It is likely that approximately 10 percent of persons in most age groups are actually 1 year younger. For most single years of age, the misstatements are largely offsetting. The problem is most pronounced at age 0 because persons lost to age 1 may not have been fully offset by the inclusion of babies born after April 1, 1990, and because there may have been more rounding up to age 1 to avoid reporting age as 0 years. (Age in complete months was not collected for infants under age 1.)

The reporting of age 1 year older than age on April 1, 1990, is likely to have been greater in areas where the census data were collected later in 1990. The magnitude of this problem was much less in the three previous censuses where age was typically derived from respondent data on year of birth and quarter of birth. (For more information on the design of the age question, see the section below that discusses "Comparability.")

Comparability—Age data have been collected in every census. For the first time since 1950, the 1990 data are not available by quarter year of age. This change was made so that coded information could be obtained for both age and year of birth. In each census since 1940, the age of a person was assigned when it was not reported. In censuses before 1940, with the exception of 1880, persons of unknown age were shown as a separate category. Since 1960, assignment of unknown age has been performed by a general procedure described as "imputation." The specific procedures for imputing age have been different in each census. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

ANCESTRY

The data on ancestry were derived from answers to questionnaire item 13, which was asked of a sample of persons. The question was based on self-identification; the data on ancestry represent self-classification by people according to the ancestry group(s) with which they most closely identify. Ancestry refers to a person's ethnic origin or descent, "roots," or heritage or the place of birth of the person or the person's parents or ancestors before their arrival in the United States. Some ethnic identities, such as "Egyptian" or "Polish" can be traced to geographic areas outside the United States, while other ethnicities such as "Pennsylvania Dutch" or "Cajun" evolved in the United States.

The intent of the ancestry question was not to measure the degree of attachment the respondent had to a particular ethnicity. For example, a response of "Irish" might reflect total involvement in an "Irish" community or only a memory of ancestors several generations removed from the individual.

The Census Bureau coded the responses through an automated review, edit, and coding operation. The open-ended write-in ancestry item was coded by subject-matter specialists into a numeric representation using a code list containing over 1,000 categories. The 1990 code list reflects the results of the Census Bureau's own research and consultations with many ethnic experts. Many decisions were made to determine the classification of responses. These decisions affected the grouping of the tabulated data. For example, the "Assyrian" category includes both responses of "Assyrian" and "Chaldean."

The ancestry question allowed respondents to report one or more ancestry groups. While a large number of respondents listed a single ancestry, the majority of answers included more than one ethnic entry. Generally, only the first two responses reported were coded in 1990. If a response was in terms of a dual ancestry, for example, Irish-English, the person was assigned two codes, in this case one for Irish and another for English.

However, in certain cases, multiple responses such as "French Canadian," "Scotch-Irish," "Greek Cypriote," and "Black Dutch" were assigned a single code reflecting their status as unique groups. If a person reported one of these unique groups in addition to another group, for example, "Scotch-Irish English," resulting in three terms, that person received one code for the unique group ("Scotch-Irish") and another one for the remaining group ("English"). If a person reported "English Irish French," only English and Irish were coded. Certain combinations of ancestries where the ancestry group is a part of another, such as "German-Bavarian," the responses were coded as a single ancestry using the smaller group ("Bavarian"). Also, responses such as "Polish-American" or "Italian-American" were coded and tabulated as a single entry ("Polish" or "Italian").

The Census Bureau accepted "American" as a unique ethnicity if it was given alone, with an ambiguous response, or with State names. If the respondent listed any other ethnic identity such as "Italian American," generally the "American" portion of the response was not coded. However, distinct groups such as "American Indian," "Mexican American," and "African American" were coded and identified separately because they represented groups who considered themselves different from those who reported as "Indian," "Mexican," or "African," respectively.

In all tabulations, when respondents provided an unacceptable ethnic identity (for example, an uncodeable or unintelligible response such as "multi-national," "adopted," or "I have no idea"), the answer was included in "Ancestry not reported."

The tabulations on ancestry are presented using two types of data presentations—one used total persons as the base, and the other used total responses as the base. The following are categories shown in the two data presentations:

Presentation Based on Persons:

Single Ancestries Reported—Includes all persons who reported only one ethnic group. Included in this

category are persons with multiple-term responses such as "Scotch-Irish" who are assigned a single code.

Multiple Ancestries Reported—Includes all persons who reported more than one group and were assigned two ancestry codes.

Ancestry Unclassified—Includes all persons who provided a response that could not be assigned an ancestry code because they provided nonsensical entries or religious responses.

Presentations Based on Responses:

Total Ancestries Reported—Includes the total number of ancestries reported and coded. If a person reported a multiple ancestry such as "French Danish," that response was counted twice in the tabulations—once in the "French" category and again in the "Danish" category. Thus, the sum of the counts in this type of presentation is not the total population but the total of all responses.

First Ancestry Reported—Includes the first response of all persons who reported at least one codeable entry. For example, in this category, the count for "Danish" would include all those who reported only Danish and those who reported Danish first and then some other group.

Second Ancestry Reported—Includes the second response of all persons who reported a multiple ancestry. Thus, the count for "Danish" in this category includes all persons who reported Danish as the second response, regardless of the first response provided.

The Census Bureau identified hundreds of ethnic groups in the 1990 census. However, it was impossible to show information for every group in all census tabulations because of space constraints. Publications such as the 1990 CP-2, *Social and Economic Characteristics* and the 1990 CPH-3, *Population and Housing Characteristics for Census Tracts and Block Numbering Areas* reports show a limited number of groups based on the number reported and the advice received from experts. A more complete distribution of groups is presented in the 1990 Summary Tape File 4, supplementary reports, and a special subject report on ancestry. In addition, groups identified specifically in the questions on race and Hispanic origin (for example, Japanese, Laotian, Mexican, Cuban, and Spaniard), in general, are not shown separately in ancestry tabulations.

Limitation of the Data—Although some experts consider religious affiliation a component of ethnic identity, the ancestry question was not designed to collect any information concerning religion. The Bureau of the Census is prohibited from collecting information on religion. Thus, if a religion was given as an answer to the ancestry question, it was coded as an "Other" response.

Comparability—A question on ancestry was first asked in the 1980 census. Although there were no comparable data prior to the 1980 census, related information on ethnicity was collected through questions on parental birthplace, own birthplace, and language which were included in previous censuses. Unlike other census questions, there was no imputation for nonresponse to the ancestry question.

In 1990, respondents were allowed to report more than one ancestry group; however, only the first two ancestry groups identified were coded. In 1980, the Census Bureau attempted to code a third ancestry for selected triple-ancestry responses.

New categories such as "Arab" and "West Indian" were added to the 1990 question to meet important data needs. The "West Indian" category excluded "Hispanic" groups such as "Puerto Rican" and "Cuban" that were identified primarily through the question on Hispanic origin. In 1990, the ancestry group, "American" is recognized and tabulated as a unique ethnicity. In 1980, "American" was tabulated but included under the category "Ancestry not specified."

A major improvement in the 1990 census was the use of an automated coding system for ancestry responses. The automated coding system used in the 1990 census greatly reduced the potential for error associated with a clerical review. Specialists with a thorough knowledge of the subject matter reviewed, edited, coded, and resolved inconsistent or incomplete responses.

CITIZENSHIP

The data on citizenship were derived from answers to questionnaire item 9, which was asked of a sample of persons.

Citizen—Persons who indicated that they were native-born and foreign-born persons who indicated that they have become naturalized. (For more information on native and foreign born, see the discussion under "Place of Birth.")

There are four categories of citizenship: (1) born in the United States, (2) born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the Virgin Islands of the United States, or the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, (3) born abroad of American parents, and (4) citizen by naturalization.

Naturalized Citizen—Foreign-born persons who had completed the naturalization process at the time of the census and upon whom the rights of citizenship had been conferred.

Not a Citizen—Foreign-born persons who were not citizens, including persons who had begun but not completed the naturalization process at the time of the census.

Limitation of the Data—Evaluation studies completed after previous censuses indicated that some persons may have reported themselves as citizens although they had not yet attained the status.

Comparability—Similar questions on citizenship were asked in the censuses of 1820, 1830, 1870, 1890 through 1950, 1970, and 1980. The 1980 question was asked of a sample of the foreign-born population. In 1990, both native and foreign-born persons who received the long-form questionnaire were asked to respond to the citizenship question.

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

Data on educational attainment were derived from answers to questionnaire item 12, which was asked of a sample of persons. Data are tabulated as attainment for persons 15 years old and over. Persons are classified according to the highest level of school completed or the highest degree received. The question included instructions to report the level of the previous grade attended or the highest degree received for persons currently enrolled in school. The question included response categories which allowed persons to report completing the 12th grade without receiving a high school diploma, and which instructed respondents to report as "high school graduate(s)"—persons who received either a high school diploma or the equivalent, for example, passed the Test of General Educational Development (G.E.D.), and did not attend college. (On the Military Census Report questionnaire, the lowest response category was "Less than 9th grade.")

Instructions included in the 1990 respondent instruction guide, which was mailed with the census questionnaire, further specified that schooling completed in foreign or ungraded school systems should be reported as the equivalent level of schooling in the regular American system; that vocational certificates or diplomas from vocational, trade, or business schools or colleges were not to be reported unless they were college level degrees; and that honorary degrees were not to be reported. The instructions gave "medicine, dentistry, chiropractic, optometry, osteopathic medicine, pharmacy, podiatry, veterinary medicine, law, and theology" as examples of professional school degrees, and specifically excluded "barber school, cosmetology, or other training for a specific trade" from the professional school category. The order in which they were listed suggested that doctorate degrees were "higher" than professional school degrees, which were "higher" than master's degrees.

Persons who did not report educational attainment were assigned the attainment of a person of the same age, race or Spanish origin, and sex who resided in the same or a nearby area. Persons who filled more than one circle were edited to the highest level or degree reported.

High School Graduate or Higher—Includes persons whose highest degree was a high school diploma or

its equivalent, persons who attended college or professional school, and persons who received a college, university, or professional degree. Persons who reported completing the 12th grade but not receiving a diploma are not included.

Not Enrolled, Not High School Graduate—Includes persons of compulsory school attendance age or above who were not enrolled in school and were not high school graduates; these persons may be taken to be "high school dropouts." There is no restriction on when they "dropped out" of school, and they may have never attended high school.

In prior censuses, "Median school years completed" was used as a summary measure of educational attainment. In 1990, the median can only be calculated for groups of which less than half the members have attended college. "Percent high school graduate or higher" and "Percent bachelor's degree or higher" are summary measures which can be calculated from the present data and offer quite readily interpretable measures of differences between population subgroups. To make comparisons over time, "Percent high school graduate or higher" can be calculated and "Percent bachelor's degree or higher" can be approximated with data from previous censuses.

Comparability—From 1840 to 1930, the census measured educational attainment by means of a basic literacy question. In 1940, a single question was asked on highest grade of school completed. In the censuses of 1950 through 1980, a two-part question asking highest grade of school attended and whether that grade was finished was used to construct highest grade or year of school completed. For persons who have not attended college, the response categories in the 1990 educational attainment question should produce data which are comparable to data on highest grade completed from earlier censuses.

The response categories for persons who have attended college were modified from earlier censuses because there was some ambiguity in interpreting responses in terms of the number of years of college completed. For instance, it was not clear whether "completed the fourth year of college," "completed the senior year of college," and "college graduate" were synonymous. Research conducted shortly before the census suggests that these terms were more distinct in 1990 than in earlier decades, and this change may have threatened the ability to estimate the number of "college graduates" from the number of persons reported as having completed the fourth or a higher year of college. It was even more difficult to make inferences about post-baccalaureate degrees and "Associate" degrees from highest year of college completed. Thus, comparisons of post-secondary educational attainment in this and earlier censuses should be made with great caution.

In the 1960 and subsequent censuses, persons for whom educational attainment was not reported were assigned the same attainment level as a similar person whose

residence was in the same or a nearby area. In the 1940 and 1950 censuses, persons for whom educational attainment was not reported were not allocated.

EMPLOYMENT STATUS

The data on employment status were derived from answers to questionnaire items 21, 25, and 26, which were asked of a sample of persons. The series of questions on employment status was asked of all persons 15 years old and over and was designed to identify, in this sequence: (1) persons who worked at any time during the reference week; (2) persons who did not work during the reference week but who had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent (excluding layoff); (3) persons on layoff; and (4) persons who did not work during the reference week, but who were looking for work during the last four weeks and were available for work during the reference week. (For more information, see the discussion under "Reference Week.")

The employment status data shown in this and other 1990 census tabulations relate to persons 16 years old and over. Some tabulations showing employment status, however, include persons 15 years old. By definition, these persons are classified as "Not in Labor Force." In the 1940, 1950, and 1960 censuses, employment status data were presented for persons 14 years old and over. The change in the universe was made in 1970 to agree with the official measurement of the labor force as revised in January 1967 by the U.S. Department of Labor. The 1970 census was the last to show employment data for persons 14 and 15 years old.

Employed—All civilians 16 years old and over who were either (1) "at work"—those who did any work at all during the reference week as paid employees, worked in their own business or profession, worked on their own farm, or worked 15 hours or more as unpaid workers on a family farm or in a family business; or (2) were "with a job but not at work"—those who did not work during the reference week but had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent due to illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, or other personal reasons. Excluded from the employed are persons whose only activity consisted of work around the house or unpaid volunteer work for religious, charitable, and similar organizations; also excluded are persons on active duty in the United States Armed Forces.

Unemployed—All civilians 16 years old and over are classified as unemployed if they (1) were neither "at work" nor "with a job but not at work" during the reference week, and (2) were looking for work during the last 4 weeks, and (3) were available to accept a job. Also included as unemployed are civilians who did not work at all during the reference week and were waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off. Examples of job seeking activities are:

- Registering at a public or private employment office
- Meeting with prospective employers
- Investigating possibilities for starting a professional practice or opening a business
- Placing or answering advertisements
- Writing letters of application
- Being on a union or professional register

Civilian Labor Force—Consists of persons classified as employed or unemployed in accordance with the criteria described above.

Experienced Unemployed—These are unemployed persons who have worked at any time in the past.

Experienced Civilian Labor Force—Consists of the employed and the experienced unemployed.

Labor Force—All persons classified in the civilian labor force plus members of the U.S. Armed Forces (persons on active duty with the United States Army, Air Force, Navy, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard).

Not in Labor Force—All persons 16 years old and over who are not classified as members of the labor force. This category consists mainly of students, housewives, retired workers, seasonal workers enumerated in an off season who were not looking for work, institutionalized persons, and persons doing only incidental unpaid family work (less than 15 hours during the reference week).

Worker—This term appears in connection with several subjects: journey-to-work items, class of worker, weeks worked in 1989, and number of workers in family in 1989. Its meaning varies and, therefore, should be determined in each case by referring to the definition of the subject in which it appears.

Actual Hours Worked Last Week—All persons who reported working during the reference week were asked to report in questionnaire item 21b the number of hours that they worked. The statistics on hours worked pertain to the number of hours actually worked at all jobs, and do not necessarily reflect the number of hours typically or usually worked or the scheduled number of hours. The concept of "actual hours" differs from that of "usual hours" described below. The number of persons who worked only a small number of hours is probably understated since such persons sometimes consider themselves as not working. Respondents were asked to include overtime or extra hours worked, but to exclude lunch hours, sick leave, and vacation leave.

Limitation of the Data—The census may underestimate the number of employed persons because persons who have irregular, casual, or unstructured jobs sometimes report themselves as not working. The number of employed persons "at work" is probably overstated in the census (and conversely, the number of employed "with a job, but not at work" is understated) since some persons on vacation or sick leave erroneously reported themselves as working. This problem has no effect on the total number of employed persons. The reference week for the employment data is not the same for all persons. Since persons can change their employment status from one week to another, the lack of a uniform reference week may mean that the employment data do not reflect the reality of the employment situation of any given week. (For more information, see the discussion under "Reference Week".)

Comparability—The questionnaire items and employment status concepts for the 1990 census are essentially the same as those used in the 1980 and 1970 censuses. However, these concepts differ in many respects from those associated with the 1950 and 1960 censuses.

Since employment data from the census are obtained from respondents in households, they differ from statistics based on reports from individual business establishments, farm enterprises, and certain government programs. Persons employed at more than one job are counted only once in the census and are classified according to the job at which they worked the greatest number of hours during the reference week. In statistics based on reports from business and farm establishments, persons who work for more than one establishment may be counted more than once. Moreover, some tabulations may exclude private household workers, unpaid family workers, and self-employed persons, but may include workers less than 16 years of age.

An additional difference in the data arises from the fact that persons who had a job but were not at work are included with the employed in the census statistics, whereas many of these persons are likely to be excluded from employment figures based on establishment payroll reports. Furthermore, the employment status data in census tabulations include persons on the basis of place of residence regardless of where they work, whereas establishment data report persons at their place of work regardless of where they live. This latter consideration is particularly significant when comparing data for workers who commute between areas.

Census data on actual hours worked during the reference week may differ from data from other sources. The census measures hours actually worked, whereas some surveys measure hours paid for by employers. Comparability of census actual hours worked data may also be affected by the nature of the reference week (see "Reference Week").

For several reasons, the unemployment figures of the Census Bureau are not comparable with published figures on unemployment compensation claims. For example,

figures on unemployment compensation claims exclude persons who have exhausted their benefit rights, new workers who have not earned rights to unemployment insurance, and persons losing jobs not covered by unemployment insurance systems (including some workers in agriculture, domestic services, and religious organizations, and self-employed and unpaid family workers). In addition, the qualifications for drawing unemployment compensation differ from the definition of unemployment used by the Census Bureau. Persons working only a few hours during the week and persons with a job but not at work are sometimes eligible for unemployment compensation but are classified as "Employed" in the census. Differences in the geographical distribution of unemployment data arise because the place where claims are filed may not necessarily be the same as the place of residence of the unemployed worker.

The figures on employment status from the decennial census are generally comparable with similar data collected in the Current Population Survey. However, some difference may exist because of variations in enumeration and processing techniques.

FERTILITY

The data on fertility (also referred to as "children ever born") were derived from answers to questionnaire item 20, which was asked of a sample of women 15 years old and over regardless of marital status. Stillbirths, stepchildren, and adopted children were excluded from the number of children ever born. Ever-married women were instructed to include all children born to them before and during their most recent marriage, children no longer living, and children away from home, as well as children who were still living in the home. Never-married women were instructed to include all children born to them.

Data are most frequently presented in terms of the aggregate number of children ever born to women in the specified category and in terms of the rate per 1,000 women. For purposes of calculating the aggregate, the open-ended response category, "12 or more" is assigned a value of 13.

Limitation of the Data—Although the data are assumed to be less complete for out-of-wedlock births than for births occurring within marriage, comparisons of 1980 census data on the fertility of single women with other census sources and administrative records indicate that no significant differences were found between different data sources; that is, 1980 census data on children ever born to single women were complete with no significant understatements of childbearing.

Comparability—The wording of the question on children ever born was the same in 1990 as in 1980. In 1970, however, the question on children ever born was asked of all ever-married women but only of never-married women

who received self-administered questionnaires. Therefore, rates and numbers of children ever born to single women in 1970 may be understated. Data presented for children ever born to ever-married women are comparable for the 1990 census and all previous censuses containing this question.

GROUP QUARTERS

All persons not living in households are classified by the Census Bureau as living in group quarters. Two general categories of persons in group quarters are recognized: (1) institutionalized persons and (2) other persons in group quarters (also referred to as "noninstitutional group quarters").

Institutionalized Persons—Includes persons under formally authorized, supervised care or custody in institutions at the time of enumeration. Such persons are classified as "patients or inmates" of an institution regardless of the availability of nursing or medical care, the length of stay, or the number of persons in the institution. Generally, institutionalized persons are restricted to the institutional buildings and grounds (or must have passes or escorts to leave) and thus have limited interaction with the surrounding community. Also, they are generally under the care of trained staff who have responsibility for their safekeeping and supervision.

Type of Institution—The type of institution was determined as part of census enumeration activities. For institutions which specialize in only one specific type of service, all patients or inmates were given the same classification. For institutions which had multiple types of major services (usually general hospitals and Veterans' Administration hospitals), patients were classified according to selected types of wards. For example, in psychiatric wards of hospitals, patients were classified in "mental (psychiatric) hospitals"; in hospital wards for persons with chronic diseases, patients were classified in "hospitals for the chronically ill." Each patient or inmate was classified in only one type of institution. Institutions include the following types:

Correctional Institutions—Includes prisons, Federal detention centers, military stockades and jails, police lockups, halfway houses, local jails, and other confinement facilities, including work farms.

Prisons—Where persons convicted of crimes serve their sentences. In some census products, the prisons are classified by two types of control: (1) "Federal" (operated by the Bureau of Prisons of the Department of Justice) and (2) "State." Residents who are criminally insane were classified on the basis of where they resided at the time of enumeration: (1) in institutions (or hospital wards)

operated by departments of correction or similar agencies; or (2) in institutions operated by departments of mental health or similar agencies.

Federal Detention Centers—Operated by the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) and the Bureau of Prisons. These facilities include detention centers used by the Park Police; Bureau of Indian Affairs Detention Centers; INS Centers, such as the INS Federal Alien Detention Facility; INS Processing Centers; and INS Contract Detention Centers used to detain aliens under exclusion or deportation proceedings, as well as those aliens who have not been placed into proceedings, such as custodial required departures; and INS Detention Centers operated within local jails, and State and Federal prisons.

Military Stockades, Jails—Operated by military police and used to hold persons awaiting trial or convicted of violating military laws.

Local Jails and Other Confinement Facilities—Includes facilities operated by counties and cities that primarily hold persons beyond arraignment, usually for more than 48 hours. Also included in this category are work farms used to hold persons awaiting trial or serving time on relatively short sentences and jails run by private businesses under contract for local governments (but *not* by State governments).

Police Lockups—Temporary-holding facilities operated by county and city police that hold persons for 48 hours or less only if they have not been formally charged in court.

Halfway Houses—Operated for correctional purposes and include probation and restitution centers, pre-release centers, and community-residential centers.

Other Types of Correctional Institutions—Privately operated correctional facilities and correctional facilities specifically for alcohol/drug abuse.

Nursing Homes—Comprises a heterogeneous group of places. The majority of patients are elderly, although persons who require nursing care because of chronic physical conditions may be found in these homes regardless of their age. Included in this category are skilled-nursing facilities, intermediate-care facilities, long-term care rooms in wards or buildings on the grounds of hospitals, or long-term care rooms/nursing wings in congregate housing facilities. Also included are nursing, convalescent, and rest homes, such as soldiers', sailors', veterans', and fraternal or religious homes for the aged, with or without nursing care. In some census products, nursing homes are classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State," "Private not-for-profit," and "Private for profit."

Mental (Psychiatric) Hospitals—Includes hospitals or wards for the criminally insane not operated by a prison, and psychiatric wards of general hospitals and veterans' hospitals. Patients receive supervised medical/nursing care from formally-trained staff. In some census products, mental hospitals are classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State or local," "Private," and "Ownership not known."

Hospitals for Chronically Ill—Includes hospitals for patients who require long-term care, including those in military hospitals and wards for the chronically ill located on military bases; or other hospitals or wards for the chronically ill, which include tuberculosis hospitals or wards, wards in general and Veterans' Administration hospitals for the chronically ill, neurological wards, hospices, wards for patients with Hansen's Disease (leprosy) and other incurable diseases, and other unspecified wards for the chronically ill. Patients who had no usual home elsewhere were enumerated as part of the institutional population in the wards of general and military hospitals. Most hospital patients are at the hospital temporarily and were enumerated at their usual place of residence. (For more information, see "Wards in General and Military Hospitals for Patients Who Have No Usual Home Elsewhere.")

Schools, Hospitals, or Wards for the Mentally Retarded—Includes those institutions such as wards in hospitals for the mentally retarded, and intermediate-care facilities for the mentally retarded that provide supervised medical/nursing care from formally-trained staff. In some census products, this category is classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State or local," "Private," and "Ownership not known."

Schools, Hospitals, or Wards for the Physically Handicapped—Includes three types of institutions: institutions for the blind, those for the deaf, and orthopedic wards and institutions for the physically handicapped. Institutions for persons with speech problems are classified with "institutions for the deaf." The category "orthopedic wards and institutions for the physically handicapped" includes those institutions providing relatively long-term care to accident victims, and to persons with polio, cerebral palsy, and muscular dystrophy. In some census products, this category is classified by type of ownership as "Public," "Private," and "Ownership not known."

Hospitals, and Wards for Drug/Alcohol Abuse—Includes hospitals, and hospital wards in psychiatric and general hospitals. These facilities are equipped medically and designed for the diagnosis and treatment of medical or psychiatric illnesses associated with alcohol or drug abuse. Patients receive supervised medical care from formally-trained staff.

Wards in General and Military Hospitals for Patients Who Have No Usual Home Elsewhere—Includes maternity, neonatal, pediatric (including wards for boarder babies), military, and surgical wards of hospitals, and wards for persons with infectious diseases.

Juvenile Institutions—Includes homes, schools, and other institutions providing care for children (short- or long-term care). Juvenile institutions include the following types:

Homes for Abused, Dependent, and Neglected Children—Includes orphanages and other institutions which provide long-term care (usually more than 30 days) for children. This category is classified in some census products by type of ownership as "Public" and "Private."

Residential Treatment Centers—Includes those institutions which primarily serve children who, by clinical diagnosis, are moderately or seriously disturbed emotionally. Also, these institutions provide long-term treatment services, usually supervised or directed by a psychiatrist.

Training Schools for Juvenile Delinquents—Includes residential training schools or homes, and industrial schools, camps, or farms for juvenile delinquents.

Public Training Schools for Juvenile Delinquents—Usually operated by a State agency (for example, department of welfare, corrections, or a youth authority). Some are operated by county and city governments. These public training schools are specialized institutions serving delinquent children, generally between the ages of 10 and 17 years old, all of whom are committed by the courts.

Private Training Schools—Operated under private auspices. Some of the children they serve are committed by the courts as delinquents. Others are referred by parents or social agencies because of delinquent behavior. One difference between private and public training schools is that, by their administrative policy, private schools have control over their selection and intake.

Detention Centers—Includes institutions providing short-term care (usually 30 days or less) primarily for delinquent children pending disposition of their cases by a court. This category also covers diagnostic centers. In practice, such institutions may be caring for both delinquent and neglected children pending court disposition.

Other Persons in Group Quarters (also referred to as "noninstitutional group quarters")—Includes all persons who live in group quarters other than institutions. Persons who live in the following living quarters are

classified as "other persons in group quarters" when there are 10 or more unrelated persons living in the unit; otherwise, these living quarters are classified as housing units.

Rooming Houses—Includes persons residing in rooming and boarding houses and living in quarters with 10 or more unrelated persons.

Group Homes—Includes "community-based homes" that provide care and supportive services. Such places include homes for the mentally ill, mentally retarded, and physically handicapped; drug/alcohol halfway houses; communes; and maternity homes for unwed mothers.

Homes for the Mentally Ill—Includes community-based homes that provide care primarily for the mentally ill. In some data products, this category is classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State," "Private," and "Ownership not known." Homes which combine treatment of the physically handicapped with treatment of the mentally ill are counted as homes for the mentally ill.

Homes for the Mentally Retarded—Includes community-based homes that provide care primarily for the mentally retarded. Homes which combine treatment of the physically handicapped with treatment of the mentally retarded are counted as homes for the mentally retarded. This category is classified by type of ownership in some census products, as "Federal," "State," "Private," or "Ownership not known."

Homes for the Physically Handicapped—Includes community-based homes for the blind, for the deaf, and other community-based homes for the physically handicapped. Persons with speech problems are classified with homes for the deaf. In some census products, this category is classified by type of ownership as "Public," "Private," or "Ownership not known."

Homes or Halfway Houses for Drug/Alcohol Abuse—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere in places that provide community-based care and supportive services to persons suffering from a drug/alcohol addiction and to recovering alcoholics and drug abusers. Places providing community-based care for drug and alcohol abusers include group homes, detoxification centers, quarterway houses (residential treatment facilities that work closely with accredited hospitals), halfway houses, and recovery homes for ambulatory, mentally competent recovering alcoholics and drug abusers who may be re-entering the work force.

Maternity Homes for Unwed Mothers—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere in places that provide domestic care for unwed mothers and their

children. These homes may provide social services and post-natal care within the facility, or may make arrangements for women to receive such services in the community. Nursing services are usually available in the facility.

Other Group Homes—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere in communes, foster care homes, and job corps centers with 10 or more unrelated persons. These types of places provide communal living quarters, generally for persons who have formed their own community in which they have common interests and often share or own property jointly.

Religious Group Quarters—Includes, primarily, group quarters for nuns teaching in parochial schools and for priests living in rectories. It also includes other convents and monasteries, except those associated with a general hospital or an institution.

College Quarters Off Campus—Includes privately-owned rooming and boarding houses off campus, if the place is reserved exclusively for occupancy by college students and if there are 10 or more unrelated persons. In census products, persons in this category are classified as living in a college dormitory.

Persons residing in certain other types of living arrangements are classified as living in "noninstitutional group quarters" regardless of the number of people sharing the unit. These include persons residing in the following types of group quarters:

College Dormitories—Includes college students in dormitories (provided the dormitory is restricted to students who do not have their families living with them), fraternity and sorority houses, and on-campus residential quarters used exclusively for those in religious orders who are attending college. Students in privately-owned rooming and boarding houses off campus are also included, if the place is reserved exclusively for occupancy by college-level students and if there are 10 or more unrelated persons.

Military Quarters—Includes military personnel living in barracks and dormitories on base, in transient quarters on base for temporary residents (both civilian and military), and on military ships. However, patients in military hospitals receiving treatment for chronic diseases or who had no usual home elsewhere, and persons being held in military stockades were included as part of the institutional population.

Agriculture Workers' Dormitories—Includes persons in migratory farm workers' camps on farms, bunkhouses for ranch hands, and other dormitories on farms, such as those on "tree farms."

Other Workers' Dormitories—Includes persons in logging camps, construction workers' camps, firehouse dormitories, job-training camps, energy enclaves (Alaska only), and nonfarm migratory workers' camps (for example, workers in mineral and mining camps).

Emergency Shelters for Homeless Persons (with sleeping facilities) and Visible in Street Locations—Includes persons enumerated during the "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation primarily on March 20-21, 1990. Enumerators were instructed not to ask if a person was "homeless." If a person was at one of the locations below on March 20-21, the person was counted as described below. (For more information on the "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation, see Appendix D, Collection and Processing Procedures.) This category is divided into four classifications:

Emergency Shelters for Homeless Persons (with sleeping facilities)—Includes persons who stayed overnight on March 20, 1990, in permanent and temporary emergency housing, missions, hotels/motels, and flophouses charging \$12 or less (excluding taxes) per night; Salvation Army shelters, hotels, and motels used entirely for homeless persons regardless of the nightly rate charged; rooms in hotels and motels used partially for the homeless; and similar places known to have persons who have no usual home elsewhere staying overnight. If not shown separately, shelters and group homes that provide temporary sleeping facilities for runaway, neglected, and homeless children are included in this category in data products.

Shelters for Runaway, Neglected, and Homeless Children—Includes shelters/group homes which provide temporary sleeping facilities for juveniles.

Visible in Street Locations—Includes street blocks and open public locations designated before March 20, 1990, by city and community officials as places where the homeless congregate at night. All persons found at predesignated street sites from 2 a.m. to 4 a.m. and leaving abandoned or boarded-up buildings from 4 a.m. to 8 a.m. on March 21, 1990, were enumerated during "street" enumeration, except persons in uniform such as police and persons engaged in obvious money-making activities other than begging or panhandling. Enumerators were instructed not to ask if a person was "homeless."

This cannot be considered a complete count of all persons living on the streets because those who were so well hidden that local people did not know where to find them were likely to have been missed as were persons moving about or in places not identified by local officials. It is also possible that persons with homes could have been included in the count of "visible in street locations" if they were present when the enumerator did the enumeration of a particular block.

Predesignated street sites include street corners, parks, bridges, persons emerging from abandoned and boarded-up buildings, noncommercial campsites (tent cities), all-night movie theaters, all-night restaurants, emergency hospital waiting rooms, train stations, airports, bus depots, and subway stations.

Shelters for Abused Women (Shelters Against Domestic Violence or Family Crisis Centers)—Includes community-based homes or shelters that provide domiciliary care for women who have sought shelter from family violence and who may have been physically abused. Most shelters also provide care for children of abused women. These shelters may provide social services, meals, psychiatric treatment, and counseling. In some census products, “shelters for abused women” are included in the category “other noninstitutional group quarters.”

Dormitories for Nurses and Interns in General and Military Hospitals—Includes group quarters for nurses and other staff members. It excludes patients.

Crews of Maritime Vessels—Includes officers, crew members, and passengers of maritime U.S. flag vessels. All ocean-going and Great Lakes ships are included.

Staff Residents of Institutions—Includes staff residing in group quarters on institutional grounds who provide formally-authorized, supervised care or custody for the institutionalized population.

Other Nonhousehold Living Situations—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere enumerated during transient or “T-Night” enumeration at YMCA’s, YWCA’s, youth hostels, commercial and government-run campgrounds, campgrounds at racetracks, fairs, and carnivals, and similar transient sites.

Living Quarters for Victims of Natural Disasters—Includes living quarters for persons temporarily displaced by natural disasters.

Limitation of the Data—Two types of errors can occur in the classification of “types of group quarters”:

1. *Misclassification of Group Quarters*—During the 1990 Special Place Prelist operation, the enumerator determined the type of group quarters associated with each special place in their assignment. The enumerator used the Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List and Index to the Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List to assign a two-digit code number followed by either an “I,” for institutional, or an “N,” for noninstitutional to each group quarters. In 1990, unacceptable group quarter codes were edited. (For more information on editing of unacceptable data, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

2. *No Classification (unknowns)*—The imputation rate for type of institution was higher in 1980 (23.5 percent) than in 1970 (3.3 percent). Improvements were made to the 1990 Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List; that is, the inclusion of more group quarters categories and an “Index to the Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List.” (For more information on the allocation rates in 1990 CP-1, *General Population Characteristics*.)

In previous censuses, allocation rates for demographic characteristics (such as age, sex, race, and marital status) of the institutional population were similar to those for the total population. The allocation rates for sample characteristics such as school enrollment, highest grade completed, income, and veteran status for the institutional and noninstitutional group quarters population have been substantially higher than the population in households at least as far back as the 1960 census. The data, however, have historically presented a reasonable picture of the institutional and noninstitutional group quarters population.

Shelter and Street Night (S-Night)—For the 1990 census “Shelter-and-Street-Night” operation, persons well hidden, moving about, or in locations enumerators did not visit were likely to be missed. The number of people missed will never be known; thus, the 1990 census cannot be considered to include a definitive count of America’s total homeless population. It does, however, give an idea of relative differences among areas of the country. Other components were counted as part of regular census procedures.

The count of persons in shelters and visible on the street could have been affected by many factors. How much the factors affected the count can never be answered definitively, but some elements include:

1. How well enumerators were trained and how well they followed procedures.
2. How well the list of shelter and street locations given to the Census Bureau by the local government reflected the actual places that homeless persons stay at night.
3. Cities were encouraged to open temporary shelters for census night, and many did that and actively encouraged people to enter the shelters. Thus, people who may have been on the street otherwise were in shelters the night of March 20, so that the ratio of shelter-to-street population could be different than usual.
4. The weather, which was unusually cold in some parts of the country, could affect how likely people were to seek emergency shelter or to be more hidden than usual if they stayed outdoors.
5. The media occasionally interfered with the ability to do the count.
6. How homeless people perceived the census and whether they wanted to be counted or feared the census and hid from it.

The Census Bureau conducted two assessments of Shelter and Street Night: (1) the quality of the lists of shelters used for the Shelter-and-Street-Night operation, and (2) how well procedures were followed by census-takers for the street count in parts of five cities (Chicago, Los Angeles, New Orleans, New York, and Phoenix). Information about these two assessments is available from the Chief, Center for Survey Methods Research, Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Comparability—For the 1990 census, the definition of institutionalized persons was revised so that the definition of "care" only includes persons under organized medical or formally-authorized, supervised care or custody. As a result of this change to the institutional definition, maternity homes are classified as noninstitutional rather than institutional group quarters as in previous censuses. The following types of other group quarters are classified as institutional rather than noninstitutional group quarters: "halfway houses (operated for correctional purposes)" and "wards in general and military hospitals for patients who have no usual home elsewhere," which includes maternity, neonatal, pediatric, military, and surgical wards of hospitals, other-purpose wards of hospitals, and wards for infectious diseases. These changes should not significantly affect the comparability of data with earlier censuses because of the relatively small number of persons involved.

As in 1980, 10 or more unrelated persons living together were classified as living in noninstitutional group quarters. In 1970, the criteria was six or more unrelated persons.

Several changes also have occurred in the identification of specific types of group quarters. For the first time, the 1990 census identifies separately the following types of correctional institutions: persons in halfway houses (operated for correctional purposes), military stockades and jails, and police lockups. In 1990, tuberculosis hospitals or wards are included with hospitals for the chronically ill; in 1980, they were shown separately. For 1990, the noninstitutional group quarters category, "Group homes" is further classified as: group homes for drug/alcohol abuse; maternity homes (for unwed mothers), group homes for the mentally ill, group homes for the mentally retarded, and group homes for the physically handicapped. Persons living in communes, foster-care homes, and job corps centers are classified with "Other group homes" only if 10 or more unrelated persons share the unit; otherwise, they are classified as housing units.

In 1990, workers' dormitories were classified as group quarters regardless of the number of persons sharing the dorm. In 1980, 10 or more unrelated persons had to share the dorm for it to be classified as a group quarters. In 1960, data on persons in military barracks were shown only for men. In subsequent censuses, they include both men and women.

In 1990 census data products, the phrase "inmates of institutions" was changed to "institutionalized persons." Also, persons living in noninstitutional group quarters were

referred to as "other persons in group quarters," and the phrase "staff residents" was used for staff living in institutions.

In 1990, there are additional institutional categories and noninstitutional group quarters categories compared with the 1980 census. The institutional categories added include "hospitals and wards for drug/alcohol abuse" and "military hospitals for the chronically ill." The noninstitutional group quarters categories added include emergency shelters for homeless persons; shelters for runaway, neglected, and homeless children; shelters for abused women; and visible-in-street locations. Each of these noninstitutional group quarters categories was enumerated on March 20-21, 1990, during the "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation. (For more information on the "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation, see Appendix D, Collection and Processing Procedures.)

HISPANIC ORIGIN

The data on Spanish/Hispanic origin were derived from answers to questionnaire item 7, which was asked of all persons. Persons of Hispanic origin are those who classified themselves in one of the specific Hispanic origin categories listed on the questionnaire—"Mexican," "Puerto Rican," or "Cuban"—as well as those who indicated that they were of "other Spanish/Hispanic" origin. Persons of "Other Spanish/Hispanic" origin are those whose origins are from Spain, the Spanish-speaking countries of Central or South America, or the Dominican Republic, or they are persons of Hispanic origin identifying themselves generally as Spanish, Spanish-American, Hispanic, Hispano, Latino, and so on. Write-in responses to the "other Spanish/Hispanic" category were coded only for sample data.

Origin can be viewed as the ancestry, nationality group, lineage, or country of birth of the person or the person's parents or ancestors before their arrival in the United States. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

Some tabulations are shown by the Hispanic origin of the householder. In all cases where households, families, or occupied housing units are classified by Hispanic origin, the Hispanic origin of the householder is used. (See the discussion of householder under "Household Type and Relationship.")

During direct interviews conducted by enumerators, if a person could not provide a single origin response, he or she was asked to select, based on self-identification, the group which best described his or her origin or descent. If a person could not provide a single group, the origin of the person's mother was used. If a single group could not be provided for the person's mother, the first origin reported by the person was used.

If any household member failed to respond to the Spanish/Hispanic origin question, a response was assigned by the computer according to the reported entries of other household members by using specific rules of precedence of household relationship. In the processing of sample

questionnaires, responses to other questions on the questionnaire, such as ancestry and place of birth, were used to assign an origin before any reference was made to the origin reported by other household members. If an origin was not entered for any household member, an origin was assigned from another household according to the race of the householder. This procedure is a variation of the general imputation process described in Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.

Comparability—There may be differences between the total Hispanic origin population based on 100-percent tabulations and sample tabulations. Such differences are the result of sampling variability, nonsampling error, and more extensive edit procedures for the Spanish/Hispanic origin item on the sample questionnaires. (For more information on sampling variability and nonsampling error, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

The 1990 data on Hispanic origin are generally comparable with those for the 1980 census. However, there are some differences in the format of the Hispanic origin question between the two censuses. For 1990, the word "descent" was deleted from the 1980 wording. In addition, the term "Mexican-Amer." used in 1980 was shortened further to "Mexican-Am." to reduce misreporting (of "American") in this category detected in the 1980 census. Finally, the 1990 question allowed those who reported as "other Spanish/Hispanic" to write in their specific Hispanic origin group.

Misreporting in the "Mexican-Amer." category of the 1980 census item on Spanish/Hispanic origin may affect the comparability of 1980 and 1990 census data for persons of Hispanic origin for certain areas of the country. An evaluation of the 1980 census item on Spanish/Hispanic origin indicated that there was misreporting in the Mexican origin category by White and Black persons in certain areas. The study results showed evidence that the misreporting occurred in the South (excluding Texas), the Northeast (excluding the New York City area), and a few States in the Midwest Region. Also, results based on available data suggest that the impact of possible misreporting of Mexican origin in the 1980 census was severe in those portions of the above-mentioned regions where the Hispanic origin population was generally sparse. However, national 1980 census data on the Mexican origin population or total Hispanic origin population at the national level was not seriously affected by the reporting problem. (For a more detailed discussion of the evaluation of the 1980 census Spanish/Hispanic origin item, see the 1980 census Supplementary Reports.)

The 1990 and 1980 census data on the Hispanic population are not directly comparable with 1970 Spanish origin data because of a number of factors: (1) overall improvements in the 1980 and 1990 censuses, (2) better coverage of the population, (3) improved question designs, and (4) an effective public relations campaign by the Census Bureau with the assistance of national and community ethnic groups.

Specific changes in question design between the 1980 and 1970 censuses included the placement of the category "No, not Spanish/Hispanic" as the first category in that question. (The corresponding category appeared last in the 1970 question.) Also, the 1970 category "Central or South American" was deleted because in 1970 some respondents misinterpreted the category; furthermore, the designations "Mexican-American" and "Chicano" were added to the Spanish/Hispanic origin question in 1980. In the 1970 census, the question on Spanish origin was asked of only a 5-percent sample of the population.

HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP

Household

A household includes all the persons who occupy a housing unit. A housing unit is a house, an apartment, a mobile home, a group of rooms, or a single room that is occupied (or if vacant, is intended for occupancy) as separate living quarters. Separate living quarters are those in which the occupants live and eat separately from any other persons in the building and which have direct access from the outside of the building or through a common hall. The occupants may be a single family, one person living alone, two or more families living together, or any other group of related or unrelated persons who share living arrangements.

In 100-percent tabulations, the count of households or householders always equals the count of occupied housing units. In sample tabulations, the numbers may differ as a result of the weighting process.

Persons Per Household—A measure obtained by dividing the number of persons in households by the number of households (or householders). In cases where persons in households are cross-classified by race or Hispanic origin, persons in the household are classified by the race or Hispanic origin of the householder rather than the race or Hispanic origin of each individual.

Relationship to Householder

Householder—The data on relationship to householder were derived from answers to questionnaire item 2, which was asked of all persons in housing units. One person in each household is designated as the householder. In most cases, this is the person, or one of the persons, in whose name the home is owned, being bought, or rented and who is listed in column 1 of the census questionnaire. If there is no such person in the household, any adult household member 15 years old and over could be designated as the householder.

Households are classified by type according to the sex of the householder and the presence of relatives. Two types of householders are distinguished: a family householder and a nonfamily householder. A family householder

is a householder living with one or more persons related to him or her by birth, marriage, or adoption. The householder and all persons in the household related to him or her are family members. A nonfamily householder is a householder living alone or with nonrelatives only.

Spouse—Includes a person married to and living with a householder. This category includes persons in formal marriages, as well as persons in common-law marriages.

The number of spouses is equal to the number of "married-couple families" or "married-couple households" in 100-percent tabulations. The number of spouses, however, is generally less than half of the number of "married persons with spouse present" in sample tabulations, since more than one married couple can live in a household, but only spouses of householders are specifically identified as "spouse." For sample tabulations, the number of "married persons with spouse present" includes married-couple subfamilies and married-couple families.

Child—Includes a son or daughter by birth, a stepchild, or adopted child of the householder, regardless of the child's age or marital status. The category excludes sons-in-law, daughters-in-law, and foster children.

Natural-Born or Adopted Son/Daughter—A son or daughter of the householder by birth, regardless of the age of the child. Also, this category includes sons or daughters of the householder by legal adoption, regardless of the age of the child. If the stepson/stepdaughter of the householder has been legally adopted by the householder, the child is still classified as a stepchild.

Stepson/Stepdaughter—A son or daughter of the householder through marriage but not by birth, regardless of the age of the child. If the stepson/stepdaughter of the householder has been legally adopted by the householder, the child is still classified as a stepchild.

Own Child—A never-married child under 18 years who is a son or daughter by birth, a stepchild, or an adopted child of the householder. In certain tabulations, own children are further classified as living with two parents or with one parent only. Own children of the householder living with two parents are by definition found only in married-couple families.

In a subfamily, an "own child" is a never-married child under 18 years of age who is a son, daughter, stepchild, or an adopted child of a mother in a mother-child subfamily, a father in a father-child subfamily, or either spouse in a married-couple subfamily.

"Related children" in a family include own children and all other persons under 18 years of age in the household, regardless of marital status, who are related to the householder, except the spouse of the householder. Foster children are not included since they are not related to the householder.

Other Relatives—In tabulations, includes any household member related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption, but not included specifically in another relationship category. In certain detailed tabulations, the following categories may be shown:

Grandchild—The grandson or granddaughter of the householder.

Brother/Sister—The brother or sister of the householder, including stepbrothers, stepsisters, and brothers and sisters by adoption. Brothers-in-law and sisters-in-law are included in the "Other relative" category on the questionnaire.

Parent—The father or mother of the householder, including a stepparent or adoptive parent. Fathers-in-law and mothers-in-law are included in the "Other relative" category on the questionnaire.

Other Relatives—Anyone not listed in a reported category above who is related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption (brother-in-law, grandparent, nephew, aunt, mother-in-law, daughter-in-law, cousin, and so forth).

Nonrelatives—Includes any household member, including foster children not related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. The following categories may be presented in more detailed tabulations:

Roomer, Boarder, or Foster Child—Roomer, boarder, lodger, and foster children or foster adults of the householder.

Housemate or Roommate—A person who is not related to the householder and who shares living quarters primarily in order to share expenses.

Unmarried Partner—A person who is not related to the householder, who shares living quarters, and who has a close personal relationship with the householder.

Other Nonrelatives—A person who is not related by birth, marriage, or adoption to the householder and who is not described by the categories given above.

When relationship is not reported for an individual, it is imputed according to the responses for age, sex, and marital status for that person while maintaining consistency with responses for other individuals in the household. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

Unrelated Individual

An unrelated individual is: (1) a householder living alone or with nonrelatives only, (2) a household member who is not related to the householder, or (3) a person living in group quarters who is not an inmate of an institution.

Family Type

A family consists of a householder and one or more other persons living in the same household who are related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. All persons in a household who are related to the householder are regarded as members of his or her family. A household can contain only one family for purposes of census tabulations. Not all households contain families since a household may comprise a group of unrelated persons or one person living alone.

Families are classified by type as either a "married-couple family" or "other family" according to the sex of the householder and the presence of relatives. The data on family type are based on answers to questions on sex and relationship which were asked on a 100-percent basis.

Married-Couple Family—A family in which the householder and his or her spouse are enumerated as members of the same household.

Other Family:

Male Householder, No Wife Present—A family with a male householder and no spouse of householder present.

Female Householder, No Husband Present—A family with a female householder and no spouse of householder present.

Persons Per Family—A measure obtained by dividing the number of persons in families by the total number of families (or family householders). In cases where the measure, "persons in family" or "persons per family" are cross-tabulated by race or Hispanic origin, the race or Hispanic origin refers to the householder rather than the race or Hispanic origin of each individual.

Subfamily

A subfamily is a married couple (husband and wife enumerated as members of the same household) with or without never-married children under 18 years old, or one parent with one or more never-married children under 18 years old, living in a household and related to, but not including, either the householder or the householder's spouse. The number of subfamilies is not included in the count of families, since subfamily members are counted as part of the householder's family.

Subfamilies are defined during processing of sample data. In selected tabulations, subfamilies are further classified by type: married-couple subfamilies, with or without own children; mother-child subfamilies; and father-child subfamilies.

Lone parents include people maintaining either one-parent families or one-parent subfamilies. Married couples include husbands and wives in both married-couple families and married-couple subfamilies.

Unmarried-Partner Household

An unmarried-partner household is a household other than a "married-couple household" that includes a householder and an "unmarried partner." An "unmarried partner" can be of the same sex or of the opposite sex of the householder. An "unmarried partner" in an "unmarried-partner household" is an adult who is unrelated to the householder, but shares living quarters and has a close personal relationship with the householder.

Unmarried-Couple Household

An unmarried-couple household is composed of two unrelated adults of the opposite sex (one of whom is the householder) who share a housing unit with or without the presence of children under 15 years old.

Foster Children

Foster children are nonrelatives of the householder and are included in the category, "Roomer, boarder, or foster child" on the questionnaire. Foster children are identified as persons under 18 years old and living in households that have no nonrelatives 18 years old and over (who might be parents of the nonrelatives under 18 years old).

Stepfamily

A stepfamily is a "married-couple family" with at least one stepchild of the householder present, where the householder is the husband.

Comparability—The 1990 definition of a household is the same as that used in 1980. The 1980 relationship category "Son/daughter" has been replaced by two categories, "Natural-born or adopted son/daughter" and "Stepson/stepdaughter." "Grandchild" has been added as a separate category. The 1980 nonrelative categories: "Roomer, boarder" and "Partner, roommate" have been replaced by the categories "Roomer, boarder, or foster child," "Housemate, roommate," and "Unmarried partner." The 1980 nonrelative category "Paid employee" has been dropped.

INCOME IN 1989

The data on income in 1989 were derived from answers to questionnaire items 32 and 33. Information on money income received in the calendar year 1989 was requested from persons 15 years old and over. "Total income" is the algebraic sum of the amounts reported separately for wage or salary income; net nonfarm self-employment income; net farm self-employment income; interest, dividend, or net rental or royalty income; Social Security or railroad retirement income; public assistance or welfare income; retirement or disability income; and all other income. "Earnings" is defined as the algebraic sum of

wage or salary income and net income from farm and nonfarm self-employment. "Earnings" represent the amount of income received regularly before deductions for personal income taxes, Social Security, bond purchases, union dues, medicare deductions, etc.

Receipts from the following sources are not included as income: money received from the sale of property (unless the recipient was engaged in the business of selling such property); the value of income "in kind" from food stamps, public housing subsidies, medical care, employer contributions for persons, etc.; withdrawal of bank deposits; money borrowed; tax refunds; exchange of money between relatives living in the same household; gifts and lump-sum inheritances, insurance payments, and other types of lump-sum receipts.

Income Type in 1989

The eight types of income reported in the census are defined as follows:

1. *Wage or Salary Income*—Includes total money earnings received for work performed as an employee during the calendar year 1989. It includes wages, salary, Armed Forces pay, commissions, tips, piece-rate payments, and cash bonuses earned before deductions were made for taxes, bonds, pensions, union dues, etc.
2. *Nonfarm Self-Employment Income*—Includes net money income (gross receipts minus expenses) from one's own business, professional enterprise, or partnership. Gross receipts include the value of all goods sold and services rendered. Expenses includes costs of goods purchased, rent, heat, light, power, depreciation charges, wages and salaries paid, business taxes (not personal income taxes), etc.
3. *Farm Self-Employment Income*—Includes net money income (gross receipts minus operating expenses) from the operation of a farm by a person on his or her own account, as an owner, renter, or sharecropper. Gross receipts include the value of all products sold, government farm programs, money received from the rental of farm equipment to others, and incidental receipts from the sale of wood, sand, gravel, etc. Operating expenses include cost of feed, fertilizer, seed, and other farming supplies, cash wages paid to farmhands, depreciation charges, cash rent, interest on farm mortgages, farm building repairs, farm taxes (not State and Federal personal income taxes), etc. The value of fuel, food, or other farm products used for family living is not included as part of net income.
4. *Interest, Dividend, or Net Rental Income*—Includes interest on savings or bonds, dividends from stockholdings or membership in associations, net income from rental of property to others and receipts from boarders or lodgers, net royalties, and periodic payments from an estate or trust fund.

5. *Social Security Income*—Includes Social Security pensions and survivors benefits and permanent disability insurance payments made by the Social Security Administration prior to deductions for medical insurance, and railroad retirement insurance checks from the U.S. Government. Medicare reimbursements are not included.

6. *Public Assistance Income*—Includes: (1) supplementary security income payments made by Federal or State welfare agencies to low income persons who are aged (65 years old or over), blind, or disabled; (2) aid to families with dependent children, and (3) general assistance. Separate payments received for hospital or other medical care (vendor payments) are excluded from this item.

7. *Retirement or Disability Income*—Includes: (1) retirement pensions and survivor benefits from a former employer, labor union, or Federal, State, county, or other governmental agency; (2) disability income from sources such as worker's compensation; companies or unions; Federal, State, or local government; and the U.S. military; (3) periodic receipts from annuities and insurance; and (4) regular income from IRA and KEOGH plans.

8. *All Other Income*—Includes unemployment compensation, Veterans Administration (VA) payments, alimony and child support, contributions received periodically from persons not living in the household, military family allotments, net gambling winnings, and other kinds of periodic income other than earnings.

Income of Households—Includes the income of the householder and all other persons 15 years old and over in the household, whether related to the householder or not. Because many households consist of only one person, average household income is usually less than average family income.

Income of Families and Persons—In compiling statistics on family income, the incomes of all members 15 years old and over in each family are summed and treated as a single amount. However, for persons 15 years old and over, the total amounts of their own incomes are used. Although the income statistics covered the calendar year 1989, the characteristics of persons and the composition of families refer to the time of enumeration (April 1990). Thus, the income of the family does not include amounts received by persons who were members of the family during all or part of the calendar year 1989 if these persons no longer resided with the family at the time of enumeration. Yet, family income amounts reported by related persons who did not reside with the family during 1989 but who were members of the family at the time of enumeration are included. However, the composition of most families was the same during 1989 as in April 1990.

Median Income—The median divides the income distribution into two equal parts, one having incomes above the median and the other having incomes below the median.

For households and families, the median income is based on the distribution of the total number of units including those with no income. The median for persons is based on persons with income. The median income values for all households, families, and persons are computed on the basis of more detailed income intervals than shown in most tabulations. Median household or family income figures of \$50,000 or less are calculated using linear interpolation. For persons, corresponding median values of \$40,000 or less are also computed using linear interpolation. All other median income amounts are derived through Pareto interpolation. (For more information on medians and interpolation, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Mean Income—This is the amount obtained by dividing the total income of a particular statistical universe by the number of units in that universe. Thus, mean household income is obtained by dividing total household income by the total number of households. For the various types of income the means are based on households having those types of income. "Per capita income" is the mean income computed for every man, woman, and child in a particular group. It is derived by dividing the total income of a particular group by the total population in that group.

Care should be exercised in using and interpreting mean income values for small subgroups of the population. Because the mean is influenced strongly by extreme values in the distribution, it is especially susceptible to the effects of sampling variability, misreporting, and processing errors. The median, which is not affected by extreme values, is, therefore, a better measure than the mean when the population base is small. The mean, nevertheless, is shown in some data products for most small subgroups because, when weighted according to the number of cases, the means can be added to obtain summary measures for areas and groups other than those shown in census tabulations.

Limitation of the Data—Since questionnaire entries for income frequently are based on memory and not on records, many persons tended to forget minor or irregular sources of income and, therefore, underreport their income. Underreporting tends to be more pronounced for income sources that are not derived from earnings, such as Social Security, public assistance, or from interest, dividends, and net rental income.

There are errors of reporting due to the misunderstanding of the income questions such as reporting gross rather than net dollar amounts for the two questions on net self-employment income, which resulted in an overstatement of these items. Another common error is the reporting of identical dollar amounts in two of the eight type of income items where a respondent with only one source of income assumed that the second amount should be entered to represent total income. Such instances of

overreporting had an impact on the level of mean nonfarm or farm self-employment income and mean total income published for the various geographical subdivisions of the State.

Extensive computer editing procedures were instituted in the data processing operation to reduce some of these reporting errors and to improve the accuracy of the income data. These procedures corrected various reporting deficiencies and improved the consistency of reported income items associated with work experience and information on occupation and class of worker. For example, if persons reported they were self-employed on their own farm, not incorporated, but had reported wage and salary earnings only, the latter amount was shifted to net farm self-employment income. Also, if any respondent reported total income only, the amount was generally assigned to one of the type of income items according to responses to the work experience and class-of-worker questions. Another type of problem involved nonreporting of income data. Where income information was not reported, procedures were devised to impute appropriate values with either no income or positive or negative dollar amounts for the missing entries. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

In income tabulations for households and families, the lowest income group (e.g., less than \$5,000) includes units that were classified as having no 1989 income. Many of these were living on income "in kind," savings, or gifts, were newly created families, or families in which the sole breadwinner had recently died or left the household. However, many of the households and families who reported no income probably had some money income which was not recorded in the census.

The income data presented in the tabulations covers money income only. The fact that many farm families receive an important part of their income in the form of "free" housing and goods produced and consumed on the farm rather than in money should be taken into consideration in comparing the income of farm and nonfarm residents. Nonmoney income such as business expense accounts, use of business transportation and facilities, or partial compensation by business for medical and educational expenses was also received by some nonfarm residents. Many low income families also receive income "in kind" from public welfare programs. In comparing income data for 1989 with earlier years, it should be noted that an increase or decrease in money income does not necessarily represent a comparable change in real income, unless adjustments for changes in prices are made.

Comparability—The income data collected in the 1980 and 1970 censuses are similar to the 1990 census data, but there are variations in the detail of the questions. In 1980, income information for 1979 was collected from persons in approximately 19 percent of all housing units and group quarters. Each person was required to report:

- Wage or salary income

- Net nonfarm self-employment income
- Net farm self-employment income
- Interest, dividend, or net rental or royalty income
- Social Security income
- Public assistance income
- Income from all other sources

Between the 1980 and 1990 censuses, there were minor differences in the processing of the data. In both censuses, all persons with missing values in one or more of the detailed type of income items *and* total income were designated as allocated. Each missing entry was imputed either as a "no" or as a dollar amount. If total income was reported *and* one or more of the type of income fields was not answered, then the entry in total income generally was assigned to one of the income types according to the socioeconomic characteristics of the income recipient. This person was designated as unallocated.

In 1980 and 1990, all nonrespondents with income not reported (whether heads of households or other persons) were assigned the reported income of persons with similar characteristics. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, "Accuracy of the Data.")

There was a difference in the method of computer derivation of aggregate income from individual amounts between the two census processing operations. In the 1980 census, income amounts less than \$100,000 were coded in tens of dollars, and amounts of \$100,000 or more were coded in thousands of dollars; \$5 was added to each amount coded in tens of dollars and \$500 to each amount coded in thousands of dollars. Entries of \$999,000 or more were treated as \$999,500 and losses of \$9,999 or more were treated as minus \$9,999. In the 1990 census, income amounts less than \$999,999 were keyed in dollars. Amounts of \$999,999 or more were treated as \$999,999 and losses of \$9,999 or more were treated as minus \$9,999 in all of the computer derivations of aggregate income.

In 1970, information on income in 1969 was obtained from all members in every fifth housing unit and small group quarters (less than 15 persons) and every fifth person in all other group quarters. Each person was required to report:

- Wage or salary income
- Net nonfarm self-employment income
- Net farm self-employment income
- Social Security or Railroad Retirement
- Public assistance or welfare payments
- Income from all other sources

If a person reported a dollar amount in wage or salary, net nonfarm self-employment income, or net farm self-employment income, the person was considered as unallocated only if no further dollar amounts were imputed for any additional missing entries.

In 1960, data on income were obtained from all members in every fourth housing unit and from every fourth person 14 years old and over living in group quarters. Each person was required to report wage or salary income, net self-employment income, and income other than earnings received in 1959. An assumption was made in the editing process that no other type of income was received by a person who reported the receipt of either wage and salary income or self-employment but who had failed to report the receipt of other money income.

For several reasons, the income data shown in census tabulations are not directly comparable with those that may be obtained from statistical summaries of income tax returns. Income, as defined for Federal tax purposes, differs somewhat from the Census Bureau concept. Moreover, the coverage of income tax statistics is different because of the exemptions of persons having small amounts of income and the inclusion of net capital gains in tax returns. Furthermore, members of some families file separate returns and others file joint returns; consequently, the income reporting unit is not consistently either a family or a person.

The earnings data shown in census tabulations are not directly comparable with earnings records of the Social Security Administration. The earnings record data for 1989 excluded the earnings of most civilian government employees, some employees of nonprofit organizations, workers covered by the Railroad Retirement Act, and persons not covered by the program because of insufficient earnings. Furthermore, earnings received from any one employer in excess of \$48,000 in 1989 are not covered by earnings records. Finally, because census data are obtained from household questionnaires, they may differ from Social Security Administration earnings record data, which are based upon employers' reports and the Federal income tax returns of self-employed persons.

The Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) of the Department of Commerce publishes annual data on aggregate and per-capita personal income received by the population for States, metropolitan areas, and selected counties. Aggregate income estimates based on the income statistics shown in census products usually would be less than those shown in the BEA income series for several reasons. The Census Bureau data are obtained directly from households, whereas the BEA income series is estimated largely on the basis of data from administrative records of business and governmental sources. Moreover, the definitions of income are different. The BEA income series includes some items not included in the income data shown in census publications, such as income "in kind," income received by nonprofit institutions, the value of services of

banks and other financial intermediaries rendered to persons without the assessment of specific charges, Medicare payments, and the income of persons who died or emigrated prior to April 1, 1990. On the other hand, the census income data include contributions for support received from persons not residing in the same household and employer contributions for social insurance.

INDUSTRY, OCCUPATION, AND CLASS OF WORKER

The data on industry, occupation, and class of worker were derived from answers to questionnaire items 28, 29, and 30 respectively. These questions were asked of a sample of persons. Information on industry relates to the kind of business conducted by a person's employing organization; occupation describes the kind of work the person does on the job.

For employed persons, the data refer to the person's job during the reference week. For those who worked at two or more jobs, the data refer to the job at which the person worked the greatest number of hours. For unemployed persons, the data refer to their last job. The industry and occupation statistics are derived from the detailed classification systems developed for the 1990 census as described below. The *Classified Index of Industries and Occupations* provided additional information on the industry and occupation classification systems.

Respondents provided the data for the tabulations by writing on the questionnaires descriptions of their industry and occupation. These descriptions were keyed and passed through automated coding software which assigned a portion of the written entries to categories in the classification system. The automated system assigned codes to 59 percent of the industry entries and 38 percent of the occupation entries.

Those cases not coded by the computer were referred to clerical staff in the Census Bureau's Kansas City processing office for coding. The clerical staff converted the written questionnaire descriptions to codes by comparing these descriptions to entries in the *Alphabetical Index of Industries and Occupations*. For the industry code, these coders also referred to an Employer Name List (formerly called Company Name List). This list, prepared from the Standard Statistical Establishment List developed by the Census Bureau for the economic censuses and surveys, contained the names of business establishments and their Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) codes converted to population census equivalents. This list facilitated coding and maintained industrial classification comparability.

Industry

The industry classification system developed for the 1990 census consists of 236 categories for employed persons, classified into 13 major industry groups. Since

1940, the industrial classification has been based on the Standard Industrial Classification Manual (SIC). The 1990 census classification was developed from the 1987 SIC published by the Office of Management and Budget, Executive Office of the President.

The SIC was designed primarily to classify establishments by the type of industrial activity in which they were engaged. However, census data, which were collected from households, differ in detail and nature from those obtained from establishment surveys. Therefore, the census classification systems, while defined in SIC terms, cannot reflect the full detail in all categories. There are several levels of industrial classification found in census products. For example, the 1990 CP-2, *Social and Economic Characteristics* report includes 41 unique industrial categories, while the 1990 Summary Tape File 4 (STF 4) presents 72 categories.

Occupation

The occupational classification system developed for the 1990 census consists of 501 specific occupational categories for employed persons arranged into 6 summary and 13 major occupational groups. This classification was developed to be consistent with the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) Manual: 1980, published by the Office of Federal Statistical Policy and Standards, U.S. Department of Commerce. Tabulations with occupation as the primary characteristic present several levels of occupational detail. The most detailed tabulations are shown in a special 1990 subject report and tape files on occupation. These products contain all 501 occupational categories plus industry or class of worker subgroupings of occupational categories.

Some occupation groups are related closely to certain industries. Operators of transportation equipment, farm operators and workers, and private household workers account for major portions of their respective industries of transportation, agriculture, and private households. However, the industry categories include persons in other occupations. For example, persons employed in agriculture include truck drivers and bookkeepers; persons employed in the transportation industry include mechanics, freight handlers, and payroll clerks; and persons employed in the private household industry include occupations such as chauffeur, gardener, and secretary.

Class of Worker

The data on class of worker were derived from answers to questionnaire item 30. The information on class of worker refers to the same job as a respondent's industry and occupation and categorizes persons according to the type of ownership of the employing organization. The class of worker categories are defined as follows:

Private Wage and Salary Workers—Includes persons who worked for wages, salary, commission, tips, pay-in-kind, or piece rates for a private for profit employer or a

private not-for-profit, tax-exempt or charitable organization. Self-employed persons whose business was incorporated are included with private wage and salary workers because they are paid employees of their own companies. Some tabulations present data separately for these sub-categories: "For profit," "Not for profit," and "Own business incorporated."

Employees of foreign governments, the United Nations, or other formal international organizations were classified as "Private-not-for-profit."

Government Workers—Includes persons who were employees of any local, State, or Federal governmental unit, regardless of the activity of the particular agency. For some tabulations, the data were presented separately for the three levels of government.

Self-Employed Workers—Includes persons who worked for profit or fees in their own unincorporated business, profession, or trade, or who operated a farm.

Unpaid Family Workers—Includes persons who worked 15 hours or more without pay in a business or on a farm operated by a relative.

Salaried/Self-Employed—In tabulations that categorize persons as either salaried or self-employed, the salaried category includes private and government wage and salary workers; self-employed includes self-employed persons and unpaid family workers.

The industry category, "Public administration," is limited to regular government functions such as legislative, judicial, administrative, and regulatory activities of governments. Other government organizations such as schools, hospitals, liquor stores, and bus lines are classified by industry according to the activity in which they are engaged. On the other hand, the class of worker government categories include all government workers.

Occasionally respondents supplied industry, occupation, or class of worker descriptions which were not sufficiently specific for precise classification or did not report on these items at all. Some of these cases were corrected through the field editing process and during the coding and tabulation operations. In the coding operation, certain types of incomplete entries were corrected using the *Alphabetical Index of Industries and Occupations*. For example, it was possible in certain situations to assign an industry code based on the occupation reported.

Following the coding operations, there was a computer edit and an allocation process. The edit first determined whether a respondent was in the universe which required an industry and occupation code. The codes for the three items (industry, occupation, and class of worker) were checked to ensure they were valid and were edited for their relation to each other. Invalid and inconsistent codes were either blanked or changed to a consistent code.

If one or more of the three codes were blank after the edit, a code was assigned from a "similar" person based on other items such as age, sex, education, farm or nonfarm residence, and weeks worked. If all the labor force and income data also were blank, all these economic items were assigned from one other person who provided all the necessary data.

Comparability—Comparability of industry and occupation data was affected by a number of factors, primarily the systems used to classify the questionnaire responses. For both the industry and occupation classification systems, the basic structures were generally the same from 1940 to 1970, but changes in the individual categories limited comparability of the data from one census to another. These changes were needed to recognize the "birth" of new industries and occupations, the "death" of others, and the growth and decline in existing industries and occupations, as well as, the desire of analysts and other users for more detail in the presentation of the data. Probably the greatest cause of incomparability is the movement of a segment of a category to a different category in the next census. Changes in the nature of jobs and respondent terminology, and refinement of category composition made these movements necessary.

In the 1990 census, the industry classification had minor revisions to reflect recent changes to the SIC. The 1990 occupational classification system is essentially the same as that for the 1980 census. However, the conversion of the census classification to the SOC in 1980 meant that the 1990 classification system was less comparable to the classifications used prior to the 1980 census.

Other factors that affected data comparability included the universe to which the data referred (in 1970, the age cutoff for labor force was changed from 14 years to 16 years); how the industry and occupation questions were worded on the questionnaire (for example, important changes were made in 1970); improvements in the coding procedures (the Employer Name List technique was introduced in 1960); and how the "not reported" cases are handled. Prior to 1970, they were placed in the residual categories, "Industry not reported" and "Occupation not reported." In 1970, an allocation process was introduced that assigned these cases to major groups. In 1990, as in 1980, the "Not reported" cases were assigned to individual categories. Therefore, the 1980 and 1990 data for individual categories included some numbers of persons who were tabulated in a "Not reported" category in previous censuses.

The following publications contain information on the various factors affecting comparability and are particularly useful for understanding differences in the occupation and industry information from earlier censuses: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Changes Between the 1950 and 1960 Occupation and Industry Classifications With Detailed Adjustments of 1950 Data to the 1960 Classifications*, Technical Paper No. 18, 1968; U.S. Bureau of the Census, *1970 Occupation and Industry Classification Systems in Terms of their 1960 Occupation and Industry Elements*, Technical

Paper No. 26, 1972; and U.S. Bureau of the Census, *The Relationship Between the 1970 and 1980 Industry and Occupation Classification Systems*, Technical Paper No. 59, 1988. For citations for earlier census years, see the 1980 Census of Population report, PC80-1-D, *Detailed Population Characteristics*.

The 1990 census introduced an additional class of worker category for "private not-for-profit" employers. This category is a subset of the 1980 category "employee of private employer" so there is no comparable data before 1990. Also in 1990, employees of foreign governments, the United Nations, etc., are classified as "private not-for-profit," rather than Federal Government as in 1970 and 1980. While in theory, there was a change in comparability, in practice, the small number of U.S. residents working for foreign governments made this change negligible.

Comparability between the statistics on industry and occupation from the 1990 census and statistics from other sources is affected by many of the factors described in the section on "Employment Status." These factors are primarily geographic differences between residence and place of work, different dates of reference, and differences in counts because of dual job holding. Industry data from population censuses cover all industries and all kinds of workers, whereas, data from establishments often excluded private household workers, government workers, and the self-employed. Also, the replies from household respondents may have differed in detail and nature from those obtained from establishments.

Occupation data from the census and data from government licensing agencies, professional associations, trade unions, etc., may not be as comparable as expected. Organizational listings often include persons not in the labor force or persons devoting all or most of their time to another occupation; or the same person may be included in two or more different listings. In addition, relatively few organizations, except for those requiring licensing, attained complete coverage of membership in a particular occupational field.

JOURNEY TO WORK

Place of Work

The data on place of work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 22, which was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

Data were tabulated for workers 16 years and over; that is, members of the Armed Forces and civilians who were at work during the reference week. Data on place of work refer to the geographic location at which workers carried out their occupational activities during the reference week. The exact address (number and street) of the place of work was asked, as well as the place (city, town, or post office); whether or not the place of work was inside or

outside the limits of that city or town; and the county, State, and ZIP Code. If the person's employer operated in more than one location, the exact address of the location or branch where the respondent worked was requested. When the number and street name were unknown, a description of the location, such as the building name or nearest street or intersection, was to be entered.

Persons who worked at more than one location during the reference week were asked to report the one at which they worked the greatest number of hours. Persons who regularly worked in several locations each day during the reference week were requested to give the address at which they began work each day. For cases in which daily work did not begin at a central place each day, the person was asked to provide as much information as possible to describe the area in which he or she worked most during the reference week.

In some tabulations, place-of-work locations may be defined as "in area of residence" and "outside area of residence." The area of residence may vary from table to table or even within a table, and refers to the particular area or areas shown. For example, in a table that provides data for counties, "in area of residence" refers to persons who worked in the same county in which they lived, while "outside area of residence" refers to persons whose workplace was located in a county different from the one in which they lived. Similarly, in a table that provides data for several types of areas, such as the State and its individual metropolitan areas (MA's), counties, and places, the place-of-work data will be variable and is determined by the geographic level (State, MA, county, or place) shown in each section of the tabulation.

In tabulations that present data for States, workplaces for the residents of the State may include, in addition to the State itself, each contiguous State. The category, "in noncontiguous State or abroad," includes persons who worked in a State that did not border their State of residence as well as persons who worked outside the United States.

In tabulations that present data for an MSA/PMSA, place-of-work locations are specified to show the main destinations of workers living in the MSA/PMSA. (For more information on metropolitan areas (MA's), see Appendix A, Area Classifications.) All place-of-work locations are identified with respect to the boundaries of the MSA/PMSA as "inside MSA/PMSA" or "outside MSA/PMSA." Locations within the MSA/PMSA are further divided into each central city, and each county or county balance. Selected large incorporated places also may be specified as places of work.

Within New England MSA/PMSA's, the places of work presented generally are cities and towns. Locations outside the MSA/PMSA are specified if they are important commuting destinations for residents of the MSA/PMSA, and may include adjoining MSA/PMSA's and their central cities, their component counties, large incorporated places, or counties, cities, or other geographic areas outside any MA. In tabulations for MSA/PMSA's in New England;

Honolulu, Hawaii; and certain other MA's, some place-of-work locations are identified as "areas" (e.g., Area 1, Area 5, Area 12, etc.). Such areas consist of groups of towns, cities, census designated places (Honolulu MSA only), or counties that have been identified as unique place-of-work destinations. When an adjoining MSA/PMSA or MSA/PMSA remainder is specified as a place-of-work location, its components are not defined. However, the components are presented in the 1990 CP-1, *General Population Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas* and the 1990 CH-1, *General Housing Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas* reports. In tabulations that present data for census tracts outside MA's, place-of-work locations are defined as "in county of residence" and "outside county of residence."

In areas where the workplace address was coded to the block level, persons were tabulated as working inside or outside a specific place based on the location of that address, regardless of the response to question 22c concerning city/town limits. In areas where it was impossible to code the workplace address to the block level, persons were tabulated as working in a place if a place name was reported in question 22b and the response to question 22c was either "Yes" or the item was left blank. In selected areas, census designated places (CDP's) may appear in the tabulations as places of work. The accuracy of place-of-work data for CDP's may be affected by the extent to which their census names were familiar to respondents, and by coding problems caused by similarities between the CDP name and the names of other geographic jurisdictions in the same vicinity.

Place-of-work data are given for selected minor civil divisions (generally, cities, towns, and townships) in the nine Northeastern States, based on the responses to the place-of-work question. Many towns and townships are regarded locally as equivalent to a place and therefore, were reported as the place of work. When a respondent reported a locality or incorporated place that formed a part of a township or town, the coding and tabulating procedure was designed to include the response in the total for the township or town. The accuracy of the place-of-work data for minor civil divisions is greatest for the New England States. However, the data for some New England towns, for towns in New York, and for townships in New Jersey and Pennsylvania may be affected by coding problems that resulted from the unfamiliarity of the respondent with the minor civil division in which the workplace was located or when a township and a city or borough of the same or similar name are located close together.

Place-of-work data may show a few workers who made unlikely daily work trips (e.g., workers who lived in New York and worked in California). This result is attributable to persons who worked during the reference week at a location that was different from their usual place of work, such as persons away from home on business.

Comparability—The wording of the question on place of work was substantially the same in the 1990 census as it was in 1980. However, data on place of work from the

1990 census are based on the full census sample, while data from the 1980 census were based on only about one-half of the full sample.

For the 1980 census, nonresponse or incomplete responses to the place-of-work question were not allocated, resulting in the use of "not reported" categories in the 1980 publications. However, for the 1990 census, when place of work was not reported or the response was incomplete, a work location was allocated to the person based on their means of transportation to work, travel time to work, industry, and location of residence and workplace of others. The 1990 publications, therefore, do not contain a "not reported" category for the place-of-work data.

Comparisons between 1980 and 1990 census data on the gross number of workers in particular commuting flows, or the total number of persons working in an area, should be made with extreme caution. Any apparent increase in the magnitude of the gross numbers may be due solely to the fact that for 1990 the "not reported" cases have been distributed among specific place-of-work destinations, instead of tallied in a separate category as in 1980.

Limitation of the Data—The data on place of work relate to a reference week; that is, the calendar week preceding the date on which the respondents completed their questionnaires or were interviewed by enumerators. This week is not the same for all respondents because the enumeration was not completed in 1 week. However, for the majority of persons, the reference week for the 1990 census is the last week in March 1990. The lack of a uniform reference week means that the place-of-work data reported in the census will not exactly match the distribution of workplace locations observed or measured during an actual workweek.

The place-of-work data are estimates of persons 16 years old and over who were both employed and at work during the reference week (including persons in the Armed Forces). Persons who did not work during the reference week but had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent due to illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, or other personal reasons are not included in the place-of-work data. Therefore, the data on place of work understate the total number of jobs or total employment in a geographic area during the reference week. It also should be noted that persons who had irregular, casual, or unstructured jobs during the reference week may have erroneously reported themselves as not working.

The address where the individual worked most often during the reference week was recorded on the census questionnaire. If a worker held two jobs, only data about the primary job (the one worked the greatest number of hours during the preceding week) was requested. Persons who regularly worked in several locations during the reference week were requested to give the address at which they began work each day. For cases in which daily work was not begun at a central place each day, the person was

asked to provide as much information as possible to describe the area in which he or she worked most during the reference week.

Means of Transportation to Work

The data on means of transportation to work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 23a, which was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.") Means of transportation to work refers to the principal mode of travel or type of conveyance that the person usually used to get from home to work during the reference week.

Persons who used different means of transportation on different days of the week were asked to specify the one they used most often, that is, the greatest number of days. Persons who used more than one means of transportation to get to work each day were asked to report the one used for the longest distance during the work trip. The category, "Car, truck, or van," includes workers using a car (including company cars but excluding taxicabs), a truck of one-ton capacity or less, or a van. The category, "Public transportation," includes workers who used a bus or trolley bus, streetcar or trolley car, subway or elevated, railroad, ferryboat, or taxicab even if each mode is not shown separately in the tabulation. The category, "Other means," includes workers who used a mode of travel which is not identified separately within the data distribution. The category, "Other means," may vary from table to table, depending on the amount of detail shown in a particular distribution.

The means of transportation data for some areas may show workers using modes of public transportation that are not available in those areas (e.g., subway or elevated riders in an MA where there actually is no subway or elevated service). This result is largely due to persons who worked during the reference week at a location that was different from their usual place of work (such as persons away from home on business in an area where subway service was available) and persons who used more than one means of transportation each day but whose principal means was unavailable where they lived (for example, residents of nonmetropolitan areas who drove to the fringe of an MA and took the commuter railroad most of the distance to work).

Private Vehicle Occupancy

The data on private vehicle occupancy were derived from answers to questionnaire item 23b. This question was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week and who reported in question 23a that their means of transportation to work was "Car, truck, or van." (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

Private vehicle occupancy refers to the number of persons who usually rode to work in the vehicle during the reference week. The category, "Drove alone," includes persons who usually drove alone to work as well as persons who were driven to work by someone who then drove back home or to a nonwork destination. The category, "Carpooled," includes workers who reported that two or more persons usually rode to work in the vehicle during the reference week.

Persons Per Car, Truck, or Van—This is obtained by dividing the number of persons who reported using a car, truck, or van to get to work by the number of such vehicles that they used. The number of vehicles used is derived by counting each person who drove alone as one vehicle, each person who reported being in a two-person carpool as one-half vehicle, each person who reported being in a three-person carpool as one-third vehicle, and so on, and then summing all the vehicles.

Time Leaving Home to Go to Work

The data on time leaving home to go to work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 24a. This question was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week and who reported in question 23a that they worked outside their home. The departure time refers to the time of day that the person usually left home to go to work during the reference week. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

Travel Time to Work

The data on travel time to work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 24b. This question was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week and who reported in question 23a that they worked outside their home. Travel time to work refers to the total number of minutes that it usually took the person to get from home to work during the reference week. The elapsed time includes time spent waiting for public transportation, picking up passengers in carpools, and time spent in other activities related to getting to work. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH

Language Spoken at Home

Data on language spoken at home were derived from the answers to questionnaire items 15a and 15b, which were asked of a sample of persons born before April 1, 1985. Instructions mailed with the 1990 census questionnaire stated that a respondent should mark "Yes" in

question 15a if the person sometimes or always spoke a language other than English at home and should not mark "Yes" if a language was spoken only at school or if speaking was limited to a few expressions or slang. For question 15b, respondents were instructed to print the name of the non-English language spoken at home. If the person spoke more than one language other than English, the person was to report the language spoken more often or the language learned first.

The cover of the census questionnaire included information in Spanish which provided a telephone number for respondents to call to request a census questionnaire and instructions in Spanish. Instruction guides were also available in 32 other languages to assist enumerators who encountered households or respondents who spoke no English.

Questions 15a and 15b referred to languages spoken at home in an effort to measure the current use of languages other than English. Persons who knew languages other than English but did not use them at home or who only used them elsewhere were excluded. Persons who reported speaking a language other than English at home may also speak English; however, the questions did not permit determination of the main or dominant language of persons who spoke both English and another language. (For more information, see discussion below on "Ability to Speak English.")

For persons who indicated that they spoke a language other than English at home in question 15a, but failed to specify the name of the language in question 15b, the language was assigned based on the language of other speakers in the household; on the language of a person of the same Spanish origin or detailed race group living in the same or a nearby area; or on a person of the same ancestry or place of birth. In all cases where a person was assigned a non-English language, it was assumed that the language was spoken at home. Persons for whom the name of a language other than English was entered in question 15b, and for whom question 15a was blank were assumed to speak that language at home.

The write-in responses listed in question 15b (specific language spoken) were transcribed onto computer files and coded into more than 380 detailed language categories using an automated coding system. The automated procedure compared write-in responses reported by respondents with entries in a computer dictionary, which initially contained approximately 2,000 language names. The dictionary was updated with a large number of new names, variations in spelling, and a small number of residual categories. Each write-in response was given a numeric code that was associated with one of the detailed categories in the dictionary. If the respondent listed more than one non-English language, only the first was coded.

The write-in responses represented the names people used for languages they speak. They may not match the names or categories used by linguists. The sets of categories used are sometimes geographic and sometimes linguistic. Figure 1 provides an illustration of the content of

the classification schemes used to present language data. For more information, write to the Chief, Population Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Household Language—In households where one or more persons (age 5 years old or over) speak a language other than English, the household language assigned to all household members is the non-English language spoken by the first person with a non-English language in the following order: householder, spouse, parent, sibling, child, grandchild, other relative, stepchild, unmarried partner, housemate or roommate, roomer, boarder, or foster child, or other nonrelative. Thus, persons who speak only English may have a non-English household language assigned to them in tabulations of persons by household language.

Figure 1. Four- and Twenty-Five-Group Classifications of 1990 Census Languages Spoken at Home With Illustrative Examples

Four-Group Classification	Twenty-Five-Group Classification	Examples
Spanish	Spanish	Spanish, Ladino
Other Indo-European	French	French, Cajun, French Creole
	Italian	
	Portuguese	
	German	
	Yiddish	
	Other West Germanic	Afrikaans, Dutch, Pennsylvania Dutch
	Scandinavian	Danish, Norwegian, Swedish
	Polish	
	Russian	
	South Slavic	Serbocroatian, Bulgarian, Macedonian, Slovene
	Other Slavic	Czech, Slovak, Ukrainian
	Greek	
	Indic	Hindi, Bengali, Gujarathi, Punjabi, Romany, Sinhalese
	Other Indo-European, not elsewhere classified	Armenian, Gaelic, Lithuanian, Persian
Languages of Asia and the Pacific	Chinese	
	Japanese	
	Mon-Khmer	Cambodian
	Tagalog	
	Korean	
	Vietnamese	
	Other languages (part)	Chamorro, Dravidian Languages, Hawaiian, Ilocano, Thai, Turkish
All other languages	Arabic	
	Hungarian	
	Native North American languages	
	Other languages (part)	Amharic, Syriac, Finnish, Hebrew, Languages of Central and South America, Other Languages of Africa

Ability to Speak English

Persons 5 years old and over who reported that they spoke a language other than English in question 15a were also asked in question 15c to indicate their ability to speak English based on one of the following categories: "Very well," "Well," "Not well," or "Not at all."

The data on ability to speak English represent the person's own perception about his or her own ability or, because census questionnaires are usually completed by one household member, the responses may represent the perception of another household member. The instruction guides and questionnaires that were mailed to households did not include any information on how to interpret the response categories in question 15c.

Persons who reported that they spoke a language other than English at home but whose ability to speak English was not reported, were assigned the English-language ability of a randomly selected person of the same age, Spanish origin, nativity and year of entry, and language group.

Linguistic Isolation—A household in which no person age 14 years or over speaks only English and no person age 14 years or over who speaks a language other than English speaks English "Very well" is classified as "linguistically isolated." All the members of a linguistically isolated household are tabulated as linguistically isolated, including members under age 14 years who may speak only English.

Limitation of the Data—Persons who speak a language other than English at home may have first learned that language at school. However, these persons would be expected to indicate that they spoke English "Very well." Persons who speak a language other than English, but do not do so *at home*, should have been reported as not speaking a language other than English at home.

The extreme detail in which language names were coded may give a false impression of the linguistic precision of these data. The names used by speakers of a language to identify it may reflect ethnic, geographic, or political affiliations and do not necessarily respect linguistic distinctions. The categories shown in the tabulations were chosen on a number of criteria, such as information about the number of speakers of each language that might be expected in a sample of the United States population.

Comparability—Information on language has been collected in every census since 1890. The comparability of data among censuses is limited by changes in question wording, by the subpopulations to whom the question was addressed, and by the detail that was published.

The same question on language was asked in the 1980 and 1990 censuses. This question on the current language spoken at home replaced the questions asked in prior

censuses on mother tongue; that is, the language other than English spoken in the person's home when he or she was a child; one's first language; or the language spoken before immigrating to the United States. The censuses of 1910-1940, 1960 and 1970 included questions on mother tongue. A change in coding procedure from 1980 to 1990 should have improved accuracy of coding and may affect the number of persons reported in some of the 380 plus categories. It should not greatly affect the 4-group or 25-group lists. In 1980, coding clerks supplied numeric codes for the written entries on each questionnaire using a 2,000 name reference list. In 1990 written entries were transcribed to a computer file and matched to a computer dictionary which began with the 2,000 name list, but expanded as unmatched names were referred to headquarters specialists for resolution.

The question on ability to speak English was asked for the first time in 1980. In tabulations from 1980, the categories "Very well" and "Well" were combined. Data from other surveys suggested a major difference between the category "Very well" and the remaining categories. In tabulations showing ability to speak English, persons who reported that they spoke English "Very well" are presented separately from persons who reported their ability to speak English as less than "Very well."

MARITAL STATUS

The data on marital status were derived from answers to questionnaire item 6, which was asked of all persons. The marital status classification refers to the status at the time of enumeration. Data on marital status are tabulated only for persons 15 years old and over.

All persons were asked whether they were "now married," "widowed," "divorced," "separated," or "never married." Couples who live together (unmarried persons, persons in common-law marriages) were allowed to report the marital status they considered the most appropriate.

Never Married—Includes all persons who have never been married, including persons whose only marriage(s) was annulled.

Ever Married—Includes persons married at the time of enumeration (including those separated), widowed, or divorced.

Now Married, Except Separated—Includes persons whose current marriage has not ended through widowhood, divorce, or separation (regardless of previous marital history). The category may also include couples who live together or persons in common-law marriages if they consider this category the most appropriate. In certain tabulations, currently married persons are further classified as "spouse present" or "spouse absent."

Separated—Includes persons legally separated or otherwise absent from their spouse because of marital discord. Included are persons who have been deserted or who have parted because they no longer want to live together but who have not obtained a divorce.

Widowed—Includes widows and widowers who have not remarried.

Divorced—Includes persons who are legally divorced and who have not remarried.

In selected sample tabulations, data for married and separated persons are reorganized and combined with information on the presence of the spouse in the same household.

Now Married—All persons whose current marriage has not ended by widowhood or divorce. This category includes persons defined above as "separated."

Spouse Present—Married persons whose wife or husband was enumerated as a member of the same household, including those whose spouse may have been temporarily absent for such reasons as travel or hospitalization.

Spouse Absent—Married persons whose wife or husband was not enumerated as a member of the same household. This category also includes all married persons living in group quarters.

Separated—Defined above.

Spouse Absent, Other—Married persons whose wife or husband was not enumerated as a member of the same household, excluding separated. Included is any person whose spouse was employed and living away from home or in an institution or absent in the Armed Forces.

Differences between the number of currently married males and the number of currently married females occur because of reporting differences and because some husbands and wives have their usual residence in different areas. In sample tabulations, these differences can also occur because different weights are applied to the individual's data. Any differences between the number of "now married, spouse present" males and females are due solely to sample weighting. By definition, the numbers would be the same.

When marital status was not reported, it was imputed according to the relationship to the householder and sex and age of the person. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

Comparability—The 1990 marital status definitions are the same as those used in 1980 with the exception of the term "never married" which replaces the term "single" in tabulations. A general marital status question has been asked in every census since 1880.

MOBILITY LIMITATION STATUS

The data on mobility limitation status were derived from answers to questionnaire item 19a, which was asked of a sample of persons 15 years old and over. Persons were

identified as having a mobility limitation if they had a health condition that had lasted for 6 or more months and which made it difficult to go outside the home alone. Examples of outside activities on the questionnaire included shopping and visiting the doctor's office.

The term "health condition" referred to both physical and mental conditions. A temporary health problem, such as a broken bone that was expected to heal normally, was not considered a health condition.

Comparability—This was the first time that a question on mobility limitation was included in the census.

PLACE OF BIRTH

The data on place of birth were derived from answers to questionnaire item 8, which was asked on a sample basis. The place-of-birth question asked respondents to report the U.S. State, commonwealth or territory, or the foreign country where they were born. Persons born outside the United States were asked to report their place of birth according to current international boundaries. Since numerous changes in boundaries of foreign countries have occurred in the last century, some persons may have reported their place of birth in terms of boundaries that existed at the time of their birth or emigration, or in accordance with their own national preference.

Persons not reporting place of birth were assigned the birthplace of another family member or were allocated the response of another person with similar characteristics. Persons allocated as foreign born were not assigned a specific country of birth but were classified as "Born abroad, country not specified."

Nativity—Information on place of birth and citizenship were used to classify the population into two major categories: native and foreign born. When information on place of birth was not reported, nativity was assigned on the basis of answers to citizenship, if reported, and other characteristics.

Native—Includes persons born in the United States, Puerto Rico, or an outlying area of the United States. The small number of persons who were born in a foreign country but have at least one American parent also are included in this category.

The native population is classified in the following groups: persons born in the State in which they resided at the time of the census; persons born in a different State, by region; persons born in Puerto Rico or an outlying area of the U.S.; and persons born abroad with at least one American parent.

Foreign Born—Includes persons not classified as "Native." Prior to the 1970 census, persons not reporting place of birth were generally classified as native.

The foreign-born population is shown by selected area, country, or region of birth; the places of birth shown in data products were selected based on the number of respondents who reported that area or country of birth.

Comparability—Data on the State of birth of the native population have been collected in each census beginning with that of 1850. Similar data were shown in tabulations for the 1980 census and other recent censuses. Nonresponse was allocated in a similar manner in 1980; however, prior to 1980, nonresponse to the place of birth question was not allocated. Prior to the 1970 census, persons not reporting place of birth were generally classified as native.

The questionnaire instruction to report mother's State of residence instead of the person's actual State of birth (if born in a hospital in a different State) was dropped in 1990. Evaluation studies of 1970 and 1980 census data demonstrated that this instruction was generally either ignored or misunderstood. Since the hospital and the mother's residence is in the same State for most births, this change may have a slight effect on State of birth data for States with large metropolitan areas that straddle State lines.

POVERTY STATUS IN 1989

The data on poverty status were derived from answers to the same questions as the income data, questionnaire items 32 and 33. (For more information, see the discussion under "Income in 1989.") Poverty statistics presented in census publications were based on a definition originated by the Social Security Administration in 1964 and subsequently modified by Federal interagency committees in 1969 and 1980 and prescribed by the Office of Management and Budget in Directive 14 as the standard to be used by Federal agencies for statistical purposes.

At the core of this definition was the 1961 economy food plan, the least costly of four nutritionally adequate food plans designed by the Department of Agriculture. It was determined from the Agriculture Department's 1955 survey of food consumption that families of three or more persons spend approximately one-third of their income on food; hence, the poverty level for these families was set at three times the cost of the economy food plan. For smaller families and persons living alone, the cost of the economy food plan was multiplied by factors that were slightly higher to compensate for the relatively larger fixed expenses for these smaller households.

The income cutoffs used by the Census Bureau to determine the poverty status of families and unrelated individuals included a set of 48 thresholds arranged in a two-dimensional matrix consisting of family size (from one person to nine or more persons) cross-classified by presence and number of family members under 18 years old (from no children present to eight or more children present). Unrelated individuals and two-person families were further differentiated by age of the householder (under 65 years old and 65 years old and over).

The total income of each family or unrelated individual in the sample was tested against the appropriate poverty threshold to determine the poverty status of that family or unrelated individual. If the total income was less than the corresponding cutoff, the family or unrelated individual was classified as "below the poverty level." The number of persons below the poverty level was the sum of the number of persons in families with incomes below the poverty level and the number of unrelated individuals with incomes below the poverty level.

The poverty thresholds are revised annually to allow for changes in the cost of living as reflected in the Consumer Price Index. The average poverty threshold for a family of four persons was \$12,674 in 1989. (For more information, see table A below.) Poverty thresholds were applied on a national basis and were not adjusted for regional, State or local variations in the cost of living. For a detailed discussion of the poverty definition, see U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 171, *Poverty in the United States: 1988 and 1989*.

Persons for Whom Poverty Status is Determined—Poverty status was determined for all persons except institutionalized persons, persons in military group quarters and in college dormitories, and unrelated individuals under 15 years old. These groups also were excluded from the denominator when calculating poverty rates.

Specified Poverty Levels—Since the poverty levels currently in use by the Federal Government do not meet all the needs of data users, some of the data are presented for alternate levels. These specified poverty levels are obtained by multiplying the income cutoffs at the poverty level by the appropriate factor. For example, the average income cutoff at 125 percent of poverty level was \$15,843 (\$12,674 x 1.25) in 1989 for a family of four persons.

Weighted Average Thresholds at the Poverty Level—The average thresholds shown in the first column of table A are weighted by the presence and number of children. For example, the weighted average threshold for a given family size is obtained by multiplying the threshold for each presence and number of children category within the given family size by the number of families in that category. These products are then aggregated across the entire range of presence and number of children categories, and the aggregate is divided by the total number of families in the group to yield the weighted average threshold at the poverty level for that family size.

Since the basic thresholds used to determine the poverty status of families and unrelated individuals are applied to all families and unrelated individuals, the weighted average poverty thresholds are derived using all families and unrelated individuals rather than just those classified as being below the poverty level. To obtain the weighted poverty thresholds for families and unrelated individuals below alternate poverty levels, the weighted thresholds

shown in table A may be multiplied directly by the appropriate factor. The weighted average thresholds presented in the table are based on the March 1990 Current Population Survey. However, these thresholds would not differ significantly from those based on the 1990 census.

Income Deficit—Represents the difference between the total income of families and unrelated individuals below the poverty level and their respective poverty thresholds. In computing the income deficit, families reporting a net income loss are assigned zero dollars and for such cases the deficit is equal to the poverty threshold.

This measure provided an estimate of the amount which would be required to raise the incomes of all poor families and unrelated individuals to their respective poverty thresholds. The income deficit is thus a measure of the degree of impoverishment of a family or unrelated individual. However, caution must be used in comparing the average deficits of families with different characteristics. Apparent differences in average income deficits may, to some extent, be a function of differences in family size.

Mean Income Deficit—Represents the amount obtained by dividing the total income deficit of a group below the poverty level by the number of families (or unrelated individuals) in that group.

Comparability—The poverty definition used in the 1990 and 1980 censuses differed slightly from the one used in the 1970 census. Three technical modifications were made to the definition used in the 1970 census as described below:

1. The separate thresholds for families with a female householder with no husband present and all other families were eliminated. For the 1980 and 1990 censuses, the weighted average of the poverty thresholds for these two types of families was applied to all types of families, regardless of the sex of the householder.

2. Farm families and farm unrelated individuals no longer had a set of poverty thresholds that were lower than the thresholds applied to nonfarm families and unrelated individuals. The farm thresholds were 85 percent of the corresponding levels for nonfarm families in the 1970 census. The same thresholds were applied to all families and unrelated individuals regardless of residence in 1980 and 1990.

3. The thresholds by size of family were extended from seven or more persons in 1970 to nine or more persons in 1980 and 1990.

These changes resulted in a minimal increase in the number of poor at the national level. For a complete discussion of these modifications and their impact, see the Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 133.

The population covered in the poverty statistics derived from the 1980 and 1990 censuses was essentially the same as in the 1970 census. The only difference was that in 1980 and 1990, unrelated individuals under 15 years old were excluded from the poverty universe, while in 1970, only those under 14 years old were excluded. The poverty data from the 1960 census excluded all persons in group quarters and included all unrelated individuals regardless of age. It was unlikely that these differences in population coverage would have had significant impact when comparing the poverty data for persons since the 1960 censuses.

Current Population Survey—Because of differences in the questionnaires and data collection procedures, estimates of the number of persons below the poverty level by various characteristics from the 1990 census may differ from those reported in the March 1990 Current Population Survey.

RACE

The data on race were derived from answers to questionnaire item 4, which was asked of all persons. The concept of race as used by the Census Bureau reflects

Table A. Poverty Thresholds in 1989 by Size of Family and Number of Related Children Under 18 Years

Size of Family Unit	Weighted average thresholds	Related children under 18 years								
		None	One	Two	Three	Four	Five	Six	Seven	Eight or more
One person (unrelated individual)	\$6,310									
Under 65 years.....	6,451	\$6,451								
65 years and over	5,947	5,947								
Two persons.....	8,076									
Householder under 65 years...	8,343	8,303	\$8,547							
Householder 65 years and over	7,501	7,495	8,515							
Three persons	9,885	9,699	9,981	\$9,990						
Four persons	12,674	12,790	12,999	12,575	\$12,619					
Five persons.....	14,990	15,424	15,648	15,169	14,798	\$14,572				
Six persons.....	16,921	17,740	17,811	17,444	17,092	16,569	\$16,259			
Seven persons.....	19,162	20,412	20,540	20,101	19,794	19,224	18,558	\$17,828		
Eight persons.....	21,328	22,830	23,031	22,617	22,253	21,738	21,084	20,403	\$20,230	
Nine or more persons	25,480	27,463	27,596	27,229	26,921	26,415	25,719	25,089	24,933	\$23,973

self-identification; it does not denote any clear-cut scientific definition of biological stock. The data for race represent self-classification by people according to the race with which they most closely identify. Furthermore, it is recognized that the categories of the race item include both racial and national origin or socio-cultural groups.

During direct interviews conducted by enumerators, if a person could not provide a single response to the race question, he or she was asked to select, based on self-identification, the group which best described his or her racial identity. If a person could not provide a single race response, the race of the mother was used. If a single race response could not be provided for the person's mother, the first race reported by the person was used. In all cases where occupied housing units, households, or families are classified by race, the race of the householder was used.

The racial classification used by the Census Bureau generally adheres to the guidelines in Federal Statistical Directive No. 15, issued by the Office of Management and Budget, which provides standards on ethnic and racial categories for statistical reporting to be used by all Federal agencies. The racial categories used in the 1990 census data products are provided below.

White—Includes persons who indicated their race as "White" or reported entries such as Canadian, German, Italian, Lebanese, Near Easterner, Arab, or Polish.

Black—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Black or Negro" or reported entries such as African American, Afro-American, Black Puerto Rican, Jamaican, Nigerian, West Indian, or Haitian.

American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut—Includes persons who classified themselves as such in one of the specific race categories identified below.

American Indian—Includes persons who indicated their race as "American Indian," entered the name of an Indian tribe, or reported such entries as Canadian Indian, French-American Indian, or Spanish-American Indian.

American Indian Tribe—Persons who identified themselves as American Indian were asked to report their enrolled or principal tribe. Therefore, tribal data in tabulations reflect the written tribal entries reported on the questionnaires. Some of the entries (for example, Iroquois, Sioux, Colorado River, and Flathead) represent nations or reservations.

The information on tribe is based on self-identification and therefore does not reflect any designation of Federally- or State-recognized tribe. Information on American Indian tribes is presented in summary tape files and special data products. The information is derived from the American Indian Detailed Tribal

Classification List for the 1990 census. The classification list represents all tribes, bands, and clans that had a specified number of American Indians reported on the census questionnaire.

Eskimo—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Eskimo" or reported entries such as Arctic Slope, Inupiat, and Yupik.

Aleut—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Aleut" or reported entries such as Alutiq, Egegik, and Pribilofian.

Asian or Pacific Islander—Includes persons who reported in one of the Asian or Pacific Islander groups listed on the questionnaire or who provided write-in responses such as Thai, Nepali, or Tongan. A more detailed listing of the groups comprising the Asian or Pacific Islander population is presented in figure 2 below. In some data products, information is presented separately for the Asian population and the Pacific Islander population.

Asian—Includes "Chinese," "Filipino," "Japanese," "Asian Indian," "Korean," "Vietnamese," and "Other Asian." In some tables, "Other Asian" may not be shown separately, but is included in the total Asian population.

Chinese—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Chinese" or who identified themselves as Cantonese, Tibetan, or Chinese American. In standard census reports, persons who reported as "Taiwanese" or "Formosan" are included here with Chinese. In special reports on the Asian or Pacific Islander population, information on persons who identified themselves as Taiwanese are shown separately.

Filipino—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Filipino" or reported entries such as Philipino, Philipine, or Filipino American.

Japanese—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Japanese" and persons who identified themselves as Nipponese or Japanese American.

Asian Indian—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Asian Indian" and persons who identified themselves as Bengalese, Bharat, Dravidian, East Indian, or Goanese.

Korean—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Korean" and persons who identified themselves as Korean American.

Vietnamese—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Vietnamese" and persons who identified themselves as Vietnamese American.

Cambodian—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Cambodian or Cambodia.

Hmong—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Hmong, Laohmong, or Mong.

Laotian—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Laotian, Laos, or Lao.

Thai—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Thai, Thailand, or Siamese.

Other Asian—Includes persons who provided a write-in response of Bangladeshi, Burmese, Indonesian, Pakistani, Sri Lankan, Amerasian, or Eurasian. See figure 2 for other groups comprising "Other Asian."

Pacific Islander—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Pacific Islander" by classifying themselves into one of the following groups or identifying themselves as one of the Pacific Islander cultural groups of Polynesian, Micronesian, or Melanesian.

Hawaiian—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Hawaiian" as well as persons who identified themselves as Part Hawaiian or Native Hawaiian.

Samoan—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Samoan" or persons who identified themselves as American Samoan or Western Samoan.

Guamanian—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Guamanian" or persons who identified themselves as Chamorro or Guam.

Other Pacific Islander—Includes persons who provided a write-in response of a Pacific Islander group such as Tahitian, Northern Mariana Islander, Palauan, Fijian, or a cultural group such as Polynesian, Micronesian, or Melanesian. See figure 2 for other groups comprising "Other Pacific Islander."

Other Race—Includes all other persons not included in the "White," "Black," "American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut," and the "Asian or Pacific Islander" race categories described above. Persons reporting in the "Other race" category and providing write-in entries such as multiracial, multiethnic, mixed, interracial, Wesort, or a Spanish/Hispanic origin group (such as Mexican, Cuban, or Puerto Rican) are included here.

Written entries to three categories on the race item—"Indian (Amer.)," "Other Asian or Pacific Islander (API)," and "Other race"—were reviewed, edited, and coded by subject matter specialists. (For more information on the coding operation, see the section below that discusses "Comparability.")

The written entries under "Indian (Amer.)" and "Other Asian or Pacific Islander (API)" were reviewed and coded during 100-percent processing of the 1990 census questionnaires. A substantial portion of the entries for the "Other race" category also were reviewed, edited, and coded during the 100-percent processing. The remaining entries under "Other race" underwent review and coding during sample processing. Most of the written entries reviewed and coded during sample processing were those indicating Hispanic origin such as Mexican, Cuban, or Puerto Rican.

If the race entry for a member of a household was missing on the questionnaire, race was assigned based upon the reported entries of race by other household members using specific rules of precedence of household relationship. For example, if race was missing for the daughter of the householder, then the race of her mother (as female householder or female spouse) would be assigned. If there was no female householder or spouse in the household, the daughter would be assigned her father's (male householder) race. If race was not reported for anyone in the household, the race of a householder in a previously processed household was assigned. This procedure is a variation of the general imputation procedures described in Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.

Limitation of the Data—In the 1980 census, a relatively high proportion (20 percent) of American Indians did not report any tribal entry in the race item. Evaluation of the pre-census tests indicated that changes made for the 1990 race item should improve the reporting of tribes in the rural areas (especially on reservations) for the 1990 census. The results for urban areas were inconclusive. Also, the precensus tests indicated that there may be overreporting of the Cherokee tribe. An evaluation of 1980 census data showed overreporting of Cherokee in urban areas or areas where the number of American Indians was sparse.

In the 1990 census, respondents sometimes did not fill in a circle or filled the "Other race" circle and wrote in a response, such as Arab, Polish, or African American in the shared write-in box for "Other race" and "Other API" responses. During the automated coding process, these responses were edited and assigned to the appropriate racial designation. Also, some Hispanic origin persons did not fill in a circle, but provided entries such as Mexican or Puerto Rican. These persons were classified in the "Other race" category during the coding and editing process. There may be some minor differences between sample data and 100-percent data because sample processing included additional edits not included in the 100-percent processing.

Figure 2. Asian or Pacific Islander Groups Reported in the 1990 Census

Asian	Pacific Islander
Chinese	Hawaiian
Filipino	Samoan
Japanese	Guamanian
Asian Indian	Other Pacific Islander ¹
Korean	Carolinian
Vietnamese	Fijian
Cambodian	Kosraean
Hmong	Melanesian ³
Laotian	Micronesian ³
Thai	Northern Mariana Islander
Other Asian ¹	Palauan
Bangladeshi	Papua New Guinean
Bhutanese	Ponapean (Pohnpeian)
Borneo	Polynesian ³
Burmese	Solomon Islander
Celebesian	Tahitian
Ceram	Tarawa Islander
Indochinese	Tokelauan
Indonesian	Tongan
Iwo-Jiman	Trukese (Chuukese)
Javanese	Yapese
Malayan	Pacific Islander, not specified
Maldivian	
Nepali	
Okinawan	
Pakistani	
Sikkim	
Singaporean	
Sri Lankan	
Sumatran	
Asian, not specified ²	

¹In some data products, specific groups listed under "Other Asian" or "Other Pacific Islander" are shown separately. Groups not shown are tabulated as "All other Asian" or "All other Pacific Islander," respectively.

²Includes entries such as Asian American, Asian, Asiatic, Amerasian, and Eurasian.

³Polynesian, Micronesian, and Melanesian are Pacific Islander cultural groups.

Comparability—Differences between the 1990 census and earlier censuses affect the comparability of data for certain racial groups and American Indian tribes. The 1990 census was the first census to undertake, on a 100-percent basis, an automated review, edit, and coding operation for written responses to the race item. The automated coding system used in the 1990 census greatly reduced the potential for error associated with a clerical review. Specialists with a thorough knowledge of the race subject matter reviewed, edited, coded, and resolved inconsistent or incomplete responses. In the 1980 census, there was only a limited clerical review of the race responses on the 100-percent forms with a full clerical review conducted only on the sample questionnaires.

Another major difference between the 1990 and preceding censuses is the handling of the write-in responses for the Asian or Pacific Islander populations. In addition to the nine Asian or Pacific Islander categories shown on the questionnaire under the spanner "Asian or Pacific Islander (API)," the 1990 census race item provided a new residual category, "Other API," for Asian or Pacific Islander persons who did not report in one of the listed Asian or Pacific

Islander groups. During the coding operation, write-in responses for "Other API" were reviewed, coded, and assigned to the appropriate classification. For example, in 1990, a write-in entry of Laotian, Thai, or Javanese is classified as "Other Asian," while a write-in entry of Tongan or Fijian is classified as "Other Pacific Islander." In the 1990 census, these persons were able to identify as "Other API" in both the 100-percent and sample operations.

In the 1980 census, the nine Asian or Pacific Islander groups were also listed separately. However, persons not belonging to these nine groups wrote in their specific racial group under the "Other" race category. Persons with a written entry such as Laotian, Thai, or Tongan, were tabulated and published as "Other race" in the 100-percent processing operation in 1980, but were reclassified as "Other Asian and Pacific Islander" in 1980 sample tabulations. In 1980 special reports on the Asian or Pacific Islander populations, data were shown separately for "Other Asian" and "Other Pacific Islander."

The 1970 questionnaire did not have separate race categories for Asian Indian, Vietnamese, Samoan, and Guamanian. These persons indicated their race in the "Other" category and later, through the editing process, were assigned to a specific group. For example, in 1970, Asian Indians were reclassified as "White," while Vietnamese, Guamanians, and Samoans were included in the "Other" category.

Another difference between 1990 and preceding censuses is the approach taken when persons of Spanish/Hispanic origin did not report in a specific race category but reported as "Other race" or "Other." These persons commonly provided a write-in entry such as Mexican, Venezuelan, or Latino. In the 1990 and 1980 censuses, these entries remained in the "Other race" or "Other" category, respectively. In the 1970 census, most of these persons were included in the "White" category.

REFERENCE WEEK

The data on labor force status and journey to work were related to the reference week; that is, the calendar week preceding the date on which the respondents completed their questionnaires or were interviewed by enumerators. This week is not the same for all respondents since the enumeration was not completed in one week. The occurrence of holidays during the enumeration period could affect the data on actual hours worked during the reference week, but probably had no effect on overall measurement of employment status (see the discussion below on "Comparability").

Comparability—The reference weeks for the 1990 and 1980 censuses differ in that Passover and Good Friday occurred in the first week of April 1980, but in the second week of April 1990. Many workers presumably took time off for those observances. The differing occurrence of

these holidays could affect the comparability of the 1990 and 1980 data on actual hours worked for some areas if the respective weeks were the reference weeks for a significant number of persons. The holidays probably did not affect the overall measurement of employment status since this information was based on work activity during the entire reference week.

RESIDENCE IN 1985

The data on residence in 1985 were derived from answers to questionnaire item 14b, which asked for the State (or foreign country), county, and place of residence on April 1, 1985, for those persons reporting in question 14a that on that date they lived in a different house than their current residence. Residence in 1985 is used in conjunction with location of current residence to determine the extent of residential mobility of the population and the resulting redistribution of the population across the various States, metropolitan areas, and regions of the country.

When no information on residence in 1985 was reported for a person, information for other family members, if available, was used to assign a location of residence in 1985. All cases of nonresponse or incomplete response that were not assigned a previous residence based on information from other family members were allocated the previous residence of another person with similar characteristics who provided complete information.

The tabulation category, "Same house," includes all persons 5 years old and over who did not move during the 5 years as well as those who had moved but by 1990 had returned to their 1985 residence. The category, "Different house in the United States," includes persons who lived in the United States in 1985 but in a different house or apartment from the one they occupied on April 1, 1990. These movers are then further subdivided according to the type of move.

In most tabulations, movers are divided into three groups according to their 1985 residence: "Different house, same county," "Different county, same State," and "Different State." The last group may be further subdivided into region of residence in 1985. The category, "Abroad," includes those persons who were residing in a foreign country, Puerto Rico, or an outlying area of the U.S. in 1985, including members of the Armed Forces and their dependents. Some tabulations show movers who were residing in Puerto Rico or an outlying area in 1985 separately from those residing in other countries.

In tabulations for metropolitan areas, movers are categorized according to the metropolitan status of their current and previous residences, resulting in such groups as movers within an MSA/PMSA, movers between MSA/PMSA's, movers from nonmetropolitan areas to MSA/PMSA, and movers from central cities to the remainder of an MSA/PMSA. In some tabulations, these categories are further subdivided by size of MSA/PMSA, region of current or previous residence, or movers within or between central cities and the remainder of the same or a different MSA/PMSA.

The size categories used in some tabulations for both 1985 and 1990 residence refer to the populations of the MSA/PMSA on April 1, 1990; that is, at the end of the migration interval.

Some tabulations present data on immigrants, outmigrants, and net migration. "Inmigrants" are generally defined as those persons who entered a specified area by crossing its boundary from some point outside the area. In some tabulations, movers from abroad are included in the number of immigrants; in others, only movers within the United States are included.

"Outmigrants" are persons who depart from a specific area by crossing its boundary to a point outside it, but without leaving the United States. "Net migration" is calculated by subtracting the number of outmigrants from the number of immigrants and, depending upon the particular tabulation, may or may not include movers from abroad. The net migration for the area is net immigration if the result was positive and net outmigration if the result was negative. In the tabulations, net outmigration is indicated by a minus sign (-).

Inmigrants and outmigrants for States include only those persons who did not live in the same State in 1985 and 1990; that is, they exclude persons who moved between counties within the same State. Thus, the sum of the immigrants to (or outmigrants from) all counties in any State is greater than the number of immigrants to (or outmigrants from) that State. However, in the case of net migration, the sum of the nets for all the counties within a State equal the net for the State. In the same fashion, the net migration for a division or region equals the sum of the nets for the States comprising that division or region, while the number of immigrants and outmigrants for that division or region is less than the sum of the immigrants or outmigrants for the individual States.

The number of persons who were living in a different house in 1985 is somewhat less than the total number of moves during the 5-year period. Some persons in the same house at the two dates had moved during the 5-year period but by the time of the census had returned to their 1985 residence. Other persons who were living in a different house had made one or more intermediate moves. For similar reasons, the number of persons living in a different county, MSA/PMSA, or State or moving between nonmetropolitan areas may be understated.

Comparability—Similar questions were asked on all previous censuses beginning in 1940, except the questions in 1950 referred to residence 1 year earlier rather than 5 years earlier. Although the questions in the 1940 census covered a 5-year period, comparability with that census was reduced somewhat because of different definitions and categories of tabulation. Comparability with the 1960 and 1970 census is also somewhat reduced because nonresponse was not allocated in those earlier censuses. For the 1980 census, nonresponse was allocated in a manner similar to the 1990 allocation scheme.

SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND LABOR FORCE STATUS

Tabulation of data on enrollment, educational attainment, and labor force status for the population 16 to 19 years old allows for calculation of the proportion of the age group who are not enrolled in school and not high school graduates or "dropouts" and an unemployment rate for the "dropout" population. Definitions of the three topics and descriptions of the census items from which they were derived are presented in "Educational Attainment," "Employment Status," and "School Enrollment and Type of School." The published tabulations include both the civilian and Armed Forces populations, but labor force status is provided for the civilian population only. Therefore, the component labor force statuses may not add to the total lines *enrolled in school, high school graduate, and not high school graduate*. The difference is Armed Forces.

Comparability—The tabulation of school enrollment by labor force status is similar to that published in 1980 census reports. The 1980 census tabulation included a single data line for Armed Forces; however, enrollment, attainment, and labor force status data were shown for the civilian population only. In 1970, a tabulation was included for 16 to 21 year old males not attending school.

SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL

Data on school enrollment were derived from answers to questionnaire item 11, which was asked of a sample of persons. Persons were classified as enrolled in school if they reported attending a "regular" public or private school or college at any time between February 1, 1990, and the time of enumeration. The question included instructions to "include only nursery school, kindergarten, elementary school, and schooling which would lead to a high school diploma or a college degree" as regular school. Instructions included in the 1990 respondent instruction guide, which was mailed with the census questionnaire, further specified that enrollment in a trade or business school, company training, or tutoring were not to be included unless the course would be accepted for credit at a regular elementary school, high school, or college. Persons who did not answer the enrollment question were assigned the enrollment status and type of school of a person with the same age, race or Hispanic origin, and, at older ages, sex, whose residence was in the same or a nearby area.

Public and Private School—Includes persons who attended school in the reference period and indicated they were enrolled by marking one of the questionnaire categories for either "public school, public college" or "private school, private college." The instruction guide defines a public school as "any school or college controlled and supported by a local, county, State, or Federal Government." Schools supported and controlled primarily by religious organizations or other private groups are defined as private. Persons who filled both the "public" and "private" circles are edited to the first entry, "public."

Level of School in Which Enrolled—Persons who were enrolled in school were classified as enrolled in "preprimary school," "elementary or high school," or "college" according to their response to question 12 (years of school completed or highest degree received). Persons who were enrolled and reported completing nursery school or less were classified as enrolled in "preprimary school," which includes kindergarten. Similarly, enrolled persons who had completed at least kindergarten, but not high school, were classified as enrolled in elementary or high school. Enrolled persons who reported completing high school or some college or having received a post-secondary degree were classified as enrolled in "college." Enrolled persons who reported completing the twelfth grade but receiving "NO DIPLOMA" were classified as enrolled in high school. (For more information on level of school, see the discussion under "Educational Attainment.")

Comparability—School enrollment questions have been included in the census since 1840; grade attended was first asked in 1940; type of school was first asked in 1960. Before 1940, the enrollment question in various censuses referred to attendance in the preceding six months or the preceding year. In 1940, the reference was to attendance in the month preceding the census, and in the 1950 and subsequent censuses, the question referred to attendance in the two months preceding the census date.

Until the 1910 census, there were no instructions limiting the kinds of schools in which enrollment was to be counted. Starting in 1910, the instructions indicated that attendance at "school, college, or any educational institution" was to be counted. In 1930 an instruction to include "night school" was added. In the 1940 instructions, night school, extension school, or vocational school were included only if the school was part of the regular school system. Correspondence school work of any kind was excluded. In the 1950 instructions, the term "regular school" was introduced, and it was defined as schooling which "advances a person towards an elementary or high school diploma or a college, university, or professional school degree." Vocational, trade, or business schools were excluded unless they were graded and considered part of a regular school system. On-the-job training was excluded, as was nursery school. Instruction by correspondence was excluded unless it was given by a regular school and counted towards promotion.

In 1960, the question used the term "regular school or college" and a similar, though expanded, definition of "regular" was included in the instructions, which continued to exclude nursery school. Because of the census' use of mailed questionnaires, the 1960 census was the first in which instructions were written for the respondent as well as enumerators. In the 1970 census, the questionnaire used the phrase "regular school or college" and included instructions to "count nursery school, kindergarten, and schooling which leads to an elementary school certificate, high school diploma, or college degree." Instructions in a separate document specified that to be counted as regular

school, nursery school must include instruction as an important and integral phase of its program, and continued the exclusion of vocational, trade, and business schools. The 1980 census question was very similar to the 1970 question, but the separate instruction booklet did not require that nursery school include substantial instructional content in order to be counted.

The age range for which enrollment data have been obtained and published has varied over the censuses. Information on enrollment was recorded for persons of all ages in the 1930 and 1940 and 1970 through 1990; for persons under age 30, in 1950; and for persons age 5 to 34, in 1960. Most of the published enrollment figures referred to persons age 5 to 20 in the 1930 census, 5 to 24 in 1940, 5 to 29 in 1950, 5 to 34 in 1960, 3 to 34 in 1970, and 3 years old and over in 1980. This growth in the age group whose enrollment was reported reflects increased interest in the number of children in preprimary schools and in the number of older persons attending colleges and universities.

In the 1950 and subsequent censuses, college students were enumerated where they lived while attending college, whereas in earlier censuses, they generally were enumerated at their parental homes. This change should not affect the comparability of national figures on college enrollment since 1940; however, it may affect the comparability over time of enrollment figures at sub-national levels.

Type of school was first introduced in the 1960 census, where a separate question asked the enrolled persons whether they were in a "public" or "private" school. Since the 1970 census, the type of school was incorporated into the response categories for the enrollment question and the terms were changed to "public," "parochial," and "other private." In the 1980 census, "private, church related" and "private, not church related" replaced "parochial" and "other private."

Grade of enrollment was first available in the 1940 census, where it was obtained from responses to the question on highest grade of school completed. Enumerators were instructed that "for a person still in school, the last grade completed will be the grade preceding the one in which he or she was now enrolled." From 1950 to 1980, grade of enrollment was obtained from the highest grade attended in the two-part question used to measure educational attainment. (For more information, see the discussion under "Educational Attainment.") The form of the question from which level of enrollment was derived in the 1990 census most closely corresponds to the question used in 1940. While data from prior censuses can be aggregated to provide levels of enrollment comparable to the 1990 census, 1990 data cannot be disaggregated to show single grade of enrollment as in previous censuses.

Data on school enrollment were also collected and published by other Federal, State, and local government agencies. Where these data were obtained from administrative records of school systems and institutions of higher learning, they were only roughly comparable with data from population censuses and household surveys because of

differences in definitions and concepts, subject matter covered, time references, and enumeration methods. At the local level, the difference between the location of the institution and the residence of the student may affect the comparability of census and administrative data. Differences between the boundaries of school districts and census geographic units also may affect these comparisons.

SELF-CARE LIMITATION STATUS

The data on self-care limitation status were derived from answers to questionnaire item 19b, which was asked of a sample of persons 15 years old and over. Persons were identified as having a self-care limitation if they had a health condition that had lasted for 6 or more months and which made it difficult to take care of their own personal needs, such as dressing, bathing, or getting around inside the home.

The term "health condition" referred to both physical and mental conditions. A temporary health problem, such as a broken bone that was expected to heal normally was not considered a health condition.

Comparability—This was the first time that a question on self-care limitation was included in the census.

SEX

The data on sex were derived from answers to questionnaire item 3, which was asked of all persons. For most cases in which sex was not reported, it was determined by the appropriate entry from the person's given name and household relationship. Otherwise, sex was imputed according to the relationship to the householder and the age and marital status of the person. For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.

Sex Ratio—A measure derived by dividing the total number of males by the total number of females and multiplying by 100.

Comparability—A question on the sex of individuals has been asked of the total population in every census.

VETERAN STATUS

Data on veteran status, period of military service, and years of military service were derived from answers to questionnaire item 17, which was asked of a sample of persons.

Veteran Status—The data on veteran status were derived from responses to question 17a. For census data products, a "civilian veteran" is a person 16 years old or over who had served (even for a short time) but is not now

serving on active duty in the U.S. Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, or the Coast Guard, or who served as a Merchant Marine seaman during World War II. Persons who served in the National Guard or military Reserves are classified as veterans only if they were ever called or ordered to active duty not counting the 4-6 months for initial training or yearly summer camps. All other civilians 16 years old and over are classified as nonveterans.

Period of Military Service—Persons who indicated in question 17a that they had served on active duty (civilian veterans) or were now on active duty were asked to indicate in question 17b the period or periods in which they served. Persons serving in at least one wartime period are classified in their most recent wartime period. For example, persons who served both during the Korean conflict and the post-Korean peacetime era between February 1955 and July 1964 are classified in one of the two "Korean conflict" categories. If the same person had also served during the Vietnam era, he or she would instead be included in the "Vietnam era and Korean conflict" category. The responses were edited to eliminate inconsistencies between reported period(s) of service and the age of the person and to cancel out reported combinations of periods containing unreasonable gaps (for example, a person could not serve during World War I and the Korean conflict without serving during World War II). Note that the period of service categories shown in this report are mutually exclusive.

Years of Military Service—Persons who indicated in question 17a that they had served on active duty (civilian veterans) or were now on active duty were asked to report the total number of years of active-duty service in question 17c. The data were edited for consistency with responses to question 17b (Period of Military Service) and with the age of the person.

Limitation of the Data—There may be a tendency for the following kinds of persons to report erroneously that they served on active duty in the Armed Forces: (a) persons who served in the National Guard or military Reserves but were never called to active duty; (b) civilian employees or volunteers for the USO, Red Cross, or the Department of Defense (or its predecessor Departments, War and Navy); and (c) employees of the Merchant Marine or Public Health Service. There may also be a tendency for persons to erroneously round up months to the nearest year in question 17c (for example, persons with 1 year 8 months of active duty military service may mistakenly report "2 years").

Comparability—Since census data on veterans were based on self-reported responses, they may differ from data from other sources such as administrative records of the Department of Defense. Census data may also differ from Veterans Administration data on the benefits-eligible population, since factors determining eligibility for veterans benefits differ from the rules for classifying veterans in the census.

The wording of the question on veteran status (17a) for 1990 was expanded from the veteran/not veteran question in 1980 to include questions on current active duty status and service in the military Reserves and the National Guard. The expansion was intended to clarify the appropriate response for persons in the Armed Forces and for persons who served in the National Guard or military Reserve units only. For the first time in a census, service during World War II as a Merchant Marine Seaman was considered active-duty military service and persons with such service were counted as veterans. An additional period of military service, "September 1980 or later" was added in 1990. As in 1970 and 1980, persons reporting more than one period of service are shown in the most recent wartime period of service category. Question 17c (Years of Military Service) was new for 1990.

WORK DISABILITY STATUS

The data on work disability were derived from answers to questionnaire item 18, which was asked of a sample of persons 15 years old and over. Persons were identified as having a work disability if they had a health condition that had lasted for 6 or more months and which limited the kind or amount of work they could do at a job or business. A person was limited in the kind of work he or she could do if the person had a health condition which restricted his or her choice of jobs. A person was limited in the amount of work if he or she was not able to work full-time. Persons with a work disability were further classified as "Prevented from working" or "Not prevented from working."

The term "health condition" referred to both physical and mental conditions. A temporary health problem, such as a broken bone that was expected to heal normally, was not considered a health condition.

Comparability—The wording of the question on work disability was the same in 1990 as in 1980. Information on work disability was first collected in 1970. In that census, the work disability question did not contain a clause restricting the definition of disability to limitations caused by a health condition that had lasted 6 or more months; however, it did contain a separate question about the duration of the disability.

WORK STATUS IN 1989

The data on work status in 1989 were derived from answers to questionnaire item 31, which was asked of a sample of persons. Persons 16 years old and over who worked 1 or more weeks according to the criteria described below are classified as "Worked in 1989." All other persons 16 years old and over are classified as "Did not work in 1989." Some tabulations showing work status in 1989 include 15 year olds; these persons, by definition, are classified as "Did not work in 1989."

Weeks Worked in 1989

The data on weeks worked in 1989 were derived from responses to questionnaire item 31b. Question 31b (Weeks Worked in 1989) was asked of persons 16 years old and over who indicated in question 31a that they worked in 1989.

The data pertain to the number of weeks during 1989 in which a person did any work for pay or profit (including paid vacation and paid sick leave) or worked without pay on a family farm or in a family business. Weeks of active service in the Armed Forces are also included.

Usual Hours Worked Per Week Worked in 1989

The data on usual hours worked per week worked in 1989 were derived from answers to questionnaire item 31c. This question was asked of persons 16 years old and over who indicated that they worked in 1989.

The data pertain to the number of hours a person usually worked during the weeks worked in 1989. The respondent was to report the number of hours worked per week in the majority of the weeks he or she worked in 1989. If the hours worked per week varied considerably during 1989, the respondent was to report an approximate average of the hours worked per week. The statistics on usual hours worked per week in 1989 are not necessarily related to the data on actual hours worked during the census reference week (question 21b).

Persons 16 years old and over who reported that they usually worked 35 or more hours each week during the weeks they worked are classified as "Usually worked full time;" persons who reported that they usually worked 1 to 34 hours are classified as "Usually worked part time."

Year-Round Full-Time Workers—All persons 16 years old and over who usually worked 35 hours or more per week for 50 to 52 weeks in 1989.

Number of Workers in Family in 1989—The term "worker" as used for these data is defined based on the criteria for Work Status in 1989.

Limitation of the Data—It is probable that the number of persons who worked in 1989 and the number of weeks worked are understated since there was some tendency for respondents to forget intermittent or short periods of employment or to exclude weeks worked without pay. There may also be a tendency for persons not to include weeks of paid vacation among their weeks worked; one result may be that the census figures may underestimate the number of persons who worked "50 to 52 weeks."

Comparability—The data on weeks worked collected in the 1990 census were comparable with data from the 1980, 1970, and 1960 censuses, but may not be entirely comparable with data from the 1940 and 1950 censuses. Since the 1960 census, two separate questions have been

used to obtain this information. The first identified persons with any work experience during the year and, thus, indicated those persons for whom the questions on number of weeks worked applied. In 1940 and 1950, however, the questionnaires contained only a single question on number of weeks worked.

In 1970, persons responded to the question on weeks worked by indicating one of six weeks-worked intervals. In 1980 and 1990, persons were asked to enter the specific number of weeks they worked.

YEAR OF ENTRY

The data on year of entry were derived from answers to questionnaire item 10, which was asked of a sample of persons. The question, "When did this person come to the United States to stay?" was asked of persons who indicated in the question on citizenship that they were not born in the United States. (For more information, see the discussion under "Citizenship.")

The 1990 census questions, tabulations, and census data products about citizenship and year of entry include no reference to immigration. All persons who were born and resided outside the United States before becoming residents of the United States have a date of entry. Some of these persons are U.S. citizens by birth (e.g., persons born in Puerto Rico or born abroad of American parents). To avoid any possible confusion concerning the date of entry of persons who are U.S. citizens by birth, the term, "year of entry" is used in this report instead of the term "year of immigration."

Limitation of the Data—The census questions on nativity, citizenship, and year of entry were not designed to measure the degree of permanence of residence in the United States. The phrase, "to stay" was used to obtain the year in which the person became a resident of the United States. Although the respondent was directed to indicate the year he or she entered the country "to stay," it was difficult to ensure that respondents interpreted the phrase correctly.

Comparability—A question on year of entry, (alternately called "year of immigration") was asked in each decennial census from 1890 to 1930, 1970, and 1980. In 1980, the question on year of entry included six arrival time intervals. The number of arrival intervals was expanded to ten in 1990. In 1980, the question on year of entry was asked only of the foreign-born population. In 1990, all persons who responded to the long-form questionnaire and were not born in the United States were to complete the question on year of entry.

HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

LIVING QUARTERS

Living quarters are classified as either housing units or group quarters. (For more information, see the discussion of "Group Quarters" under Population Characteristics.)

Usually, living quarters are in structures intended for residential use (for example, a one-family home, apartment house, hotel or motel, boarding house, or mobile home). Living quarters also may be in structures intended for nonresidential use (for example, the rooms in a warehouse where a guard lives), as well as in places such as tents, vans, shelters for the homeless, dormitories, barracks, and old railroad cars.

Housing Units—A housing unit is a house, an apartment, a mobile home or trailer, a group of rooms or a single room occupied as separate living quarters or, if vacant, intended for occupancy as separate living quarters. Separate living quarters are those in which the occupants live and eat separately from any other persons in the building and which have direct access from outside the building or through a common hall.

The occupants may be a single family, one person living alone, two or more families living together, or any other group of related or unrelated persons who share living arrangements. For vacant units, the criteria of separateness and direct access are applied to the intended occupants whenever possible. If that information cannot be obtained, the criteria are applied to the previous occupants.

Both occupied and vacant housing units are included in the housing unit inventory, except that recreational vehicles, boats, vans, tents, railroad cars, and the like are included only if they are occupied as someone's usual place of residence. Vacant mobile homes are included provided they are intended for occupancy on the site where they stand. Vacant mobile homes on dealers' sales lots, at the factory, or in storage yards are excluded from the housing inventory.

If the living quarters contains nine or more persons unrelated to the householder or person in charge (a total of at least 10 unrelated persons), it is classified as group quarters. If the living quarters contains eight or fewer persons unrelated to the householder or person in charge, it is classified as a housing unit.

Occupied Housing Units—A housing unit is classified as occupied if it is the usual place of residence of the person or group of persons living in it at the time of enumeration, or if the occupants are only temporarily absent; that is, away on vacation or business. If all the persons staying in the unit at the time of the census have their usual place of residence elsewhere, the unit is classified as vacant. A household includes all the persons who occupy a housing unit as their usual place of residence. By definition, the count of occupied housing units for 100-percent tabulations is the same as the count of households or householders. In sample tabulations, the counts of household and occupied housing units may vary slightly because of different sample weighting methods.

Vacant Housing Units—A housing unit is vacant if no one is living in it at the time of enumeration, unless its occupants are only temporarily absent. Units temporarily occupied at the time of enumeration entirely by persons who have a usual residence elsewhere also are classified as vacant. (For more information, see discussion under "Usual Home Elsewhere.")

New units not yet occupied are classified as vacant housing units if construction has reached a point where all exterior windows and doors are installed and final usable floors are in place. Vacant units are excluded if they are open to the elements; that is, the roof, walls, windows, and/or doors no longer protect the interior from the elements, or if there is positive evidence (such as a sign on the house or in the block) that the unit is condemned or is to be demolished. Also excluded are quarters being used entirely for nonresidential purposes, such as a store or an office, or quarters used for the storage of business supplies or inventory, machinery, or agricultural products.

Hotels, Motels, Rooming Houses, Etc.—Occupied rooms or suites of rooms in hotels, motels, and similar places are classified as housing units only when occupied by permanent residents; that is, persons who consider the hotel as their usual place of residence or have no usual place of residence elsewhere. Vacant rooms or suites of rooms are classified as housing units only in those hotels, motels, and similar places in which 75 percent or more of the accommodations are occupied by permanent residents.

If any of the occupants in a rooming or boarding house live and eat separately from others in the building and have direct access, their quarters are classified as separate housing units.

Staff Living Quarters—The living quarters occupied by staff personnel within any group quarters are separate housing units if they satisfy the housing unit criteria of separateness and direct access; otherwise, they are considered group quarters.

Comparability—The first Census of Housing in 1940 established the "dwelling unit" concept. Although the term became "housing unit" and the definition has been modified slightly in succeeding censuses, the 1990 definition is essentially comparable to previous censuses. There was no change in the housing unit definition between 1980 and 1990.

ACREAGE

The data on acreage were obtained from questionnaire items H5a and H19a. Question H5a was asked at all occupied and vacant one-family houses and mobile homes. Question H19a was asked on a sample basis at occupied and vacant one-family houses and mobile homes.

Question H5a asks whether the house or mobile home is located on a place of 10 or more acres. The intent of this

item is to exclude owner-occupied and renter-occupied one-family houses on 10 or more acres from the specified owner- and renter-occupied universes for value and rent tabulations.

Question H19a provides data on whether the unit is located on less than 1 acre. The main purpose of this item, in conjunction with question H19b on agricultural sales, is to identify farm units. (For more information, see discussion under "Farm Residence.")

For both items, the land may consist of more than one tract or plot. These tracts or plots are usually adjoining; however, they may be separated by a road, creek, another piece of land, etc.

Comparability—Question H5a is similar to that asked in 1970 and 1980. This item was asked for the first time of mobile home occupants in 1990. Question H19a is an abbreviated form of a question asked on a sample basis in 1980. In previous censuses, information on city or suburban lot and number of acres was obtained also.

AGRICULTURAL SALES

Data on the sales of agricultural crops were obtained from questionnaire item H19b, which was asked on a sample basis at occupied one-family houses and mobile homes located on lots of 1 acre or more. Data for this item exclude units on lots of less than 1 acre, units located in structures containing 2 or more units, and all vacant units. This item refers to the total amount (before taxes and expenses) received in 1989 from the sale of crops, vegetables, fruits, nuts, livestock and livestock products, and nursery and forest products, produced on "this property." Respondents new to a unit were asked to estimate total agricultural sales in 1989 even if some portion of the sales had been made by other occupants of the unit.

This item is used mainly to classify housing units as farm or nonfarm residences, not to provide detailed information on the sale of agricultural products. Detailed information on the sale of agricultural products is provided by the Census Bureau's Census of Agriculture (*Factfinder for the Nation: Agricultural Statistics*, Bureau of the Census, 1989). (For more information, see the discussion under "Farm Residence.")

BEDROOMS

The data on bedrooms were obtained from questionnaire item H9, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. The number of bedrooms is the count of rooms designed to be used as bedrooms; that is, the number of rooms that would be listed as bedrooms if the house or apartment were on the market for sale or for rent. Included are all rooms intended to be used as bedrooms even if

they currently are being used for some other purpose. A housing unit consisting of only one room, such as a one-room efficiency apartment, is classified, by definition, as having no bedroom.

Comparability—Data on bedrooms have been collected in every census since 1960. In 1970 and 1980, data for bedrooms were shown only for year-round units. In past censuses, a room was defined as a bedroom if it was used mainly for sleeping even if also used for other purposes. Rooms that were designed to be used as bedrooms but used mainly for other purposes were not considered to be bedrooms. A distribution of housing units by number of bedrooms calculated from data collected in a 1986 test showed virtually no differences in the two versions except in the two bedroom category, where the previous "use" definition showed a slightly lower proportion of units.

BOARDED-UP STATUS

Boarded-up status was obtained from questionnaire item C2 and was determined for all vacant units. Boarded-up units have windows and doors covered by wood, metal, or masonry to protect the interior and to prevent entry into the building. A single-unit structure, a unit in a multi-unit structure, or an entire multi-unit structure may be boarded-up in this way. For certain census data products, boarded-up units are shown only for units in the "Other vacant" category. A unit classified as "Usual home elsewhere" can never be boarded up. (For more information, see the discussion under "Usual Home Elsewhere.")

Comparability—This item was first asked in the 1980 census and was shown only for year-round vacant housing units. In 1990, data are shown for all vacant housing units.

BUSINESS ON PROPERTY

The data for business on property were obtained from questionnaire item H5b, which was asked at all occupied and vacant one-family houses and mobile homes. This question is used to exclude owner-occupied one-family houses with business or medical offices on the property from certain statistics on financial characteristics.

A business must be easily recognizable from the outside. It usually will have a separate outside entrance and have the appearance of a business, such as a grocery store, restaurant, or barber shop. It may be either attached to the house or mobile home or be located elsewhere on the property. Those housing units in which a room is used for business or professional purposes and have no recognizable alterations to the outside are *not* considered as having a business. Medical offices are considered businesses for tabulation purposes.

Comparability—Data on business on property have been collected since 1940.

CONDOMINIUM FEE

The data on condominium fee were obtained from questionnaire item H25, which was asked at owner-occupied condominiums. This item was asked on a sample basis. A condominium fee normally is charged monthly to the owners of the individual condominium units by the condominium owners association to cover operating, maintenance, administrative, and improvement costs of the common property (grounds, halls, lobby, parking areas, laundry rooms, swimming pool, etc.) The costs for utilities and/or fuels may be included in the condominium fee if the units do not have separate meters.

Data on condominium fees may include real estate tax and/or insurance payments for the common property, but do not include real estate taxes or fire, hazard, and flood insurance for the individual unit already reported in questions H21 and H22.

Amounts reported were the regular monthly payment, even if paid by someone outside the household or remain unpaid. Costs were estimated as closely as possible when exact costs were not known.

The data from this item were added to payments for mortgages (both first and junior mortgages and home equity loans); real estate taxes; fire, hazard, and flood insurance payments; and utilities and fuels to derive "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for condominium owners.

Comparability—This is a new item in 1990.

CONDOMINIUM STATUS

The data on condominium housing units were obtained from questionnaire item H18, which was asked on a sample basis at both occupied and vacant housing units. Condominium is a type of ownership that enables a person to own an apartment or house in a development of similarly owned units and to hold a common or joint ownership in some or all of the common areas and facilities such as land, roof, hallways, entrances, elevators, swimming pool, etc. Condominiums may be single-family houses as well as units in apartment buildings. A condominium unit need not be occupied by the owner to be counted as such. A unit classified as "mobile home or trailer" or "other" (see discussion under "Units in Structure") cannot be a condominium unit.

Limitation of the Data—Testing done prior to the 1980 and 1990 censuses indicated that the number of condominiums may be slightly overstated.

Comparability—In 1970, condominiums were grouped together with cooperative housing units, and the data were reported only for owner-occupied cooperatives and condominiums. Beginning in 1980, the census identified all

condominium units and the data were shown for renter-occupied and vacant year-round condominiums as well as owner occupied. In 1970 and 1980, the question on condominiums was asked on a 100-percent basis. In 1990, it was asked on a sample basis.

CONTRACT RENT

The data on contract rent (also referred to as "rent asked" for vacant units) were obtained from questionnaire item H7a, which was asked at all occupied housing units that were rented for cash rent and all vacant housing units that were for rent at the time of enumeration.

Housing units that are renter occupied without payment of cash rent are shown separately as "No cash rent" in census data products. The unit may be owned by friends or relatives who live elsewhere and who allow occupancy without charge. Rent-free houses or apartments may be provided to compensate caretakers, ministers, tenant farmers, sharecroppers, or others.

Contract rent is the monthly rent agreed to or contracted for, regardless of any furnishings, utilities, fees, meals, or services that may be included. For vacant units, it is the monthly rent asked for the rental unit at the time of enumeration.

If the contract rent includes rent for a business unit or for living quarters occupied by another household, the respondent was instructed to report that part of the rent estimated to be for his or her unit only. Respondents were asked to report rent only for the housing unit enumerated and to exclude any rent paid for additional units or for business premises.

If a renter pays rent to the owner of a condominium or cooperative, and the condominium fee or cooperative carrying charge is also paid by the renter to the owner, the respondent was instructed to include the fee or carrying charge.

If a renter receives payments from lodgers or roomers who are listed as members of the household, the respondent was instructed to report the rent without deduction for any payments received from the lodgers or roomers. The respondent was instructed to report the rent agreed to or contracted for even if paid by someone else such as friends or relatives living elsewhere, or a church or welfare agency.

In some tabulations, contract rent is presented for all renter-occupied housing units, as well as specified renter-occupied and vacant-for-rent units. Specified renter-occupied and specified vacant-for-rent units exclude one-family houses on 10 or more acres. (For more information on rent, see the discussion under "Gross Rent.")

Median and Quartile Contract Rent—The median divides the rent distribution into two equal parts. Quartiles divide the rent distribution into four equal parts. In computing median and quartile contract rent, units reported as "No

cash rent" are excluded. Median and quartile rent calculations are rounded to the nearest whole dollar. (For more information on medians and quartiles, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Aggregate Contract Rent—To calculate aggregate contract rent, the amount assigned for the category "Less than \$80" is \$50. The amount assigned to the category "\$1,000 or more" is \$1,250. Mean contract rent is rounded to the nearest whole dollar. (For more information on aggregates and means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Limitation of the Data—In the 1970 and 1980 censuses, contract rent for vacant units had high allocation rates, about 35 percent.

Comparability—Data on this item have been collected since 1930. For 1990, quartiles were added because the range of rents and values in the United States has increased in recent years. Upper and lower quartiles can be used to note large rent and value differences among various geographic areas.

DURATION OF VACANCY

The data for duration of vacancy (also referred to as "months vacant") were obtained from questionnaire item D, which was completed by census enumerators. The statistics on duration of vacancy refer to the length of time (in months and years) between the date the last occupants moved from the unit and the time of enumeration. The data, therefore, do not provide a direct measure of the total length of time units remain vacant.

For newly constructed units which have never been occupied, the duration of vacancy is counted from the date construction was completed. For recently converted or merged units, the time is reported from the date conversion or merger was completed. Units occupied by an entire household with a usual home elsewhere are assigned to the "Less than 1 month" interval.

Comparability—Similar data have been collected since 1960. In 1970 and 1980, these data were shown only for year-round vacant housing units. In 1990, these data are shown for all vacant housing units.

FARM RESIDENCE

The data on farm residence were obtained from questionnaire items H19a and H19b. An occupied one-family house or mobile home is classified as a farm residence if: (1) the housing unit is located on a property of 1 acre or more, and (2) at least \$1,000 worth of agricultural products were sold from the property in 1989. Group quarters and housing units that are in multi-unit buildings or vacant are not included as farm residences.

A one-family unit occupied by a tenant household paying cash rent for land and buildings is enumerated as a farm residence only if sales of agricultural products from its yard (as opposed to the general property on which it is located) amounted to at least \$1,000 in 1989. A one-family unit occupied by a tenant household that does not pay cash rent is enumerated as a farm residence if the remainder of the farm (including its yard) qualifies as a farm.

Farm residence is provided as an independent data item only for housing units located in rural areas. It may be derived for housing units in urban areas from the data items on acreage and sales of agricultural products on the public-use microdata sample (PUMS) files. (For more information on PUMS, see Appendix F, Data Products and User Assistance.)

The farm population consists of persons in households living in farm residences. Some persons who are counted on a property classified as a farm (including in some cases farm workers) are excluded from the farm population. Such persons include those who reside in multi-unit buildings or group quarters.

Comparability—These are the same criteria that were used to define a farm residence in 1980. In 1960 and 1970, a farm was defined as a place of 10 or more acres with at least \$50 worth of agricultural sales or a place of less than 10 acres with at least \$250 worth of agricultural sales. Earlier censuses used other definitions. Note that the definition of a farm residence differs from the definition of a farm in the Census of Agriculture (*Factfinder for the Nation: Agricultural Statistics*, Bureau of the Census, 1989).

GROSS RENT

Gross rent is the contract rent plus the estimated average monthly cost of utilities (electricity, gas, and water) and fuels (oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.) if these are paid for by the renter (or paid for the renter by someone else). Gross rent is intended to eliminate differentials which result from varying practices with respect to the inclusion of utilities and fuels as part of the rental payment. The estimated costs of utilities and fuels are reported on a yearly basis but are converted to monthly figures for the tabulations. Renter units occupied without payment of cash rent are shown separately as "No cash rent" in the tabulations. Gross rent is calculated on a sample basis.

Comparability—Data on gross rent have been collected since 1940 for renter-occupied housing units. In 1980, costs for electricity and gas were collected as average monthly costs. In 1990, all utility and fuel costs were collected as yearly costs and divided by 12 to provide an average monthly cost.

GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989

Gross rent as a percentage of household income in 1989 is a computed ratio of monthly gross rent to monthly household income (total household income in 1989 divided by 12). The ratio was computed separately for each unit and was rounded to the nearest whole percentage. Units for which no cash rent is paid and units occupied by households that reported no income or a net loss in 1989 comprise the category "Not computed." This item is calculated on a sample basis.

HOUSE HEATING FUEL

The data on house heating fuel were obtained from questionnaire item H14, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. The data show the type of fuel used most to heat the house or apartment.

Utility Gas—Includes gas piped through underground pipes from a central system to serve the neighborhood.

Bottled, Tank, or LP Gas—Includes liquid propane gas stored in bottles or tanks which are refilled or exchanged when empty.

Fuel Oil, Kerosene, Etc.—Includes fuel oil, kerosene, gasoline, alcohol, and other combustible liquids.

Wood—Includes purchased wood, wood cut by household members on their property or elsewhere, driftwood, saw-mill or construction scraps, or the like.

Solar Energy—Includes heat provided by sunlight which is collected, stored, and actively distributed to most of the rooms.

Other Fuel—Includes all other fuels not specified elsewhere.

No Fuel Used—Includes units that do not use any fuel or that do not have heating equipment.

Comparability—Data on house heating fuel have been collected since 1940. The category, "Solar energy" is new for 1990.

INSURANCE FOR FIRE, HAZARD, AND FLOOD

The data on fire, hazard, and flood insurance were obtained from questionnaire item H22, which was asked at a sample of owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. The statistics for this item refer to the annual premium for fire, hazard, and flood insurance on

the property (land and buildings); that is, policies that protect the property and its contents against loss due to damage by fire, lightning, winds, hail, flood, explosion, and so on.

Liability policies are included only if they are paid with the fire, hazard, and flood insurance premiums and the amounts for fire, hazard, and flood cannot be separated. Premiums are included even if paid by someone outside the household or remain unpaid. When premiums are paid on other than a yearly basis, the premiums are converted to a yearly basis.

The payment for fire, hazard, and flood insurance is added to payments for real estate taxes, utilities, fuels, and mortgages (both first and junior mortgages and home equity loans) to derive "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989."

A separate question (H23d) determines whether insurance premiums are included in the mortgage payment to the lender(s). This makes it possible to avoid counting these premiums twice in the computations.

Comparability—Data on payment for fire and hazard insurance were collected for the first time in 1980. Flood insurance was not specifically mentioned in the wording of the question in 1980. The question was asked only at owner-occupied one-family houses. Excluded were mobile homes, condominiums, houses with a business or medical office on the property, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the question was asked of all one-family owner-occupied houses, including houses on 10 or more acres. It also was asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and one-family houses with a business or medical office on the property.

KITCHEN FACILITIES

Data on kitchen facilities were obtained from questionnaire item H11, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. A unit has complete kitchen facilities when it has all of the following: (1) an installed sink with piped water, (2) a range, cook top and convection or microwave oven, or cookstove, and (3) a refrigerator. All kitchen facilities must be located in the structure. They need not be in the same room. Portable cooking equipment is not considered a range or cookstove. An ice box is not considered to be a refrigerator.

Comparability—Data on complete kitchen facilities were collected for the first time in 1970. Earlier censuses collected data on individual components, such as kitchen sink and type of refrigeration equipment. In 1970 and 1980, data for kitchen facilities were shown only for year-round units. In 1990, data are shown for all housing units.

MEALS INCLUDED IN RENT

The data on meals included in the rent were obtained from questionnaire item H7b, which was asked of all

occupied housing units that were rented for cash and all vacant housing units that were for rent at the time of enumeration.

The statistics on meals included in rent are presented for specified renter-occupied and specified vacant-for-rent units. Specified renter-occupied and specified vacant-for-rent units exclude one-family houses on 10 or more acres. (For more information, see the discussion under "Contract Rent.")

Comparability—This is a new item in 1990. It is intended to measure "congregate" housing, which generally is considered to be housing units where the rent includes meals and other services, such as transportation to shopping and recreation.

MOBILE HOME COSTS

The data on mobile home costs were obtained from questionnaire item H26, which was asked at owner-occupied mobile homes. This item was asked on a sample basis.

These data include the total yearly costs for personal property taxes, land or site rent, registration fees, and license fees on all owner-occupied mobile homes. The instructions are to not include real estate taxes already reported in question H21.

Costs are estimated as closely as possible when exact costs are not known. Amounts are the total for an entire 12-month billing period, even if they are paid by someone outside the household or remain unpaid.

The data from this item are added to payments for mortgages, real estate taxes, fire, hazard, and flood insurance payments, utilities, and fuels to derive selected monthly owner costs for mobile homes owners.

Comparability—This item is new for 1990.

MORTGAGE PAYMENT

The data on mortgage payment were obtained from questionnaire item H23b, which was asked at owner occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. This item was asked on a sample basis. Question H23b provides the regular monthly amount required to be paid the lender for the first mortgage (deed of trust, contract to purchase, or similar debt) on the property. Amounts are included even if the payments are delinquent or paid by someone else. The amounts reported are included in the computation of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for units with a mortgage.

The amounts reported include everything paid to the lender including principal and interest payments, real estate taxes, fire, hazard, and flood insurance payments, and mortgage insurance premiums. Separate questions determine whether real estate taxes and fire, hazard, and flood

insurance payments are included in the mortgage payment to the lender. This makes it possible to avoid counting these components twice in the computation of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs."

Comparability—Information on mortgage payment was collected for the first time in 1980. It was collected only at owner-occupied one-family houses. Excluded were mobile homes, condominiums, houses with a business or medical office on the property, one-family houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the questions on monthly mortgage payments were asked of all owner-occupied one-family houses, including one-family houses on 10 or more acres. They were also asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and one-family houses with a business or medical office.

The 1980 census obtained total regular monthly mortgage payments, including payments on second or junior mortgages, from a single question. Two questions were used in 1990; one for regular monthly payments on first mortgages, and one for regular monthly payments on second or junior mortgages or home equity loans. (For more information, see the discussion under "Second or Junior Mortgage Payment.")

MORTGAGE STATUS

The data on mortgage status were obtained from questionnaire items H23a and H24a, which were asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. "Mortgage" refers to all forms of debt where the property is pledged as security for repayment of the debt. It includes such debt instruments as deeds of trust, trust deeds, contracts to purchase, land contracts, junior mortgages and home equity loans.

A mortgage is considered a first mortgage if it has prior claim over any other mortgage or if it is the only mortgage on the property. All other mortgages, (second, third, etc.) are considered junior mortgages. A home equity loan is generally a junior mortgage. If no first mortgage is reported, but a junior mortgage or home equity loan is reported, then the loan is considered a first mortgage.

In most census data products, the tabulations for "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" usually are shown separately for units "with a mortgage" and for units "not mortgaged." The category "not mortgaged" is comprised of housing units owned free and clear of debt.

Comparability—A question on mortgage status was included in the 1940 and 1950 censuses, but not in the 1960 and 1970 censuses. The item was reinstated in 1980 along with a separate question dealing with the existence of second or junior mortgages. In 1980, the mortgage status questions were asked at owner-occupied one-family houses on less than 10 acres. Excluded were mobile homes,

condominiums, houses with a business or medical office, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the questions were asked of all one-family owner-occupied housing units, including houses on 10 or more acres. They were also asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and houses with a business or medical office.

PERSONS IN UNIT

This item is based on the 100-percent count of persons in occupied housing units. All persons occupying the housing unit are counted, including the householder, occupants related to the householder, and lodgers, roomers, boarders, and so forth.

The data on "persons in unit" show the number of housing units occupied by the specified number of persons. The phrase "persons in unit" is used for housing tabulations, "persons in households" for population items. Figures for "persons in unit" match those for "persons in household" for 100-percent data products. In sample products, they may differ because of the weighting process.

Median Persons in Unit—In computing median persons in unit, a whole number is used as the midpoint of an interval; thus, a unit with 4 persons is treated as an interval ranging from 3.5 to 4.5 persons. Median persons is rounded to the nearest hundredth. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Persons in Occupied Housing Units—This is the total population minus those persons living in group quarters. "Persons per occupied housing unit" is computed by dividing the population living in housing units by the number of occupied housing units.

PERSONS PER ROOM

"Persons per room" is obtained by dividing the number of persons in each occupied housing unit by the number of rooms in the unit. Persons per room is rounded to the nearest hundredth. The figures shown refer, therefore, to the number of occupied housing units having the specified ratio of persons per room.

Mean Persons Per Room—This is computed by dividing persons in housing units by the aggregate number of rooms. This is intended to provide a measure of utilization. A higher mean may indicate a greater degree of utilization or crowding; a low mean may indicate under-utilization. (For more information on means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

PLUMBING FACILITIES

The data on plumbing facilities were obtained from questionnaire item H10, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a

sample basis. Complete plumbing facilities include hot and cold piped water, a flush toilet, and a bathtub or shower. All three facilities must be located inside the house, apartment, or mobile home, but not necessarily in the same room. Housing units are classified as lacking complete plumbing facilities when any of the three facilities are not present.

Comparability—The 1990 data on complete plumbing facilities are not strictly comparable with the 1980 data. In 1980, complete plumbing facilities were defined as hot and cold piped water, a bathtub or shower, and a flush toilet in the housing unit for the exclusive use of the residents of that unit. In 1990, the Census Bureau dropped the requirement of exclusive use from the definition of complete plumbing facilities. Of the 2.3 million year-round housing units classified in 1980 as lacking complete plumbing for exclusive use, approximately 25 percent of these units had complete plumbing but the facilities were also used by members of another household. From 1940 to 1970, separate and more detailed questions were asked on piped water, bathing, and toilet facilities. In 1970 and 1980, the data on plumbing facilities were shown only for year-round units.

POVERTY STATUS OF HOUSEHOLDS IN 1989

The data on poverty status of households were derived from answers to the income questions. The income items were asked on a sample basis. Households are classified below the poverty level when the total 1989 income of the family or of the nonfamily householder is below the appropriate poverty threshold. The income of persons living in the household who are unrelated to the householder is not considered when determining the poverty status of a household, nor does their presence affect the household size in determining the appropriate poverty threshold. The poverty thresholds vary depending upon three criteria: size of family, number of children, and age of the family householder or unrelated individual for one and two-persons households. (For more information, see the discussion of "Poverty Status in 1989" and "Income in 1989" under Population Characteristics.)

REAL ESTATE TAXES

The data on real estate taxes were obtained from questionnaire item H21, which was asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. The statistics from this question refer to the total amount of all real estate taxes on the entire property (land and buildings) payable in 1989 to all taxing jurisdictions, including special assessments, school taxes, county taxes, and so forth.

Real estate taxes include State, local, and all other real estate taxes even if delinquent, unpaid, or paid by someone who is not a member of the household. However, taxes due from prior years are not included. If taxes are paid on other than a yearly basis, the payments are converted to a yearly basis.

The payment for real estate taxes is added to payments for fire, hazard, and flood insurance; utilities and fuels; and mortgages (both first and junior mortgages and home equity loans) to derive "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989." A separate question (H23c) determines whether real estate taxes are included in the mortgage payment to the lender(s). This makes it possible to avoid counting taxes twice in the computations.

Comparability—Data for real estate taxes were collected for the first time in 1980. The question was asked only at owner-occupied one-family houses. Excluded were mobile homes or trailers, condominiums, houses with a business or medical office on the property, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the question was asked of all one-family owner-occupied houses, including houses on 10 or more acres. It also was asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and one-family houses with a business or medical office on the property.

ROOMS

The data on rooms were obtained from questionnaire item H3, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. The statistics on rooms are in terms of the number of housing units with a specified number of rooms. The intent of this question is to count the number of whole rooms used for living purposes.

For each unit, rooms include living rooms, dining rooms, kitchens, bedrooms, finished recreation rooms, enclosed porches suitable for year-round use, and lodger's rooms. Excluded are strip or pullman kitchens, bathrooms, open porches, balconies, halls or foyers, half-rooms, utility rooms, unfinished attics or basements, or other unfinished space used for storage. A partially divided room is a separate room only if there is a partition from floor to ceiling, but not if the partition consists solely of shelves or cabinets.

Median Rooms—This measure divides the room distribution into two equal parts, one-half of the cases falling below the median number of rooms and one-half above the median. In computing median rooms, the whole number is used as the midpoint of the interval; thus, the category "3 rooms" is treated as an interval ranging from 2.5 to 3.5 rooms. Median rooms is rounded to the nearest tenth. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Aggregate Rooms—To calculate aggregate rooms, an arbitrary value of "10" is assigned to rooms for units falling within the terminal category, "9 or more." (For more information on aggregates and means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Comparability—Data on rooms have been collected since 1940. In 1970 and 1980, these data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, these data are shown for all housing units.

SECOND OR JUNIOR MORTGAGE PAYMENT

The data on second or junior mortgage payments were obtained from questionnaire items H24a and H24b, which were asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. Question H24a asks whether a second or junior mortgage or a home equity loan exists on the property. Question H24b provides the regular monthly amount required to be paid to the lender on all second or junior mortgages and home equity loans. Amounts are included even if the payments are delinquent or paid by someone else. The amounts reported are included in the computation of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for units with a mortgage.

All mortgages other than first mortgages are classified as "junior" mortgages. A second mortgage is a junior mortgage that gives the lender a claim against the property that is second to the claim of the holder of the first mortgage. Any other junior mortgage(s) would be subordinate to the second mortgage. A home equity loan is a line of credit available to the borrower that is secured by real estate. It may be placed on a property that already has a first or second mortgage, or it may be placed on a property that is owned free and clear.

If the respondents answered that no first mortgage existed, but a second mortgage did (as in the above case with a home equity loan), a computer edit assigned the unit a first mortgage and made the first mortgage monthly payment the amount reported in the second mortgage. The second mortgage data were then made "No" in question H24a and blank in question H24b.

Comparability—The 1980 census obtained total regular monthly mortgage payments, including payments on second or junior mortgages, from one single question. Two questions were used in 1990: one for regular monthly payments on first mortgages, and one for regular monthly payments on second or junior mortgages and home equity loans.

SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS

The data on selected monthly owner costs were obtained from questionnaire items H20 through H26 for a sample of owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. Selected monthly owner costs is the sum of payments for mortgages, deeds of trust, contracts to purchase, or similar debts on the property (including payments for the first mortgage, second or junior mortgages, and home equity loans); real estate taxes; fire, hazard, and flood insurance on the property; utilities (electricity, gas, and water); and fuels (oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.). It also includes, where appropriate, the monthly condominium fee for condominiums and mobile home costs (personal property taxes, site rent, registration fees, and license fees) for mobile homes.

In certain tabulations, selected monthly owner costs are presented separately for specified owner-occupied housing units (owner-occupied one-family houses on fewer than 10 acres without a business or medical office on the property), owner-occupied condominiums, and owner-occupied mobile homes. Data usually are shown separately for units "with a mortgage" and for units "not mortgaged."

Median Selected Monthly Owner Costs—This measure is rounded to the nearest whole dollar.

Comparability—The components of selected monthly owner costs were collected for the first time in 1980. The 1990 tabulations of selected monthly owner costs for specified owner-occupied housing units are virtually identical to 1980, the primary difference was the amounts of the first and second mortgages were collected in separate questions in 1990, while the amounts were collected in a single question in 1980. The component parts of the item were tabulated for mobile homes and condominiums for the first time in 1990.

In 1980, costs for electricity and gas were collected as average monthly costs. In 1990, all utility and fuel costs were collected as yearly costs and divided by 12 to provide an average monthly cost.

SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989

The information on selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of household income in 1989 is the computed ratio of selected monthly owner costs to monthly household income in 1989. The ratio was computed separately for each unit and rounded to the nearest whole percentage. The data are tabulated separately for specified owner-occupied units, condominiums, and mobile homes.

Separate distributions are often shown for units "with a mortgage" and for units "not mortgaged." Units occupied by households reporting no income or a net loss in 1989 are included in the "not computed" category. (For more information, see the discussion under "Selected Monthly Owner Costs.")

Comparability—The components of selected monthly owner costs were collected for the first time in 1980. The tabulations of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for specified owner-occupied housing units are comparable to 1980.

SEWAGE DISPOSAL

The data on sewage disposal were obtained from questionnaire item H16, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. Housing units are either connected to a public sewer, to a septic tank or cesspool, or they dispose

of sewage by other means. A public sewer may be operated by a government body or by a private organization. A housing unit is considered to be connected to a septic tank or cesspool when the unit is provided with an underground pit or tank for sewage disposal. The category, "Other means" includes housing units which dispose of sewage in some other way.

Comparability—Data on sewage disposal have been collected since 1940. In 1970 and 1980, data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, data are shown for all housing units.

SOURCE OF WATER

The data on source of water were obtained from questionnaire item H15, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. Housing units may receive their water supply from a number of sources. A common source supplying water to five or more units is classified as a "Public system or private company." The water may be supplied by a city, county, water district, water company, etc., or it may be obtained from a well which supplies water to five or more housing units. If the water is supplied from a well serving four or fewer housing units, the units are classified as having water supplied by either an "Individual drilled well" or an "Individual dug well." Drilled wells or small diameter wells are usually less than 1-1/2 feet in diameter. Dug wells are usually larger than 1-1/2 feet wide and generally hand dug. The category, "Some other source" includes water obtained from springs, creeks, rivers, lakes, cisterns, etc.

Comparability—Data on source of water have been collected since 1940. In 1970 and 1980, data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, data are shown for all housing units.

TELEPHONE IN HOUSING UNIT

The data on telephones were obtained from questionnaire item H12, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. A telephone must be inside the house or apartment for the unit to be classified as having a telephone. Units where the respondent uses a telephone located inside the building but not in the respondent's living quarters are classified as having no telephone.

Comparability—Data on telephones in 1980 are comparable to 1990. The 1960 and 1970 censuses collected data on telephone availability. A unit was classified as having a telephone available if there was a telephone number on which occupants of the unit could be reached. The telephone could have been in another unit, in a common hall, or outside the building.

TENURE

The data for tenure were obtained from questionnaire item H4, which was asked at all occupied housing units. All occupied housing units are classified as either owner occupied or renter occupied.

Owner Occupied—A housing unit is owner occupied if the owner or co-owner lives in the unit even if it is mortgaged or not fully paid for. The owner or co-owner must live in the unit and usually is the person listed in column 1 of the questionnaire. The unit is "Owned by you or someone in this household with a mortgage or loan" if it is being purchased with a mortgage or some other debt arrangement such as a deed of trust, trust deed, contract to purchase, land contract, or purchase agreement. The unit is also considered owned with a mortgage if it is built on leased land and there is a mortgage on the unit.

A housing unit is "Owned by you or someone in this household free and clear (without a mortgage)" if there is no mortgage or other similar debt on the house, apartment, or mobile home including units built on leased land if the unit is owned outright without a mortgage. Although owner-occupied units are divided between mortgaged and owned free and clear on the questionnaire, census data products containing 100-percent data show only total owner-occupied counts. More extensive mortgage information was collected on the long-form questionnaire and are shown in census products containing sample data. (For more information, see the discussion under "Mortgage Status.")

Renter Occupied—All occupied housing units which are not owner occupied, whether they are rented for cash rent or occupied without payment of cash rent, are classified as renter occupied. "No cash rent" units are separately identified in the rent tabulations. Such units are generally provided free by friends or relatives or in exchange for services such as resident manager, caretaker, minister, or tenant farmer. Housing units on military bases also are classified in the "No cash rent" category. "Rented for cash rent" includes units in continuing care, sometimes called life care arrangements. These arrangements usually involve a contract between one or more individuals and a health services provider guaranteeing the individual shelter, usually a house or apartment, and services, such as meals or transportation to shopping or recreation.

Comparability—Data on tenure have been collected since 1890. In 1970, the question on tenure also included a category for condominium and cooperative ownership. In 1980, condominium units and cooperatives were dropped from the tenure item, and since 1980, only condominium units are identified in a separate question.

For 1990, the response categories were expanded to allow the respondent to report whether the unit was owned with a mortgage or free and clear (without a mortgage). The distinction between units owned with a mortgage and units owned free and clear was added in 1990 to improve

the count of owner-occupied units. Research after the 1980 census indicated some respondents did not consider their units owned if they had a mortgage.

UNITS IN STRUCTURE

The data on units in structure (also referred to as "type of structure") were obtained from questionnaire item H2, which was asked at all housing units. A structure is a separate building that either has open spaces on all sides or is separated from other structures by dividing walls that extend from ground to roof. In determining the number of units in a structure, all housing units, both occupied and vacant, are counted. Stores and office space are excluded.

The statistics are presented for the number of housing units in structures of specified type and size, not for the number of residential buildings.

1-Unit, Detached—This is a 1-unit structure detached from any other house; that is, with open space on all four sides. Such structures are considered detached even if they have an adjoining shed or garage. A one-family house that contains a business is considered detached as long as the building has open space on all four sides. Mobile homes or trailers to which one or more permanent rooms have been added or built also are included.

1-Unit, Attached—This is a 1-unit structure that has one or more walls extending from ground to roof separating it from adjoining structures. In row houses (sometimes called townhouses), double houses, or houses attached to non-residential structures, each house is a separate, attached structure if the dividing or common wall goes from ground to roof.

2 or More Units—These are units in structures containing 2 or more housing units, further categorized as units in structures with 2, 3 or 4, 5 to 9, 10 to 19, 20 to 49, and 50 or more units.

Mobile Home or Trailer—Both occupied and vacant mobile homes to which no permanent rooms have been added are counted in this category. Mobile homes or trailers used only for business purposes or for extra sleeping space and mobile homes or trailers for sale on a dealer's lot, at the factory, or in storage are not counted in the housing inventory.

Other—This category is for any living quarters occupied as a housing unit that does not fit the previous categories. Examples that fit this category are houseboats, railroad cars, campers, and vans.

Comparability—Data on units in structure have been collected since 1940 and on mobile homes and trailers since 1950. In 1970 and 1980, these data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, these data are

shown for all housing units. In 1980, the data were collected on a sample basis. The category, "Boat, tent, van, etc." was replaced in 1990 by the category "Other." In some areas, the proportion of units classified as "Other" is far larger than the number of units that were classified as "Boat, tent, van, etc." in 1980.

USUAL HOME ELSEWHERE

The data for usual home elsewhere are obtained from questionnaire item B, which was completed by census employees. A housing unit temporarily occupied at the time of enumeration entirely by persons with a usual residence elsewhere is classified as vacant. The occupants are classified as having a "Usual home elsewhere" and are counted at the address of their usual place of residence. Typical examples are people in a vacation home, persons renting living quarters temporarily for work, and migrant workers.

Limitation of the Data—Evidence from previous censuses suggests that in some areas enumerators marked units as "vacant—usual home elsewhere" when they should have marked "vacant—regular."

Comparability—Data for usual home elsewhere was tabulated for the first time in 1980.

UTILITIES

The data on utility costs were obtained from questionnaire items H20a through H20d, which were asked of occupied housing units. These items were asked on a sample basis.

Questions H20a through H20d asked for the yearly cost of utilities (electricity, gas, water) and other fuels (oil, coal, wood, kerosene, etc.). For the tabulations, these yearly amounts are divided by 12 to derive the average monthly cost and are then included in the computation of "Gross Rent," "Gross Rent as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989," "Selected Monthly Owner Costs," and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989."

Costs are recorded if paid by or billed to occupants, a welfare agency, relatives, or friends. Costs that are paid by landlords, included in the rent payment, or included in condominium or cooperative fees are excluded.

Limitation of the Data—Research has shown that respondents tended to overstate their expenses for electricity and gas when compared to utility company records. There is some evidence that this overstatement is reduced when yearly costs are asked rather than monthly costs. Caution should be exercised in using these data for direct analysis because costs are not reported for certain kinds of units

such as renter-occupied units with all utilities included in the rent and owner-occupied condominium units with utilities included in the condominium fee.

Comparability—The data on utility costs have been collected since 1980 for owner-occupied housing units, and since 1940 for renter-occupied housing units. In 1980, costs for electricity and gas were collected as average monthly costs. In 1990, all utility and fuel costs were collected as yearly costs and divided by 12 to provide an average monthly cost.

VACANCY STATUS

The data on vacancy status were obtained from questionnaire item C1, which was completed by census enumerators. Vacancy status and other characteristics of vacant units were determined by enumerators obtaining information from landlords, owners, neighbors, rental agents, and others. Vacant units are subdivided according to their housing market classification as follows:

For Rent—These are vacant units offered "for rent," and vacant units offered either "for rent" or "for sale."

For Sale Only—These are vacant units being offered "for sale only," including units in cooperatives and condominium projects if the individual units are offered "for sale only."

Rented or Sold, Not Occupied—If any money rent has been paid or agreed upon but the new renter has not moved in as of the date of enumeration, or if the unit has recently been sold but the new owner has not yet moved in, the vacant unit is classified as "rented or sold, not occupied."

For Seasonal, Recreational, or Occasional Use—These are vacant units used or intended for use only in certain seasons or for weekend or other occasional use throughout the year.

Seasonal units include those used for summer or winter sports or recreation, such as beach cottages and hunting cabins. Seasonal units also may include quarters for such workers as herders and loggers. Interval ownership units, sometimes called shared-ownership or time-sharing condominiums, also are included here.

For Migrant Workers—These include vacant units intended for occupancy by migratory workers employed in farm work during the crop season. (Work in a cannery, a freezer plant, or a food-processing plant is not farm work.)

Other Vacant—If a vacant unit does not fall into any of the classifications specified above, it is classified as "other vacant." For example, this category includes units held for occupancy by a caretaker or janitor, and units held for personal reasons of the owner.

Homeowner Vacancy Rate—This is the percentage relationship between the number of vacant units for sale and the total homeowner inventory. It is computed by dividing the number of vacant units for sale only by the sum of the owner-occupied units and the number of vacant units that are for sale only.

Rental Vacancy Rate—This is the percentage relationship of the number of vacant units for rent to the total rental inventory. It is computed by dividing the number of vacant units for rent by the sum of the renter-occupied units and the number of vacant units for rent.

Comparability—Data on vacancy status have been collected since 1940. For 1990, the category, "seasonal/recreational/occasional use" combined vacant units classified in 1980 as "seasonal or migratory" and "held for occasional use." Also, in 1970 and 1980, housing characteristics generally were presented only for year-round units. In 1990, housing characteristics are shown for all housing units.

VALUE

The data on value (also referred to as "price asked" for vacant units) were obtained from questionnaire item H6, which was asked at housing units that were owned, being bought, or vacant for sale at the time of enumeration. Value is the respondent's estimate of how much the property (house and lot, mobile home and lot, or condominium unit) would sell for if it were for sale. If the house or mobile home was owned or being bought, but the land on which it sits was not, the respondent was asked to estimate the combined value of the house or mobile home and the land. For vacant units, value was the price asked for the property.

Value was tabulated separately for all owner-occupied and vacant-for-sale housing units, owner-occupied and vacant-for-sale mobile homes or trailers, and specified owner-occupied and specified vacant-for-sale housing units. Specified owner-occupied and specified vacant-for-sale housing units include only one-family houses on fewer than 10 acres without a business or medical office on the property. The data for "specified units" exclude mobile homes, houses with a business or medical office, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings.

Median and Quartile Value—The median divides the value distribution into two equal parts. Quartiles divide the value distribution into four equal parts. These measures are rounded to the nearest hundred dollars. (For more information on medians and quartiles, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Aggregate Value—To calculate aggregate value, the amount assigned for the category "Less than \$10,000" is \$9,000. The amount assigned to the category "\$500,000 or more"

is \$600,000. Mean value is rounded to the nearest hundred dollars. (For more information on aggregates and means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Comparability—In 1980, value was asked only at owner-occupied or vacant-for-sale one-family houses on fewer than 10 acres with no business or medical office on the property and at all owner-occupied or vacant-for-sale condominium housing units. Mobile homes were excluded. Value data were presented for specified owner-occupied housing units, specified vacant-for-sale-only housing units, and owner-occupied condominium housing units.

In 1990, the question was asked at all owner-occupied or vacant-for-sale-only housing units with no exclusions. Data presented for specified owner-occupied and specified vacant-for-sale-only housing units will include one-family condominium houses but not condominiums in multi-unit structures since condominium units are now identified only in long-form questionnaires.

For 1990, quartiles have been added because the range of values and rents in the United States has increased in recent years. Upper and lower quartiles can be used to note large value and rent differences among various geographic areas.

VEHICLES AVAILABLE

The data on vehicles available were obtained from questionnaire item H13, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. These data show the number of households with a specified number of passenger cars, vans, and pickup or panel trucks of one-ton capacity or less kept at home and available for the use of household members. Vehicles rented or leased for one month or more, company vehicles, and police and government vehicles are included if kept at home and used for nonbusiness purposes. Dismantled or immobile vehicles are excluded. Vehicles kept at home but used only for business purposes also are excluded.

Vehicles Per Household—This is computed by dividing aggregate vehicles available by the number of occupied housing units.

Limitation of the Data—The 1980 census evaluations showed that the number of automobiles was slightly over-reported; the number of vans and trucks slightly under-reported. The statistics do not measure the number of vehicles privately owned or the number of households owning vehicles.

Comparability—Data on automobiles available were collected from 1960 to 1980. In 1980, a separate question also was asked on the number of trucks and vans. The data on automobiles and trucks and vans were presented

separately and also as a combined vehicles available tabulation. The 1990 data are comparable to the 1980 vehicles available tabulations.

YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT

The data on year householder moved into unit were obtained from questionnaire item H8, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. These data refer to the year of the latest move by the householder. If a householder moved back into a housing unit he or she previously occupied, the year of the latest move was reported. If the householder moved from one apartment to another within the same building, the year the householder moved into the present apartment was reported. The intent is to establish the year the present occupancy by the householder began. The year that the householder moved in is not necessarily the same year other members of the household moved, although in the great majority of cases an entire household moves at the same time.

Comparability—In 1960 and 1970, this question was asked of every person and included in population reports. This item in housing tabulations refers to the year the householder moved in. In 1980 and 1990, the question was asked only of the householder.

YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT

The data on year structure built were obtained from questionnaire item H17, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. Data on year structure built refer to when the building was first constructed, not when it was remodeled, added to, or converted. For housing units under construction that met the housing unit definition—that is, all exterior windows, doors, and final usable floors were in place—the category "1989 or March 1990" was used. For a houseboat or a mobile home or trailer, the manufacturer's model year was assumed to be the year built. The figures shown in census data products relate to the number of units built during the specified periods that were still in existence at the time of enumeration.

Median Year Structure Built—The median divides the distribution into two equal parts. The median is rounded to the nearest calendar year. Median age of housing can be obtained by subtracting median year structure built from 1990. For example, if the median year structure built is 1957, the median age of housing in that area is 33 years (1990 minus 1957).

Limitation of the Data—Data on year structure built are more susceptible to errors of response and nonreporting than data on many other items because respondents must rely on their memory or on estimates by persons who have

lived in the neighborhood a long time. Available evidence indicates there is underreporting in the older-year-structure-built categories, especially "Built in 1939 or earlier." The introduction of the "Don't know" category (see the discussion on "Comparability") may have resulted in relatively higher allocation rates. Data users should refer to the discussion in Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data, and to the allocation tables.

Comparability—Data on year structure built were collected for the first time in the 1940 census. Since then, the response categories have been modified to accommodate the 10-year period between each census. In 1990, the category, "Don't Know," was added in an effort to minimize the response error mentioned in the paragraph above on limitation of the data.

DERIVED MEASURES

Census data products include various derived measures, such as medians, means, and percentages, as well as certain rates and ratios. Derived measures that round to less than 0.1 are not shown but indicated as zero. In printed reports, zero is indicated by a dash (-).

Interpolation

Interpolation frequently is used in calculating medians or quartiles based on interval data and in approximating standard errors from tables. Linear interpolation is used to estimate values of a function between two known values. "Pareto interpolation" is an alternative to linear interpolation. It is used by the Census Bureau in calculating median income within intervals wider than \$2,500. In Pareto interpolation, the median is derived by interpolating between the logarithms of the upper and lower income limits of the median category.

Mean

This measure represents an arithmetic average of a set of values. It is derived by dividing the sum of a group of numerical items (or aggregate) by the total number of items. Aggregates are used in computing mean values. For example, mean family income is obtained by dividing the aggregate of all income reported by persons in families by the total number of families. (Additional information on means and aggregates is included in the separate explanations of many population and housing subjects.)

Median

This measure represents the middle value in a distribution. The median divides the total frequency into two equal parts: one-half of the cases fall below the median and one-half of the cases exceed the median. The median is

computed on the basis of the distribution as tabulated, which is sometimes more detailed than the distribution shown in specific census publications and other data products.

In reports, if the median falls within the upper interval of the tabulation distribution, the median is shown as the initial value of the interval followed by a plus sign (+); if within the lower interval, the median is shown as the upper value of the category followed by a minus sign (-). For summary tape files, if the median falls within the upper or lower interval, it is set to a specified value. (Additional information on medians is included in the separate explanations of many population and housing subjects.)

Percentages, Rates, and Ratios

These measures are frequently presented in census products to compare two numbers or two sets of measurements. These comparisons are made in two ways: (1)

subtraction, which provides an absolute measure of the difference between two items, and (2) the quotient of two numbers, which provides a relative measure of difference.

Quartile

This measure divides a distribution into four equal parts. The first quartile (or lower quartile) is the value that defines the upper limit of the lowest one-quarter of the cases. The second quartile is the median. The third quartile (or upper quartile) defines the lower limit of the upper one-quarter of the cases in the distribution. The difference between the upper and lower quartiles is called the interquartile range. This interquartile range is less affected by wide variations than is the mean. Quartiles are presented for certain financial characteristics such as housing value and rent.

APPENDIX C.

Accuracy of the Data

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INTRODUCTION

The data contained in this data product are based on the 1990 census sample. The data are estimates of the actual figures that would have been obtained from a complete count. Estimates derived from a sample are expected to be different from the 100-percent figures because they are subject to sampling and nonsampling errors. Sampling error in data arises from the selection of persons and housing units to be included in the sample. Nonsampling error affects both sample and 100-percent data, and is introduced as a result of errors that may occur during the collection and processing phases of the census. Provided below is a detailed discussion of both types of errors and a description of the estimation procedures.

SAMPLE DESIGN

Every person and housing unit in the United States was asked certain basic demographic and housing questions (for example, race, age, marital status, housing value, or rent). A sample of these persons and housing units was asked more detailed questions about such items as income, occupation, and housing costs in addition to the basic demographic and housing information. The primary sampling unit for the 1990 census was the housing unit, including all occupants. For persons living in group quarters, the sampling unit was the person. Persons in group quarters were sampled at a 1-in-6 rate.

The sample designation method depended on the data collection procedures. Approximately 95 percent of the population was enumerated by the mailback procedure. In these areas, the Bureau of the Census either purchased a commercial mailing list, which was updated by the United States Postal Service and Census Bureau field staff, or prepared a mailing list by canvassing and listing each address in the area prior to Census Day. These lists were computerized and the appropriate units were electronically designated as sample units. The questionnaires were either mailed or hand-delivered to the addresses with instructions to complete and mail back the form.

Housing units in governmental units with a precensus (1988) estimated population of fewer than 2,500 persons were sampled at 1-in-2. Governmental units were defined for sampling purposes as all incorporated places, all counties, all county equivalents such as parishes in Louisiana, and all minor civil divisions in Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin. Housing units in census tracts and block numbering areas (BNA's) with a precensus housing unit count below 2,000 housing units were sampled at 1-in-6 for those portions not in small governmental units (governmental units with a population less than 2,500). Housing units within census tracts and BNA's with 2,000 or more housing units were sampled at 1-in-8 for those portions not in small governmental units.

In list/enumerate areas (about 5 percent of the population), each enumerator was given a blank address register with designated sample lines. Beginning about Census Day, the enumerator systematically canvassed an assigned area and listed all housing units in the address register in the order they were encountered. Completed questionnaires, including sample information for any housing unit listed on a designated sample line, were collected. For all governmental units with fewer than 2,500 persons in list/enumerate areas, a 1-in-2 sampling rate was used. All other list/enumerate areas were sampled at 1-in-6.

Housing units in American Indian reservations, tribal jurisdiction statistical areas, and Alaska Native villages were sampled according to the same criteria as other governmental units, except the sampling rates were based on the size of the American Indian and Alaska Native population in those areas as measured in the 1980 census. Trust lands were sampled at the same rate as their associated American Indian reservations. Census designated places in Hawaii were sampled at the same rate as governmental units because the Census Bureau does not recognize incorporated places in Hawaii.

The purpose of using variable sampling rates was to provide relatively more reliable estimates for small areas and decrease respondent burden in more densely populated areas while maintaining data reliability. When all sampling rates were taken into account across the Nation, approximately one out of every six housing units in the Nation was included in the 1990 census sample.

CONFIDENTIALITY OF THE DATA

To maintain the confidentiality required by law (Title 13, United States Code), the Bureau of the Census applies a confidentiality edit to the 1990 census data to assure that

published data do not disclose information about specific individuals, households, or housing units. As a result, a small amount of uncertainty is introduced into the estimates of census characteristics. The sample itself provides adequate protection for most areas for which sample data are published since the resulting data are estimates of the actual counts; however, small areas require more protection. The edit is controlled so that the basic structure of the data is preserved.

The confidentiality edit is implemented by selecting a small subset of individual households from the internal sample data files and blanking a subset of the data items on these household records. Responses to those data items were then imputed using the same imputation procedures that were used for nonresponse. A larger subset of households is selected for the confidentiality edit for small areas to provide greater protection for these areas. The editing process is implemented in such a way that the quality and usefulness of the data were preserved.

ERRORS IN THE DATA

Since statistics in this data product are based on a sample, they may differ somewhat from 100-percent figures that would have been obtained if all housing units, persons within those housing units, and persons living in group quarters had been enumerated using the same questionnaires, instructions, enumerators, etc. The sample estimate also would differ from other samples of housing units, persons within those housing units, and persons living in group quarters. The deviation of a sample estimate from the average of all possible samples is called the sampling error. The standard error of a sample estimate is a measure of the variation among the estimates from all the possible samples and thus is a measure of the precision with which an estimate from a particular sample approximates the average result of all possible samples. The sample estimate and its estimated standard error permit the construction of interval estimates with prescribed confidence that the interval includes the average result of all possible samples. Described below is the method of calculating standard errors and confidence intervals for the data in this product.

In addition to the variability which arises from the sampling procedures, both sample data and 100-percent data are subject to nonsampling error. Nonsampling error may be introduced during any of the various complex operations used to collect and process census data. For example, operations such as editing, reviewing, or handling questionnaires may introduce error into the data. A detailed discussion of the sources of nonsampling error is given in the section on "Control of Nonsampling Error" in this appendix.

Nonsampling error may affect the data in two ways. Errors that are introduced randomly will increase the variability of the data and should therefore be reflected in the standard error. Errors that tend to be consistent in one

direction will make both sample and 100-percent data biased in that direction. For example, if respondents consistently tend to under-report their income, then the resulting counts of households or families by income category will tend to be understated for the higher income categories and overstated for the lower income categories. Such biases are not reflected in the standard error.

Calculation of Standard Errors

Totals and Percentages—Tables A through C in this appendix contain the information necessary to calculate the standard errors of sample estimates in this data product. To calculate the standard error, it is necessary to know the basic standard error for the characteristic (given in table A or B) that would result under a simple random sample design (of persons, households, or housing units) and estimation technique; the design factor for the particular characteristic estimated (given in table C); and the number of persons or housing units in the tabulation area and the percent of these in the sample. For machine-readable products, the percent-in-sample is included in a data matrix on the file for each tabulation area. In printed reports, the percent-in-sample is provided in data tables at the end of the statistical tables that compose the report. The design factors reflect the effects of the actual sample design and complex ratio estimation procedure used for the 1990 census. Tape purchasers will receive table C, the table of design factors, as a supplement to the technical documentation. Table C is included in this appendix for printed reports.

The steps given below should be used to calculate the standard error of an estimate of a total or a percentage contained in this product. A percentage is defined here as a ratio of a numerator to a denominator where the numerator is a subset of the denominator. For example, the proportion of Black teachers is the ratio of Black teachers to all teachers.

1. Obtain the standard error from table A or B (or use the formula given below the table) for the estimated total or percentage, respectively.
2. Find the geographic area to which the estimate applies in the appropriate percent-in-sample table or appropriate matrix, and obtain the person or housing unit "percent-in-sample" figure for this area. Use the person "percent-in-sample" figure for person and family characteristics. Use the housing unit "percent-in-sample" figure for housing unit characteristics.
3. Use table C to obtain the design factor for the characteristic (for example, employment status, school enrollment) and the range that contains the percent-in-sample with which you are working. Multiply the basic standard error by this factor.

The unadjusted standard errors of zero estimates or of very small estimated totals or percentages will approach zero. This is also the case for very large percentages or

estimated totals that are close to the size of the tabulation areas to which they correspond. Nevertheless, these estimated totals and percentages still are subject to sampling and nonsampling variability, and an estimated standard error of zero (or a very small standard error) is not appropriate. For estimated percentages that are less than 2 or greater than 98, use the basic standard errors in table B that appear in the "2 or 98" row. For an estimated total that is less than 50 or within 50 of the total size of the tabulation area, use a basic standard error of 16.

An illustration of the use of the tables is given in the section entitled "Use of Tables to Compute Standard Errors."

Sums and Differences—The standard errors estimated from these tables are not directly applicable to sums of and differences between two sample estimates. To estimate the standard error of a sum or difference, the tables are to be used somewhat differently in the following three situations:

1. For the sum of or difference between a sample estimate and a 100-percent value, use the standard error of the sample estimate. The complete count value is not subject to sampling error.
2. For the sum of or difference between two sample estimates, the appropriate standard error is approximately the square root of the sum of the two individual standard errors squared; that is, for standard errors:

$\text{SE}_{\hat{X}}$ and $\text{SE}_{\hat{Y}}$ of estimates \hat{X} and \hat{Y} :

$$\text{SE}_{(\hat{X} \pm \hat{Y})} = \text{SE}_{(\hat{X} - \hat{Y})} = \sqrt{(\text{SE}_{\hat{X}})^2 + (\text{SE}_{\hat{Y}})^2}$$

This method, however, will underestimate (overestimate) the standard error if the two items in a sum are highly positively (negatively) correlated or if the two items in a difference are highly negatively (positively) correlated. This method may also be used for the difference between (or sum of) sample estimates from two censuses or from a census sample and another survey. The standard error for estimates not based on the 1990 census sample must be obtained from an appropriate source outside of this appendix.

3. For the differences between two estimates, one of which is a subclass of the other, use the tables directly where the calculated difference is the estimate of interest. For example, to determine the estimate of non-Black teachers, one may subtract the estimate of Black teachers from the estimate of total teachers. To determine the standard error of the estimate of non-Black teachers apply the above formula directly.

Ratios—Frequently, the statistic of interest is the ratio of two variables, where the numerator is not a subset of the

denominator. For example, the ratio of teachers to students in public elementary schools. The standard error of the ratio between two sample estimates is estimated as follows:

1. If the ratio is a proportion, then follow the procedure outlined for "Totals and Percentages."
2. If the ratio is not a proportion, then approximate the standard error using the formula below.

$$\text{SE}_{(\hat{X}/\hat{Y})} = \frac{\hat{X}}{\hat{Y}} \sqrt{\frac{(\text{SE}_{\hat{X}})^2}{\hat{X}^2} + \frac{(\text{SE}_{\hat{Y}})^2}{\hat{Y}^2}}$$

Medians—For the standard error of the median of a characteristic, it is necessary to examine the distribution from which the median is derived, as the size of the base and the distribution itself affect the standard error. An approximate method is given here. As the first step, compute one-half of the number on which the median is based (refer to this result as $N/2$). Treat $N/2$ as if it were an ordinary estimate and obtain its standard error as instructed above. Compute the desired confidence interval about $N/2$. Starting with the lowest value of the characteristic, cumulate the frequencies in each category of the characteristic until the sum equals or first exceeds the lower limit of the confidence interval about $N/2$. By linear interpolation, obtain a value of the characteristic corresponding to this sum. This is the lower limit of the confidence interval of the median. In a similar manner, continue cumulating frequencies until the sum equals or exceeds the count in excess of the upper limit of the interval about $N/2$. Interpolate as before to obtain the upper limit of the confidence interval for the estimated median.

When interpolation is required in the upper open-ended interval of a distribution to obtain a confidence bound, use 1.5 times the lower limit of the open-ended confidence interval as the upper limit of the open-ended interval.

Confidence Intervals

A sample estimate and its estimated standard error may be used to construct confidence intervals about the estimate. These intervals are ranges that will contain the average value of the estimated characteristic that results over all possible samples, with a known probability. For example, if all possible samples that could result under the 1990 census sample design were independently selected and surveyed under the same conditions, and if the estimate and its estimated standard error were calculated for each of these samples, then:

1. Approximately 68 percent of the intervals from one estimated standard error below the estimate to one estimated standard error above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples;

2. Approximately 90 percent of the intervals from 1.645 times the estimated standard error below the estimate to 1.645 times the estimated standard error above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples.

3. Approximately 95 percent of the intervals from two estimated standard errors below the estimate to two estimated standard errors above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples.

The intervals are referred to as 68 percent, 90 percent, and 95 percent confidence intervals, respectively.

The average value of the estimated characteristic that could be derived from all possible samples is or is not contained in any particular computed interval. Thus, we cannot make the statement that the average value has a certain probability of falling between the limits of the calculated confidence interval. Rather, one can say with a specified probability of confidence that the calculated confidence interval includes the average estimate from all possible samples (approximately the 100-percent value).

Confidence intervals also may be constructed for the ratio, sum of, or difference between two sample figures. This is done by first computing the ratio, sum, or difference, then obtaining the standard error of the ratio, sum, or difference (using the formulas given earlier), and finally forming a confidence interval for this estimated ratio, sum, or difference as above. One can then say with specified confidence that this interval includes the ratio, sum, or difference that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

The estimated standard errors given in this appendix do not include all portions of the variability due to nonsampling error that may be present in the data. The standard errors reflect the effect of simple response variance, but not the effect of correlated errors introduced by enumerators, coders, or other field or processing personnel. Thus, the standard errors calculated represent a lower bound of the total error. As a result, confidence intervals formed using these estimated standard errors may not meet the stated levels of confidence (i.e., 68, 90, or 95 percent). Thus, some care must be exercised in the interpretation of the data in this data product based on the estimated standard errors.

A standard sampling theory text should be helpful if the user needs more information about confidence intervals and nonsampling errors.

Use of Tables to Compute Standard Errors

The following is a hypothetical example of how to compute a standard error of a total and a percentage. Suppose a particular data table shows that for City A 9,948 persons out of all 15,888 persons age 16 years and over were in the civilian labor force. The percent-in-sample

table lists City A with a percent-in-sample of 16.0 percent (Persons column). The column in table C which includes 16.0 percent-in-sample shows the design factor to be 1.1 for "Employment status."

The basic standard error for the estimated total 9,948 may be obtained from table A or from the formula given below table A. In order to avoid interpolation, the use of the formula will be demonstrated here. Suppose that the total population of City A was 21,220. The formula for the basic standard error, SE, is

$$\text{SE}(9,948) = \sqrt{5(9,948)(1 - 9,948/21,220)} \\ = 163 \text{ persons.}$$

The standard error of the estimated 9,948 persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is found by multiplying the basic standard error 163 by the design factor, 1.1 from table C. This yields an estimated standard error of 179 for the total number of persons 16 years and over in City A who were in the civilian labor force.

The estimated percent of persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force in City A is 62.6. From table B, the unadjusted standard error is found to be approximately 0.85 percentage points. The standard error for the estimated 62.6 percent of persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is $0.85 \times 1.1 = 0.94$ percentage points.

A note of caution concerning numerical values is necessary. Standard errors of percentages derived in this manner are approximate. Calculations can be expressed to several decimal places, but to do so would indicate more precision in the data than is justifiable. Final results should contain no more than two decimal places when the estimated standard error is one percentage point (i.e., 1.00) or more.

In the previous example, the standard error of the 9,948 persons 16 years and over in City A who were in the civilian labor force was found to be 179. Thus, a 90 percent confidence interval for this estimated total is found to be:

$$[9,948 - 1.645(179)] \text{ to } [9,948 + 1.645(179)] \\ \text{or} \\ 9,654 \text{ to } 10,242$$

One can say, with about 90 percent confidence, that this interval includes the value that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

The following is an illustration of the calculation of standard errors and confidence intervals when a difference between two sample estimates is obtained. For example, suppose the number of persons in City B age 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force was 9,314 and the total number of persons 16 years and over was 16,666. Further suppose the population of City B was 25,225. Thus, the estimated percentage of persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is 55.9 percent. The unadjusted standard error determined using the formula provided at the bottom of table B is 0.86

percentage points. We find that City B had a percent-in-sample of 15.7. The range which includes 15.7 percent-in-sample in table C shows the design factor to be 1.1 for "Employment Status." Thus, the approximate standard error of the percentage (55.9 percent) is $0.86 \times 1.1 = 0.95$ percentage points.

Now suppose that one wished to obtain the standard error of the difference between City A and City B of the percentages of persons who were 16 years and over and who were in the civilian labor force. The difference in the percentages of interest for the two cities is:

$$62.6 - 55.9 = 6.7 \text{ percent.}$$

Using the results of the previous example:

$$\text{SE}(6.7) = \sqrt{(\text{SE}(62.6))^2 + (\text{SE}(55.9))^2} = \sqrt{(0.94)^2 + (0.95)^2}$$

$$= 1.34 \text{ percentage points}$$

The 90 percent confidence interval for the difference is formed as before:

$$[6.70 - 1.645(1.34)] \text{ to } [6.70 + 1.645(1.34)]$$

or

$$4.50 \text{ to } 8.90$$

One can say with 90 percent confidence that the interval includes the difference that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

For reasonably large samples, ratio estimates are normally distributed, particularly for the census population. Therefore, if we can calculate the standard error of a ratio estimate then we can form a confidence interval around the ratio. Suppose that one wished to obtain the standard error of the ratio of the estimate of persons who were 16 years and over and who were in the civilian labor force in City A to the estimate of persons who were 16 years and over and who were in the civilian labor force in City B. The ratio of the two estimates of interest is:

$$9948/9314 = 1.07$$

$$\text{SE}(1.07) = \left(\frac{9948}{9314} \right) \sqrt{\frac{179^2}{(9948)^2} + \frac{188^2}{(9314)^2}}$$

$$= .029$$

Using the results above, the 90 percent confidence interval for this ratio would be:

$$[1.07 - 1.645(.029)] \text{ to } [1.07 + 1.645(.029)]$$

or

$$1.02 \text{ to } 1.12$$

ESTIMATION PROCEDURE

The estimates which appear in this publication were obtained from an iterative ratio estimation procedure (iterative proportional fitting) resulting in the assignment of a weight to each sample person or housing unit record. For

any given tabulation area, a characteristic total was estimated by summing the weights assigned to the persons or housing units possessing the characteristic in the tabulation area. Estimates of family or household characteristics were based on the weight assigned to the family member designated as householder. Each sample person or housing unit record was assigned exactly one weight to be used to produce estimates of all characteristics. For example, if the weight given to a sample person or housing unit had the value 6, all characteristics of that person or housing unit would be tabulated with the weight of 6. The estimation procedure, however, did assign weights varying from person to person or housing unit to housing unit. The estimation procedure used to assign the weights was performed in geographically defined "weighting areas." Weighting areas generally were formed of contiguous geographic units which agreed closely with census tabulation areas within counties. Weighting areas were required to have a minimum sample of 400 persons. Weighting areas never crossed State or county boundaries. In small counties with a sample count below 400 persons, the minimum required sample condition was relaxed to permit the entire county to become a weighting area.

Within a weighting area, the ratio estimation procedure for persons was performed in four stages. For persons, the first stage applied 17 household-type groups. The second stage used two groups: sampling rate of 1-in-2; sampling rate less than 1-in-2. The third stage used the dichotomy householders/nonhouseholders. The fourth stage applied 180 aggregate age-sex-race-Hispanic origin categories. The stages were as follows:

PERSONS

STAGE I: TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD

Group	Persons in Housing Units With a Family With Own Children Under 18
1	2 persons in housing unit
2	3 persons in housing unit
3	4 persons in housing unit
4	5 to 7 persons in housing unit
5	8 or more persons in housing unit
6-10	Persons in Housing Units With a Family Without Own Children Under 18
	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit
11	Persons in All Other Housing Units
12-16	1 person in housing unit
	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit
17	Persons in Group Quarters
	Persons in Group Quarters
	STAGE II: SAMPLING RATES
1	Sampling rate of 1-in-2
2	Sampling rate less than 1-in-2

STAGE III: HOUSEHOLDER/NONHOUSEHOLDER

- 1 Householder
2 Nonhouseholder

STAGE IV: AGE/SEX/RACE/HISPANIC ORIGIN

Group	White
	Persons of Hispanic Origin
	Male
1	0 to 4 years
2	5 to 14 years
3	15 to 19 years
4	20 to 24 years
5	25 to 34 years
6	35 to 54 years
7	55 to 64 years
8	65 to 74 years
9	75 years and over
	Female
10-18	Same age categories as groups 1 through 9.
19-36	Persons Not of Hispanic Origin Same sex and age categories as groups 1 through 18.
37-72	Black Same age/sex/Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.
73-108	Asian or Pacific Islander Same age/sex/Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.
109-144	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Same age/sex/Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.
145-180	Other Race (includes those races not listed above) Same age/sex/Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.

Within a weighting area, the first step in the estimation procedure was to assign an initial weight to each sample person record. This weight was approximately equal to the inverse of the probability of selecting a person for the census sample.

The next step in the estimation procedure, prior to iterative proportional fitting, was to combine categories in each of the four estimation stages, when needed to increase the reliability of the ratio estimation procedure. For each stage, any group that did not meet certain criteria for the unweighted sample count or for the ratio of the 100-percent to the initially weighted sample count, was combined, or collapsed, with another group in the same stage according to a specified collapsing pattern. At the fourth stage, an additional criterion concerning the number of complete count persons in each race/Hispanic origin category was applied.

As the final step, the initial weights underwent four stages of ratio adjustment applying the grouping procedures described above. At the first stage, the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the initial weights for each sample person was computed for each stage I group. The initial weight assigned to each person in a group was then multiplied by the stage I group ratio to produce an adjusted weight.

In stage II, the stage I adjusted weights were again adjusted by the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the stage I weights for sample persons in each stage II group. Next, at stage III, the stage II weights were adjusted by the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the stage II weights for sample persons in each stage III group. Finally, at stage IV, the stage III weights were adjusted by the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the stage III weights for sample persons in each stage IV group. The four stages of ratio adjustment were performed two times (two iterations) in the order given above. The weights obtained from the second iteration for stage IV were assigned to the sample person records. However, to avoid complications in rounding for tabulated data, only whole number weights were assigned. For example, if the final weight of the persons in a particular group was 7.25 then 1/4 of the sample persons in this group were randomly assigned a weight of 8, while the remaining 3/4 received a weight of 7.

The ratio estimation procedure for housing units was essentially the same as that for persons, except that vacant units were treated differently. The occupied housing unit ratio estimation procedure was done in four stages, and the vacant housing unit ratio estimation procedure was done in a single stage. The first stage for occupied housing units applied 16 household type categories, while the second stage used the two sampling categories described above for persons. The third stage applied three units-in-structure categories; i.e. single units, multi-unit less than 10 and multi-unit 10 or more. The fourth stage could potentially use 200 tenure-race-Hispanic origin-value/rent groups. The stages for ratio estimation for housing units were as follows:

OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS**STAGE I: TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD**

Group	Housing Units With a Family With Own Children Under 18
1	2 persons in housing unit
2	3 persons in housing unit
3	4 persons in housing unit
4	5 to 7 persons in housing unit
5	8 or more persons in housing unit
	Housing Units With a Family Without Own Children Under 18
6-10	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit

STAGE I: TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD—Con.

	All Other Housing Units
11	1 person in housing unit
12-16	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit

STAGE II: SAMPLING RATE CATEGORY

1	Sampling rate of 1-in-2
2	Sampling rate less than 1-in-2

STAGE III: UNITS IN STRUCTURE

1	Single unit structure
2	Multi-unit structure consisting of fewer than 10 individual units
3	Multi-unit structure consisting of 10 or more individual units

STAGE IV: TENURE/RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER/VALUE OR RENT

Group	Owner	Renter
	White Householder	White Householder Householder of Hispanic origin
	Householder of Hispanic Origin	Rent
	Value	Less than \$100 \$100 to \$199 \$200 to \$299 \$300 to \$399 \$400 to \$499 \$500 to \$599 \$600 to \$749 \$750 to \$999 \$1,000 or more No cash rent
1	Less than \$20,000	101
2	\$20,000 to \$39,999	102
3	\$40,000 to \$59,999	103
4	\$60,000 to \$79,999	104
5	\$80,000 to \$99,999	105
6	\$100,000 to \$149,999	106
7	\$150,000 to \$249,999	107
8	\$250,000 to \$299,999	108
9	\$300,000 or more	109
10	Other ¹	110
11-20	Householder Not of Hispanic Origin Same value categories as groups 1 through 10	111-120 Householder Not of Hispanic Origin Same rent categories as groups 101 through 110
21-40	Black Householder Same Hispanic origin/value categories as groups 1 through 20	121-140 Black Householder Same Hispanic origin/rent categories as groups 101 through 120
41-60	Asian or Pacific Islander Householder Same Hispanic origin/value categories as groups 1 through 20	141-160 Asian or Pacific Islander Householder Same Hispanic origin/rent categories as groups 101 through 120
61-80	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder Same Hispanic origin/value categories as groups 1 through 20	161-180 American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder Same Hispanic origin/rent categories as groups 101 through 120
81-100	Householder of Other Race Same Hispanic origin/value categories as groups 1 through 20	181-200 Householder of Other Race Same Hispanic origin/rent categories as groups 101 through 120
		Vacant Housing Units
		1 Vacant for rent 2 Vacant for sale 3 Other vacant

The estimates produced by this procedure realize some of the gains in sampling efficiency that would have resulted if the population had been stratified into the ratio estimation groups before sampling, and if the sampling rate had been applied independently to each group. The net effect is a reduction in both the standard error and the possible bias of most estimated characteristics to levels below what would have resulted from simply using the initial, unadjusted weight. A by-product of this estimation procedure is that the estimates from the sample will, for the most part, be consistent with the complete count figures for the population and housing unit groups used in the estimation procedure.

¹Value of units in this category results from other factors besides housing value alone, for example, inclusion of more than 10 acres of land, or presence of a business establishment on the premises.

Control of Nonsampling Error

As mentioned earlier, both sample and 100-percent data are subject to nonsampling error. This component of error could introduce serious bias into the data, and the total error could increase dramatically over that which would result purely from sampling. While it is impossible to completely eliminate nonsampling error from an operation as large and complex as the decennial census, the Bureau of the Census attempted to control the sources of such error during the collection and processing operations. Described below are the primary sources of nonsampling error and the programs instituted for control of this error. The success of these programs, however, was contingent upon how well the instructions actually were carried out during the census. As part of the 1990 census evaluation program, both the effects of these programs and the amount of error remaining after their application will be evaluated.

Undercoverage—It is possible for some households or persons to be missed entirely by the census. The undercoverage of persons and housing units can introduce biases into the data.

Several coverage improvement programs were implemented during the development of the census address list and census enumeration and processing to minimize undercoverage of the population and housing units. These programs were developed based on experience from the 1980 census and results from the 1990 census testing cycle. In developing and updating the census address list, the Census Bureau used a variety of specialized procedures in different parts of the country.

- In the large urban areas, the Census Bureau purchased and geocoded address lists. Concurrent with geocoding, the United States Postal Service (USPS) reviewed and updated this list. After the postal check, census enumerators conducted a dependent canvass and update operation. In the fall of 1989, local officials were given the opportunity to examine block counts of address listings (local review) and identify possible errors. Prior to mailout, the USPS conducted a final review.
- In small cities, suburban areas, and selected rural parts of the country, the Census Bureau created the address list through a listing operation. The USPS reviewed and updated this list, and the Census Bureau reconciled USPS corrections and updated through a field operation. In the fall of 1989, local officials participated in reviewing block counts of address listings. Prior to mailout, the USPS conducted a final review.
- The Census Bureau (rather than the USPS) conducted a listing operation in the fall of 1989 and delivered census questionnaires in selected rural and seasonal housing areas in March of 1990. In some inner-city public housing developments, whose addresses had been obtained via the purchased address list noted above, census questionnaires were also delivered by Census Bureau enumerators.

Coverage improvement programs continued during and after mailout. A recheck of units initially classified as vacant or nonexistent improved further the coverage of persons and housing units. All local officials were given the opportunity to participate in a post-census local review, and census enumerators conducted an additional canvass. In addition, efforts were made to improve the coverage of unique population groups, such as the homeless and parolees/probationers. Computer and clerical edits and telephone and personal visit followup also contributed to improved coverage.

More extensive discussion of the programs implemented to improve coverage will be published by the Census Bureau when the evaluation of the coverage improvement program is completed.

Respondent and Enumerator Error—The person answering the questionnaire or responding to the questions posed by an enumerator could serve as a source of error, although the questions were phrased as clearly as possible based on precensus tests, and detailed instructions for completing the questionnaire were provided to each household. In addition, respondents' answers were edited for completeness and consistency, and problems were followed up as necessary.

The enumerator may misinterpret or otherwise incorrectly record information given by a respondent; may fail to collect some of the information for a person or household; or may collect data for households that were not designated as part of the sample. To control these problems, the work of enumerators was monitored carefully. Field staff were prepared for their tasks by using standardized training packages that included hands-on experience in using census materials. A sample of the households interviewed by enumerators for nonresponse were reinterviewed to control for the possibility of data for fabricated persons being submitted by enumerators. Also, the estimation procedure was designed to control for biases that would result from the collection of data from households not designated for the sample.

Processing Error—The many phases involved in processing the census data represent potential sources for the introduction of nonsampling error. The processing of the census questionnaires includes the field editing, followup, and transmittal of completed questionnaires; the manual coding of write-in responses; and the electronic data processing. The various field, coding and computer operations undergo a number of quality control checks to insure their accurate application.

Nonresponse—Nonresponse to particular questions on the census questionnaire allows for the introduction of bias into the data, since the characteristics of the nonrespondents have not been observed and may differ from those reported by respondents. As a result, any imputation procedure using respondent data may not completely

reflect this difference either at the elemental level (individual person or housing unit) or on the average. Some protection against the introduction of large biases is afforded by minimizing nonresponse. In the census, nonresponse was reduced substantially during the field operations by the various edit and followup operations aimed at obtaining a response for every question. Characteristics for the nonresponses remaining after this operation were imputed by the computer by using reported data for a person or housing unit with similar characteristics.

EDITING OF UNACCEPTABLE DATA

The objective of the processing operation is to produce a set of data that describes the population as accurately and clearly as possible. To meet this objective, questionnaires were edited during field data collection operations for consistency, completeness, and acceptability. Questionnaires also were reviewed by census clerks for omissions, certain specific inconsistencies, and population coverage. For example, write-in entries such as "Don't know" or "NA" were considered unacceptable. For some district offices, the initial edit was automated; however, for the majority of the district offices, it was performed by clerks. As a result of this operation, a telephone or personal visit followup was made to obtain missing information. Potential coverage errors were included in the followup, as well as a sample of questionnaires with omissions and/or inconsistencies.

Subsequent to field operations, remaining incomplete or inconsistent information on the questionnaires was assigned

using imputation procedures during the final automated edit of the collected data. Imputations, or computer assignments of acceptable codes in place of unacceptable entries or blanks, are needed most often when an entry for a given item is lacking or when the information reported for a person or housing unit on that item is inconsistent with other information for that same person or housing unit. As in previous censuses, the general procedure for changing unacceptable entries was to assign an entry for a person or housing unit that was consistent with entries for persons or housing units with similar characteristics. The assignment of acceptable codes in place of blanks or unacceptable entries enhances the usefulness of the data.

Another way in which corrections were made during the computer editing process was through substitution; that is, the assignment of a full set of characteristics for a person or housing unit. When there was an indication that a housing unit was occupied but the questionnaire contained no information for the people within the household or the occupants were not listed on the questionnaire, a previously accepted household was selected as a substitute, and the full set of characteristics for the substitute was duplicated. The assignment of the full set of housing characteristics occurred when there was no housing information available. If the housing unit was determined to be occupied, the housing characteristics were assigned from a previously processed occupied unit. If the housing unit was vacant, the housing characteristics were assigned from a previously processed vacant unit.

Table A. Unadjusted Standard Error for Estimated Totals

[Based on a 1-in-6 simple random sample]

Estimated Total ¹	Size of publication area ²													
	500	1,000	2,500	5,000	10,000	25,000	50,000	100,000	250,000	500,000	1,000,000	5,000,000	10,000,000	25,000,000
50	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
100	20	21	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22
250	25	30	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35
500	-	35	45	45	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
1,000	-	-	55	65	65	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70
2,500	-	-	-	80	95	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110
5,000	-	-	-	-	110	140	150	150	160	160	160	160	160	160
10,000	-	-	-	-	-	170	200	210	220	220	220	220	220	220
15,000	-	-	-	-	-	170	230	250	270	270	270	270	270	270
25,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	250	310	340	350	350	350	350	350
75,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	310	510	570	590	610	610	610
100,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	550	630	670	700	700	710
250,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	790	970	1 090	1 100	1 100
500,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 120	1 500	1 540	1 570
1,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 000	2 120	2 180
5,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 540	4 470
10,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5 480

¹For estimated totals larger than 10,000,000, the standard error is somewhat larger than the table values. The formula given below should be used to calculate the standard error.

$$SE(\hat{Y}) = \sqrt{5 \hat{Y} (1 - \frac{\hat{Y}}{N})}$$

N = Size of area

\hat{Y} = Estimate of characteristic total

²The total count of persons in the area if the estimated total is a person characteristic, or the total count of housing units in the area if the estimated total is a housing unit characteristic.

Table B. Unadjusted Standard Error in Percentage Points for Estimated Percentage

[Based on a 1-in-6 simple random sample]

Estimated Percentage	Base of percentage ¹												
	500	750	1,000	1,500	2,500	5,000	7,500	10,000	25,000	50,000	100,000	250,000	500,000
2 or 98	1.4	1.1	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
5 or 95	2.2	1.8	1.5	1.3	1.0	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
10 or 90	3.0	2.4	2.1	1.7	1.3	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1
15 or 85	3.6	2.9	2.5	2.1	1.6	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
20 or 80	4.0	3.3	2.8	2.3	1.8	1.3	1.0	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
25 or 75	4.3	3.5	3.1	2.5	1.9	1.4	1.1	1.0	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
30 or 70	4.6	3.7	3.2	2.6	2.0	1.4	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.1
35 or 65	4.8	3.9	3.4	2.8	2.1	1.5	1.2	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2
50	5.0	4.1	3.5	2.9	2.2	1.6	1.3	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.2

¹For a percentage and/or base of percentage not shown in the table, the formula given below may be used to calculate the standard error. This table should only be used for proportions, that is, where the numerator is a subset of the denominator.

$$SE(\hat{p}) = \sqrt{\frac{5}{B} \hat{p} (100 - \hat{p})}$$

B = Base of estimated percentage

\hat{p} = Estimated percentage

Table C. Standard Error Design Factors—Minnesota

[Percent of persons or housing units in sample]

Characteristic	Less than 15 percent	15 to 30 percent	30 to 45 percent	45 percent or more
POPULATION				
Age.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Sex.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Race	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Marital status.....	1.1	0.9	0.5	0.4
Household type and relationship.....	1.3	1.0	0.6	0.5
Children ever born	2.5	2.2	1.5	1.3
Work disability and mobility limitation status.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Ancestry	1.8	1.5	0.9	0.8
Place of birth.....	2.1	1.9	1.3	1.1
Citizenship	1.7	1.4	0.9	0.7
Residence in 1985	1.9	1.7	1.1	0.9
Year of entry	1.5	1.2	0.6	0.5
Language spoken at home and ability to speak English.....	1.6	1.4	0.8	0.6
Educational attainment.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
School enrollment.....	1.6	1.3	0.8	0.7
Type of residence (urban/rural).....	2.9	1.9	1.4	1.1
Household type	1.3	1.0	0.6	0.5
Family type	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Group quarters.....	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.8
Subfamily type and presence of children.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Employment status.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Industry	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Occupation.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Class of worker	1.4	1.2	0.6	0.5
Hours per week and weeks worked in 1989.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Number of workers in family.....	1.4	1.1	0.6	0.5
Place of work	1.4	1.2	0.7	0.6
Means of transportation to work	1.4	1.2	0.7	0.6
Travel time to work.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Private vehicle occupancy.....	1.5	1.2	0.7	0.6
Time leaving home to go to work	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Type of income in 1989.....	1.4	1.2	0.6	0.5
Household income in 1989.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Family income in 1989.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Poverty status in 1989 (persons).....	1.6	1.3	0.7	0.7
Poverty status in 1989 (families).....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Armed Forces and veteran status.....	1.4	1.1	0.6	0.5
HOUSING				
Age of householder	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Race of householder	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Hispanic origin of householder	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Type of residence (urban/rural).....	1.1	0.9	0.5	0.5
Condominium status.....	1.1	1.0	0.5	0.5
Units in structure.....	1.1	1.0	0.5	0.5
Tenure.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Occupancy status	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Value	1.1	1.0	0.5	0.5
Gross rent.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Household income in 1989.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Year structure built.....	1.1	1.0	0.5	0.5
Rooms, bedrooms.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Kitchen facilities	1.1	1.0	0.6	0.5
Source of water, plumbing facilities.....	1.3	1.1	0.5	0.5
Sewage disposal	1.1	0.9	0.5	0.4
House heating fuel	1.3	1.1	0.5	0.5
Telephone in housing unit.....	1.1	1.0	0.6	0.5
Vehicles available	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
Year householder moved into structure.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Mortgage status and monthly mortgage costs	1.1	1.0	0.5	0.5
Mortgage status and selected monthly owner costs	1.1	1.0	0.5	0.5
Gross rent as a percentage of household income in 1989	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Household income in 1989 by selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of income	1.1	1.0	0.5	0.5

APPENDIX D.

Collection and Processing Procedures

CONTENTS

Data Collection Procedures	D-2
Enumeration and Residence Rules	D-1
Processing Procedures	D-4

ENUMERATION AND RESIDENCE RULES

In accordance with census practice dating back to the first United States census in 1790, each person was to be enumerated as an inhabitant of his or her "usual residence" in the 1990 census. Usual residence is the place where the person lives and sleeps most of the time or considers to be his or her usual residence. This place is not necessarily the same as the person's legal residence or voting residence. In the vast majority of cases, however, the use of these different bases of classification would produce substantially the same statistics, although there might be appreciable differences for a few areas.

The implementation of this practice has resulted in the establishment of rules for certain categories of persons whose usual place of residence is not immediately apparent. Furthermore, this practice means that persons were not always counted as residents of the place where they happened to be staying on Census Day (April 1, 1990).

Enumeration Rules

Each person whose usual residence was in the United States was to be included in the census, without regard to the person's legal status or citizenship. In a departure from earlier censuses, foreign diplomatic personnel participated voluntarily in the census, regardless of their residence on or off the premises of an embassy. As in previous censuses, persons in the United States specifically excluded from the census were foreign travelers who had not established a residence.

Americans with a usual residence outside the United States were not enumerated in the 1990 census. United States military and Federal civilian employees, and their dependents overseas, are included in the population counts for States for purposes of Congressional apportionment, but are excluded from all other tabulations for States and their subdivisions. The counts of United States military and Federal civilian employees, and their dependents, were obtained from administrative records maintained by Federal departments and agencies. Other Americans living overseas, such as employees of international agencies

and private businesses and students, were not enumerated, nor were their counts obtained from administrative sources. On the other hand, Americans temporarily overseas were to be enumerated at their usual residence in the United States.

Residence Rules

Each person included in the census was to be counted at his or her usual residence—the place where he or she lives and sleeps most of the time or the place where the person considers to be his or her usual home. If a person had no usual residence, the person was to be counted where he or she was staying on April 1, 1990.

Persons temporarily away from their usual residence, whether in the United States or overseas, on a vacation or on a business trip, were counted at their usual residence. Persons who occupied more than one residence during the year were counted at the one they considered to be their usual residence. Persons who moved on or near Census Day were counted at the place they considered to be their usual residence.

Persons in the Armed Forces—Members of the Armed Forces were counted as residents of the area in which the installation was located, either on the installation or in the surrounding community. Family members of Armed Forces personnel were counted where they were living on Census Day (for example, with the Armed Forces person or at another location).

Each Navy ship not deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet was attributed to the municipality that the Department of the Navy designated as its homeport. If the homeport included more than one municipality, ships berthed there on Census Day were assigned by the Bureau of the Census to the municipality in which the land immediately adjacent to the dock or pier was actually located. Ships attributed to the homeport, but not physically present and not deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet, were assigned to the municipality named on the Department of the Navy's homeport list. These rules also apply to Coast Guard vessels.

Personnel assigned to each Navy and Coast Guard ship were given the opportunity to report a residence off the ship. Those who did report an off-ship residence in the communities surrounding the homeport were counted there; those who did not were counted as residents of the ship. Personnel on Navy ships deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet on Census Day were considered to be part of the overseas population.

Persons on Maritime Ships—Persons aboard maritime ships who reported an off-ship residence were counted at that residence. Those who did not were counted as residents of the ship, and were attributed as follows:

1. The port where the ship was docked on Census Day, if that port was in the United States or its territories.
2. The port of departure if the ship was at sea, provided the port was in the United States or its territories.
3. The port of destination in the United States or its territories, if the port of departure of a ship at sea was a foreign port.
4. The overseas population if the ship was docked at a foreign port or at sea between foreign ports. (These persons were not included in the overseas population for apportionment purposes.)

Persons Away at School—College students were counted as residents of the area in which they were living while attending college, as they have been since the 1950 census. Children in boarding schools below the college level were counted at their parental home.

Persons in Institutions—Persons under formally authorized, supervised care or custody, such as in Federal or State prisons; local jails; Federal detention centers; juvenile institutions; nursing, convalescent, and rest homes for the aged and dependent; or homes, schools, hospitals, or wards for the physically handicapped, mentally retarded, or mentally ill, were counted at these places.

Persons Away From Their Usual Residence on Census Day—Migrant agricultural workers who did not report a usual residence elsewhere were counted as residents of the place where they were on Census Day. Persons in worker camps who did not report a usual residence elsewhere were counted as residents of the camp where they were on Census Day.

In some parts of the country, natural disasters displaced significant numbers of households from their usual place of residence. If these persons reported a destroyed or damaged residence as their usual residence, they were counted at that location.

Persons away from their usual residence were counted by means of interviews with other members of their families, resident managers, or neighbors.

DATA COLLECTION PROCEDURES

The 1990 census was conducted primarily through self-enumeration. The questionnaire packet included general information about the 1990 census and an instruction guide explaining how to complete the questionnaire. Spanish-language questionnaires and instruction guides were available on request. Instruction guides also were available in 32 other languages.

Enumeration of Housing Units

Each housing unit in the country received one of two versions of the census questionnaire:

1. A short-form questionnaire that contained a limited number of basic population and housing questions; these questions were asked of all persons and housing units and are often referred to as 100-percent questions.
2. A long-form questionnaire that contained the 100-percent items and a number of additional questions; a sampling procedure was used to determine those housing units that were to receive the long-form questionnaire.

Three sampling rates were employed. For slightly more than one-half of the country, one in every six housing units (about 17 percent) received the long-form or sample questionnaire. In functioning local governmental units (counties and incorporated places, and in some parts of the country, towns and townships) estimated to have fewer than 2,500 inhabitants, every other housing unit (50 percent) received the sample questionnaire in order to enhance the reliability of the sample data for these small areas. For census tracts and block numbering areas having more than 2,000 housing units in the Census Bureau's address files, one in every eight housing units (about 13 percent) received a sample questionnaire, providing reliable statistics for these areas while permitting the Census Bureau to stay within a limit of 17.7 million sample questionnaires, or a one-in-six sample, nationwide.

The mail-out/mail-back procedure was used mainly in cities, suburban areas, towns, and rural areas where mailing addresses consisted of a house number and street name. In these areas, the Census Bureau developed mailing lists that included about 88.4 million addresses. The questionnaires were delivered through the mail and respondents were to return them by mail. Census questionnaires were delivered 1 week before Census Day (April 1, 1990).

The update/leave/mail-back method was used mainly in densely populated rural areas where it was difficult to develop mailing lists because mailing addresses did not use house number and street name. The Census Bureau compiled lists of housing units in advance of the census. Enumerators delivered the questionnaires, asked respondents to return them by mail, and added housing units not on the mailing lists. This method was used mainly in the South and Midwest, and also included some high-rise, low-income urban areas. A variation of this method was used in urban areas having large numbers of boarded-up buildings. About 11 million housing units were enumerated using this method.

The list/enumerate method (formerly called conventional or door-to-door enumeration) was used mainly in very remote and sparsely-settled areas. The United States

Postal Service delivered unaddressed short-form questionnaires before Census Day. Starting a week before Census Day, enumerators canvassed these areas, checked that all housing units received a questionnaire, created a list of all housing units, completed long-form questionnaires, and picked up the completed short-form questionnaires. This method was used mainly in the West and Northeast to enumerate an estimated 6.5 million housing units.

Followup

Nonresponse Followup—In areas where respondents were to mail back their questionnaires, an enumerator visited each address from which a questionnaire was not received.

Coverage and Edit-Failure Followup—In the mail-back areas, some households returned a questionnaire that did not meet specific quality standards because of incomplete or inconsistent information, or the respondent had indicated difficulty in deciding who was to be listed on the questionnaire. These households were contacted by telephone or by personal visit to obtain the missing information or to clarify who was to be enumerated in the household. In areas where an enumerator picked up the questionnaires, the enumerator checked the respondent-filled questionnaire for completeness and consistency.

Special Enumeration Procedures

Special procedures and questionnaires were used for the enumeration of persons in group quarters, such as college dormitories, nursing homes, prisons, military barracks, and ships. The questionnaires (Individual Census Reports, Military Census Reports, and Shipboard Census Reports) included the 100-percent population questions but did not include any housing questions. In all group quarters, all persons were asked the basic population questions; in most group quarters, additional questions were asked of a sample (one-in-six) of persons.

Shelter and Street Night (S-Night)

The Census Bureau collected data for various components of the homeless population at different stages in the 1990 census. "Shelter and Street Night" (S-Night) was a special census operation to count the population in four types of locations where homeless people are found. On the evening of March 20, 1990, and during the early morning hours of March 21, 1990, enumerators counted persons in pre-identified locations:

1. Emergency shelters for the homeless population (public and private; permanent and temporary).
2. Shelters with temporary lodging for runaway youths.
3. Shelters for abused women and their children.

4. Open locations in streets or other places not intended for habitation.

Emergency shelters include all hotels and motels costing \$12 or less (excluding taxes) per night regardless of whether persons living there considered themselves to be homeless, hotels and motels (regardless of cost) used entirely to shelter homeless persons, and pre-identified rooms in hotels and motels used for homeless persons and families. Enumeration in shelters usually occurred from 6 p.m. to midnight; street enumeration, from 2 a.m. to 4 a.m.; abandoned and boarded-up buildings from 4 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and shelters for abused women, from 6 p.m. on March 20 to noon on March 21.

Other components, which some consider as part of the homeless population, were enumerated as part of regular census operations. These include persons doubled up with other families, as well as persons with no other usual home living in transient sites, such as commercial campgrounds, maternity homes for unwed mothers, and drug/alcohol abuse detoxification centers. In institutions, such as local jails and mental hospitals, the Census Bureau does not know who has a usual home elsewhere; therefore, even though some are literally homeless, these persons cannot be identified separately as a component of the homeless population.

There is no generally agreed-upon definition of "the homeless," and there are limitations in the census count that prevent obtaining a total count of the homeless population under any definition. As such, the Census Bureau does not have a definition and will not provide a total count of "the homeless." Rather, the Census Bureau will provide counts and characteristics of persons found at the time of the census in *selected* types of living arrangements. These selected components can be used as building blocks to construct a count of homeless persons appropriate to particular purposes as long as the data limitations are taken into account.

In preparation for "Shelter-and-Street-Night" enumeration, the regional census centers (RCC's) mailed a certified letter (Form D-33 (L)) to the highest elected official of each active functioning government of the United States (more than 39,000) requesting them to identify:

1. All shelters with sleeping facilities (permanent and temporary, such as church basements, armories, public buildings, and so forth, that could be open on March 20).
2. Hotels and motels used to house homeless persons and families.
3. A list of outdoor locations where homeless persons tend to be at night.
4. Places such as bus or train stations, subway stations, airports, hospital emergency rooms, and so forth, where homeless persons seek shelter at night.

5. The specific addresses of abandoned or boarded-up buildings where homeless persons were thought to stay at night.

The letter from the RCC's to the governmental units emphasized the importance of listing night-time congregating sites. The list of shelters was expanded using information from administrative records and informed local sources. The street sites were limited to the list provided by the jurisdictions. All governmental units were eligible for "Shelter and Street Night." For cities with 50,000 or more persons, the Census Bureau took additional steps to update the list of shelter and street locations if the local jurisdiction did not respond to the certified letter. Smaller cities and rural areas participated if the local jurisdiction provided the Census Bureau a list of shelters or open public places to visit or if shelters were identified through our inventory development, local knowledge update, or during the Special Place Prelist operation.

The Census Bureau encouraged persons familiar with homeless persons and the homeless themselves to apply as enumerators. This recruiting effort was particularly successful in larger cities.

For shelters, both long- and short-form Individual Census Reports (ICR's) were distributed. For street enumeration, only short-form ICR's were used. Persons in shelters and at street locations were asked the basic population questions. Additional questions about social and economic characteristics were asked of a sample of persons in shelters only.

Enumerators were instructed *not* to ask who was homeless; rather, they were told to count all persons (including children) staying overnight at the shelters, and everyone they saw on the street except the police, other persons in uniform, and persons engaged in employment or obvious money-making activities other than begging and panhandling.

At both shelter and street sites, persons found sleeping were not awakened to answer questions. Rather, the enumerator answered the sex and race questions by observation and estimated the person's age to the best of his or her ability. In shelters, administrative records and information from the shelter operator were used, when available, for persons who were already asleep.

Less than 1 percent of shelters refused to participate in the census count at first. By the end of the census period, most of those eventually cooperated and the number of refusals had been reduced to a few. For the final refusals, head counts and population characteristics were obtained by enumerators standing outside such shelters and counting people as they left in the morning.

The "street" count was restricted to persons who were visible when the enumerator came to the open, public locations that had been identified by local jurisdictions. Homeless persons who were well hidden, moving about, or in locations other than those identified by the local governments were likely missed. The number missed will never be known and there is no basis to make an estimate

of the number missed from census data. The count of persons in open, public places was affected by many factors, including the extra efforts made to encourage people to go to shelters for "Shelter and Street Night," the weather (which was unusually cold in many parts of the country), the presence of the media, and distrust of the census. Expectations of the number of homeless persons on the street cannot be based on the number seen during the day because the night-time situation is normally very different as more homeless persons are in shelters or very well hidden.

For both "Shelter-and-Street-Night" locations, the Census Bureau assumed that the usual home of those enumerated was in the block where they were found (shelter or street).

The "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation replaced and expanded the 1980 Mission Night (M-Night) and Casual Count operations. These two operations were aimed at counting the population who reported having no usual residence. M-Night was conducted a week after Census Day, in April 1980. Enumerators visited hotels, motels, and similar places costing \$4 or less each night; missions, flophouses, local jails and similar places at which the average length of stay was 30 days or less; and nonshelter locations, such as bus depots, train stations, and all night movie theaters. Questions were asked of everyone, regardless of age. Enumerators conducted M-Night up to midnight on April 8, 1980, and returned the next morning to collect any forms completed after midnight.

The Casual Count operation was conducted in May 1980 at additional nonshelter locations, such as street corners, pool halls, welfare and employment offices. This operation lasted for approximately 2 weeks. Casual Count was conducted during the day only in selected large central cities. Only persons who appeared to be at least 15 years of age were asked if they had been previously enumerated. Casual Count was actually a coverage-improvement operation. It was not specifically an operation to count homeless persons living in the streets. Persons were excluded if they said they had a usual home outside the city because it was not cost effective to check through individual questionnaires in another city to try to find the person.

PROCESSING PROCEDURES

Respondents returned many census questionnaires by mail to 1 of over 344 census district offices or to one of six processing offices. In these offices, the questionnaires were "checked in" and edited for completeness and consistency of the responses. After this initial processing had been performed, all questionnaires were sent to the processing offices.

In the processing offices, the household questionnaires were microfilmed and processed by the Film Optical Sensing Device for Input to Computers (FOSDIC). For most items on the questionnaire, the information supplied

by the respondent was indicated by filling circles in pre-designated positions. FOSDIC electronically "read" these filled circles from the microfilm copy of the questionnaire and transferred the information to computer tape. The computer tape did not include individual names, addresses, or handwritten responses.

The data processing was performed in several stages. All questionnaires were microfilmed, "read" by FOSDIC, and transferred to computer disk. Selected written entries in the race question on both the short and long forms were keyed from the microfilm and coded using the data base developed from the 1980 census and subsequent content and operational tests. Keying of other written entries on the long forms occurred in the seven processing offices.

The information (for example, income dollar amounts or homeowner shelter costs) on these keyed files was merged with the FOSDIC data or processed further through one of three automated coding programs. The codes for industry, occupation, place-of-birth, migration, place-of-work, ancestry, language, relationship, race, and Hispanic origin were merged with the FOSDIC data for editing, weighting, and tabulating operations at Census Bureau headquarters. All responses to the questions on Individual Census Reports (ICR's), Military Census Reports (MCR's), and Shipboard Census Reports (SCR's) were keyed, not processed by microfilm or FOSDIC.

APPENDIX E. Facsimiles of Respondent Instructions and Questionnaire Pages

Your Guide for the 1990 U.S. Census Form

This guide gives helpful information on filling out your census form. If you need more help, call the local U.S. census office. **The telephone number is on the cover of the questionnaire.** After you have filled out your form, please return it in the **envelope** we have provided.

On the inside	Page
How to fill out your census form	2
Example	2
Your answers are confidential	2
Instructions for the census questions	3-11
What the census is about	12
Why the census asks certain questions	12

CENSUS '90

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS



D-4

How to Fill Out Your Census Form

Please use a black lead pencil only. Black lead pencil is better to use than ballpoint or other pens. Most questions ask you to fill in the circle, or print the information. See Example below.

Make sure you print answers for everyone in this household. If someone in the household, such as a roomer or boarder, does not want to give you all the information for the form, print at least the person's name and answer questions 2 and 3. A census taker will call to get the other information directly from the person.

There may be a question you cannot answer exactly. For example, you might not know the age of an elderly person or the price for which your house would sell. Ask someone else in your household; if no one knows, give your best estimate.

Instructions for individual questions begin on page 3 of this guide. They will help you to understand the questions and answer them correctly.

If you have a question about filling out the census form or need assistance, call the local U.S. census office. The telephone number is given on the cover of the questionnaire.

If you do not mail back your census form, a census taker will be sent out to assist you. But it saves time and your taxpayer dollars if you fill out the form yourself and mail it back.

Example

a. Age	b. Year of birth	a. Age	b. Year of birth
4 1	1 9 4 9	0 9	1 9 8 1
0 0 0 0 0	1 8 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	1 8 0 0 0 0
1 0 1 0 1	9 0 1 0 1	1 0 1 0 1	9 0 1 0 1
2 0 2 0	2 0 2 0	2 0 2 0	2 0 2 0
3 0 3 0	3 0 3 0	3 0 3 0	3 0 3 0
4 0 4 0	4 0 4 0	4 0 4 0	4 0 4 0
5 0 5 0	5 0 5 0	5 0 5 0	5 0 5 0
6 0 6 0	6 0 6 0	6 0 6 0	6 0 6 0
7 0 7 0	7 0 7 0	7 0 7 0	7 0 7 0
8 0 8 0	8 0 8 0	8 0 8 0	8 0 8 0
9 0 9 0	9 0 9 0	9 0 9 0	9 0 9 0

Your Answers Are Confidential

The law authorizing the census (Title 13, U.S. Code) also provides that your answers are confidential. No one except census workers may see your completed form and they can be fined and/or imprisoned for any disclosure of your answers. Only after 72 years can your individual census form become available to other government agencies (whether federal, state, county, or local). Until then, no other person or business can see your individual report.

The same law that protects the confidentiality of your answers requires that you provide the information asked in this census to the best of your knowledge.

Information collected from the decennial census is used for a variety of statistical purposes. Census information is used to find out where funding is most needed for schools, health centers, highways, and other services. Census results are used by members of public and private groups--including community organizations--and by businesses and industries, as well as by agencies at all levels of government.

Instructions for Questions 1a through 7

- 1a. List everyone who lives at this address in question 1a. If you are not sure if you should list a person, see the rules on page 1 of the census form. If you are still not sure, answer as best you can and fill in "Yes" for question H1a or H1b, as appropriate.
If there are more than seven people in your household, please list all the persons in question 1a, complete the form for seven people, and mail it back in the enclosed envelope. A census taker will call to obtain the information for the additional persons.
b. If everyone listed in question 1a usually lives at another address(es), print the address(es) in 1b.
2. Fill one circle to show how each person is related to the person in column 1. If Other relative of the person in column 1, print the exact relationship such as son-in-law, daughter-in-law, grandparent, nephew, niece, mother-in-law, father-in-law, cousin, and so on.
If the Stepson/stepdaughter of the person in column 1 also has been legally adopted by the person in column 1, mark Stepson/stepdaughter but do not mark Natural-born or adopted son/daughter. In other words, Stepson/stepdaughter takes precedence over Adopted son/daughter.
4. Fill ONE circle for the race each person considers himself/herself to be.
If you fill the Indian (Amér.) circle, print the name of the tribe or tribes in which the person is enrolled. If the person is not enrolled in a tribe, print the name of the principal tribe(s).
If you fill the Other API circle [under Asian or Pacific Islander (API)], only print the name of the group to which the person belongs. For example, the Other API category includes persons who identify as Burmese, Fijian, Hmong, Indonesian, Laotian, Bangladeshi, Pakistani, Tongan, Thai, Cambodian, Sri Lankan, and so on.
If you fill the Other race circle, be sure to print the name of the race.
If the person considers himself/herself to be White, Black or Negro, Eskimo or Aleut, fill one circle only. Please do not print the race in the boxes.
The Black or Negro category also includes persons who identify as African-American, Afro-American, Haitian, Jamaican, West Indian, Nigerian, and so on.
All persons, regardless of citizenship status, should answer this question.
5. Print age at last birthday in the space provided (print "00" for babies less than 1 year old). Fill in the matching circle below each box. Also, print year of birth in the space provided. Then fill in the matching circle below each box. For an illustration of how to complete question 5, see the Example on page 2 of this guide.
6. If the person's only marriage was annulled, mark Never married.
7. A person is of Spanish/Hispanic origin if the person's origin (ancestry) is Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Argentinean, Colombian, Costa Rican, Dominican, Ecuadorian, Guatemalan, Honduran, Nicaraguan, Peruvian, Salvadoran, from other Spanish-speaking countries of the Caribbean or Central or South America, or from Spain.
If you fill the Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic circle, print one group.
A person who is not of Spanish/Hispanic origin should answer this question by filling the No (not Spanish/Hispanic) circle. Note that the term "Mexican-Am." refers only to persons of Mexican origin or ancestry.
All persons, regardless of citizenship status, should answer this question.

Instructions for Question H1a through H1b

- H1a. Refer to the list of persons you entered in question 1a on page 1. If you left anyone out of your list because you were not sure if the person(s) should be listed, answer question H1a as Yes. Then enter the name(s) and reason(s) why you did not list the person(s) on the lines provided. Otherwise, answer question H1a as No.
- b. If you included anyone on your list even though you were not sure that you should list the person(s), answer question H1b as Yes. Then enter the name(s) and reason(s) why you listed the person(s) on the lines provided. Otherwise, answer question H1b as No.

Instructions for Questions H2 through H7b

H2. Fill only one circle.

Count all occupied and vacant apartments in the house or building. Do not count stores or office space.

Detached means there is open space on all sides, or the house is joined only to a shed or garage. **Attached** means that the house is joined to another house or building by at least one wall that goes from ground to roof. An example of a **one-family house attached to one or more houses** is a house in a row of houses attached to one another.

A mobile home or trailer that has had one or more rooms added or built onto it should be counted as a **one-family detached house**; a porch or shed is not considered a room.

H3. Count only whole rooms in your house, apartment, or mobile home used for living purposes, such as living rooms, dining rooms, kitchens, bedrooms, finished recreation rooms, family rooms, etc. Do not count bathrooms, kitchenettes, strip or pullman kitchens, utility rooms, foyers, halls, half-rooms, porches, balconies, unfinished attics, unfinished basements, or other unfinished space used for storage.

H4. Housing is owned if the owner or co-owner lives in it. Mark **Owned by you or someone in this household with a mortgage or loan** if the house, apartment, or mobile home is mortgaged or there is a contract to purchase. Mark **Owned by you or someone in this household free and clear (without a mortgage)** if there is no mortgage or other debt. If the house, apartment, or mobile home is owned but the land is rented, mark this question to show the status of the house, apartment, or mobile home.

Mark **Rented for cash rent** if any money rent is paid, even if the rent is paid by persons who are not members of your household, or by a federal, state, or local government agency.

Mark **Occupied without payment of cash rent** if the unit is **not** owned or being bought by the occupants and if money rent is **not** paid or contracted. The unit may be owned by friends or relatives who live elsewhere and who allow occupancy without charge. A house or apartment may be provided as part of wages or salary. Examples are: caretaker's or janitor's house or apartment; parsonages; tenant farmer or sharecropper houses for which the occupants do not pay cash rent; or military housing.

H5a. Answer H5a and H5b if you live in a one-family house or a mobile home; include only land that you own or rent.

b. A business is easily recognized from the outside; for example, a grocery store or barber shop. A medical office is a doctor's or dentist's office regularly visited by patients.

H6. If this is a house, include the value of the house, the land it is on, and any other structures on the same property. If the house is owned but the land is rented, estimate the combined value of the house and the land. If this is a condominium unit, estimate the value for your house or apartment including your share of the common elements. If this is a mobile home, include the value of the mobile home and the value of the land. If you rent the land, estimate the value of the rented land and add it to the value of the mobile home.

H7a. Report the rent agreed to or contracted for, even if the rent for your house, apartment, or mobile home is unpaid or paid by someone else.

If rent is paid: Multiply rent by: If rent is paid: Divide rent by:
By the day 30 4 times a year 3
By the week 4 2 times a year 6
Every other week 2 Once a year 12

b. Answer **Yes** if meals are included in the monthly rent payment, or you must contract for meals or a meal plan in order to live in this building.

Instructions for Questions H8 through H19b

H8. The person listed in column 1 refers to the person listed in the first column on page 2. This person should be the household member (or one of the members) in whose name the house, apartment, or mobile home is owned, being bought, or rented. If there is no such person, any adult household member can be the person in column 1. Mark when this person last moved into this house, apartment, or mobile home.

H9. Include all rooms intended to be used as bedrooms in this house, apartment, or mobile home, even if they are currently being used for other purposes.

H10. Mark **Yes, have all three facilities** if you have all the facilities mentioned; all facilities must be in your house, apartment, or mobile home, but not necessarily in the same room. Consider that you have hot water even if you have it only part of the time. Mark **No** if any of the three facilities is not present.

H11. The kitchen sink, stove, and refrigerator must be located in the building but do not have to be in the same room. Portable cooking equipment is not considered as a range or cookstove.

H12. Answer **Yes** only if the telephone is located in your house, apartment, or mobile home.

H13. Count company cars (including police cars and taxicabs) and company trucks of one-ton capacity or less that are regularly kept at home and used by household members for nonbusiness purposes. Do not count cars or trucks permanently out of working order.

H14. Fill the circle for the fuel used most to heat your house, apartment, or mobile home. In buildings containing more than one apartment you may obtain this information from the owner, manager, or janitor.

Solar energy is provided by a system that collects, stores, and distributes heat from the sun. **Other fuel** includes any fuel not separately listed; for example, purchased steam, fuel briquettes, waste material, etc.

H15. If a well provides water for five or more houses, apartments, or mobile homes, mark **A public system**. If a well provides water for four or fewer houses, apartments, or mobile homes, fill one of the circles for **Individual well**.

Drilled wells, or small diameter wells, are usually less than 1½ feet in diameter. **Dug wells** are generally hand dug and are larger than 1½ feet wide.

H16. A **public sewer** may be operated by a government body or private organization. A **septic tank or cesspool** is an underground tank or pit used for disposal of sewage.

H17. Fill the circle corresponding to the period in which the original construction was completed, *not* the time of any later remodeling, additions, or conversions. In buildings containing more than one apartment, the owner, manager, or janitor may be of help in determining when the building was built.

If you live in a houseboat or a trailer or mobile home, fill the circle corresponding to the model year in which it was manufactured.

If you do not know the period when the building was first constructed, fill the circle for **Don't know**.

H18. A **condominium** is a type of ownership in which the apartments, houses, or mobile homes in a building or development are individually owned, but the common areas, such as lobbies, halls, etc., are jointly owned. Cooperative occupants should mark **No**.

H19a. Answer H19a and H19b if you live in a one-family house or mobile home.

b. This property is the acreage on which the house is located; it includes adjoining land you rent for your use. Report sales made in 1989 from this property by you or previous occupants.

Instructions for Questions H20 through H26

H20. If your house or apartment is rented, enter the costs for utilities and fuels **only if you pay for them in addition to the rent entered in H7a.**

If you live in a condominium, enter the costs for utilities and fuels **only if you pay for them in addition to your condominium fee.**

If your fuel and utility costs are already included in your rent or condominium fee, fill the **Included in rent or in condominium fee** circle. Do not enter any dollar amounts.

The amounts to be reported should be the total amount for the past 12 months. Estimate as closely as possible when exact costs are not known. If you have lived in this house or apartment less than 1 year, estimate the yearly cost.

Report amounts even if your bills are unpaid or paid by someone else. If the bills include utilities or fuel used also by another apartment or a business establishment, estimate the amounts for your own house or apartment. If gas and electricity are billed together, enter the combined amount on the electricity line and bracket [] the two utilities.

H21. Report taxes for all taxing jurisdictions (city or town, county, state, school district, etc.) even if they are included in your mortgage payment, not yet paid or paid by someone else, or are delinquent. Do not include taxes past due from previous years.

H22. When premiums are paid on other than a yearly basis, convert to a yearly basis. Enter the yearly amount even if no payment was made during the past 12 months.

H23a. The word **mortgage** is used as a general term to indicate all types of loans that are secured by real estate.

b. Enter a monthly amount even if it is unpaid or paid by someone else. If the amount is paid on some other periodic basis, see the instructions for H7a to change it to a monthly amount.

Include payments on first mortgages and contracts to purchase only. Payments for second or junior mortgages and home equity loans should be reported in H24b.

H24a. A second or junior mortgage or home equity loan is secured by real estate.

b. Enter a monthly amount even if it is unpaid or paid by someone else. If the amount is paid on some other periodic basis, see instructions for H7a and change it to a monthly amount. Include payments on all second or junior mortgages or home equity loans.

H25. A **condominium fee** is normally assessed by the condominium owners' association for the purpose of improving and maintaining the common areas. Enter a monthly amount even if it is unpaid or paid by someone else. If the amount is paid on some other periodic basis, see the instructions for H7a on how to change it to a monthly amount.

H26. Report amount even if your bills are unpaid or paid by someone else. Include payments for personal property taxes, land or site rent, registration fees and license fees. Do not include real estate taxes already reported in H21. The amount to be reported should be the total amount for an entire 12-month billing period even if made in two or more installments. Estimate as closely as possible when exact costs are not known.

Instructions for Question 8

8. For persons born in the United States:

Print the name of the State in which this person was born. If the person was born in Washington, D.C., print District of Columbia. If the person was born in a U.S. territory or commonwealth, print Puerto Rico, U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, or Northern Marianas.

For persons born outside the United States:

Print the name of the foreign country or area where the person was born. Use current boundaries, not boundaries at the time of the person's birth. Specify whether Northern Ireland or the Republic of Ireland (Eire); East or West Germany; North or South Korea; England, Scotland, or Wales (not Great Britain or United Kingdom). Specify the particular country or island in the Caribbean (not, for example, West Indies).

Instructions for Questions 9 through 13

9. A person should fill the **Yes, U.S. citizen by naturalization** circle only if he/she has completed the naturalization process and is now a United States citizen. If the person was born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, or Northern Marianas, he/she should fill the **Yes, born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, or Northern Marianas** circle. If the person was born outside the United States (or at sea) and has at least one American parent, he/she should fill the **Yes, born abroad of American parent or parents** circle.

10. If the person has entered the United States (that is, the 50 states and the District of Columbia) more than once, fill the circle for the latest year he/she came to stay.

11. Do not include enrollment in a trade or business school, company training, or tutoring unless the course would be accepted for credit at a regular elementary school, high school, or college.

A **public school** is any school or college that is controlled and supported primarily by a local, county, State, or Federal Government. Schools are private if supported and controlled primarily by religious organizations or other private groups.

12. Mark the category for the highest grade or level of schooling the person has **successfully completed** or the **highest degree** the person received. If the person is enrolled in school, mark the category containing the highest grade completed (the grade previous to the grade in which enrolled). Schooling completed in foreign or ungraded schools should be reported as the equivalent level of schooling in the regular American school system.

Persons who completed high school by passing an equivalency test, such as the General Educational Development (GED) examination, and did not attend college, should fill the circle for high school graduate.

Do not include vocational certificates or diplomas from vocational, trade, or business schools or colleges unless they were college level associate degrees or higher.

Some examples of **professional school degrees** include medicine, dentistry, chiropractic, optometry, osteopathic medicine, pharmacy, podiatry, veterinary medicine, law, and theology. Do not include barber school, cosmetology, or other training for a specific trade.

Do not include honorary degrees awarded by colleges and universities to individuals for their accomplishments. Include only "earned" degrees.

13. Print the ancestry group. Ancestry refers to the person's ethnic origin or descent, "roots," or heritage. Ancestry also may refer to the country of birth of the person or the person's parents or ancestors before their arrival in the United States. All persons, regardless of citizenship status, should answer this question.

Persons who have more than one origin and cannot identify with a single ancestry group may report two ancestry groups (for example, German-Irish).

Be specific. For example, print whether West Indian, Asian Indian, or American Indian. West Indian includes persons whose ancestors came from Jamaica, Trinidad, Haiti, etc. Distinguish Cape Verdean from Portuguese; French Canadian from Canadian; and Dominican Republic from Dominica Island.

A religious group should not be reported as a person's ancestry.

Instructions for Questions 14a through 19

14a. Mark Yes if this person lived in this same house or apartment on April 1, 1985, even if he/she moved away and came back since then. Mark No if this person lived in the same building but in a different apartment (or in the same mobile home or trailer but on a different lot or trailer site).

b. If this person lived in a different house or apartment on April 1, 1985, give the location of this person's usual home at that time.

Part (1)

If the person lived in the United States on April 1, 1985, print the name of the State (or District of Columbia) where he or she lived. Continue with parts (2) through (4).

If the person lived in a U.S. territory or commonwealth, print the name of the territory or commonwealth, such as Puerto Rico, U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, or Northern Marianas. Then go to question 15a.

If the person lived outside the United States, print the name of the foreign country or area where he or she lived. Specify whether Northern Ireland or the Republic of Ireland (Eire); East or West Germany; North or South Korea; England, Scotland or Wales (not Great Britain or United Kingdom). Specify the particular country or island in the Caribbean (not, for example, West Indies). Then go to question 15a.

Part (2)

If the person lived in Louisiana, print the parish name. If the person lived in Alaska, print the borough name. If the person lived in New York city and the county name is not known, print the borough name. If the person lived in an independent city (not in any county) or in Washington, D.C., leave blank and enter the city name in part (3).

Part (3)

If the person lived in New England, print the name of the town rather than the village name, unless the name of the town is not known. If the person lived outside the limits or boundaries of any city or town, print the name of the post office or the nearest town and mark No, **lived outside the city/town limits** in part (4).

Part (4)

Mark Yes if the location is now inside the city/town limits even if it was not inside the limits on April 1, 1985; that is, if the area was annexed by the city/town since that time.

15. Mark Yes if the person sometimes or always speaks a language other than English at home.

Do not mark Yes for a language spoken only at school or if speaking is limited to a few expressions or slang.

Print the name of the language spoken at home. If this person speaks more than one non-English language and cannot determine which is spoken more often, report the first language the person learned to speak.

17a. For a person with service in the National Guard or a military reserve unit, fill one of the two Yes, active duty circles if and only if the person has ever been called up for active duty other than training; otherwise, mark Yes, service in Reserves or National Guard only. For a person whose only service was as a civilian employee or volunteer for the Red Cross, USO, Public Health Service, or War or Defense Department, mark No. Count World War II Merchant Marine Seaman service as active duty; do not count other Merchant Marine service as active duty.

18. Mark Yes to part (a) if a health condition substantially limits this person in his or her choice of occupation or if the condition limits the amount of work that can be accomplished in a given period of time. Mark Yes to part (b) if the health condition prevents this person from holding any significant employment.

19. Consider a person to have difficulty with these activities if any of the following situations apply: (1) it takes extra time or extra effort for the person to perform one or more of the activities, (2) there are times when the person cannot perform one or more of the activities, or (3) the person is completely unable to perform one or more of the activities.

Instructions for Questions 20 through 23b

20. Count all children born alive, including any who have died (even shortly after birth) or who no longer live with you. Do not include miscarriages or stillborn children or any adopted, foster, or stepchildren.

21a. Count as work — Mark Yes:

- Work for someone else for wages, salary, piece rate, commission, tips, or payments "in kind" (for example, food, lodging received as payment for work performed).
- Work in own business, professional practice, or farm.
- Any work in a family business or farm, paid or not.
- Any part-time work including babysitting, paper routes, etc.
- Active duty in Armed Forces.

Do not count as work — Mark No:

- Housework or yard work at home.
- Unpaid volunteer work.
- School work.
- Work done as a resident of an institution.

22a. Include the street type (for example, St., Road, Ave.) and the street direction (if a direction such as "North" is part of the address). For example, print 1239 N. Main St. or 1239 Main St., N.W. not just 1239 Main.

If the only known address is a post office box, give a description of the work location. For example, print the name of the building or shopping center where the person works, the nearest intersection, the nearest street where the workplace is located, etc. DO NOT GIVE A POST OFFICE BOX NUMBER.

If the person worked at a military installation or military base that has no street address, report the name of the military installation or base.

If the person worked at several locations, but reported to the same location each day to begin work, print the address of the location where he or she reported. If the person did not report to the same location each day to begin work, print the address of the location where he or she worked most last week.

If the person's employer operates in more than one location (such as a grocery store chain or public school system), print the exact address of the location or branch where the person worked. If the exact address of a school is not known, print the name of the school.

If the person worked on a college or university campus and the exact address of the workplace is not known, print the name of the building where he or she worked.

d. *If the person worked in New York city and the county is not known, print the name of the borough where the person worked.*

If the person worked in Louisiana, print the name of the parish where the person worked.

If the person worked in Alaska, print the name of the borough where the person worked.

e. *If the person worked in a foreign country or Puerto Rico, Guam, etc., print the name of the country in 22e and leave the other parts of question 22 blank.*

23a. *If the person usually used more than one type of transportation to get to work (for example, rode the bus and transferred to the subway), fill the circle of the one method of transportation that he/she used for most of the distance during the trip.*

b. *If the person was driven to work by someone who then drove back home or to a nonwork destination, fill the circle for Drove alone.*

DO NOT include persons who rode to school or some other nonwork destination in the count of persons who rode in the vehicle.

Instructions for Questions 24a through 30

- 24a.** Give the time of day the person usually *left home to go to work*. DO NOT give the time that the person usually began his or her work.
If the person usually left home to go to work sometime *between 12:00 o'clock midnight and 12:00 o'clock noon*, fill the **a.m.** circle.
If the person usually left home to go to work sometime *between 12:00 o'clock noon and 12:00 o'clock midnight*, fill the **p.m.** circle.
- b.** Travel time is from door to door. Include time taken waiting for public transportation or picking up passengers in a carpool.
- 25.** If the person works only during certain seasons or on a day-by-day basis when work is available, mark **No**.
- 26a.** Mark **Yes** if the person tried to get a job or to start a business or professional practice at any time in the last 4 weeks; for example, registered at an employment office, went to a job interview, placed or answered ads, or did anything toward starting a business or professional practice.
- b.** Mark **No**, *already has a job* if the person was on layoff or was expecting to report to a job within 30 days.
Mark **No, temporarily ill** if the person expects to be able to work within 30 days.
Mark **No, other reasons** if the person could not have taken a job because he or she was going to school, taking care of children, etc.
- 27.** Look at the instructions for question 21a to see what to count as work. Mark **Never worked** if the person: (1) never worked at any kind of job or business, either full or part time, (2) never did any work, with or without pay, in a family business or farm, and (3) never served in the Armed Forces.
- 28a.** If the person worked for a company, business, or government agency, print the name of the company, not the name of the person's supervisor. If the person worked for an individual or a business that had no company name, print the name of the individual worked for. If the person worked in his/her own business, print "self-employed."
b. Print two or more words to tell what the business, industry, or individual employer named in 28a did. If there is more than one activity, describe only the major activity at the place where the person worked. Enter what is made, what is sold, or what service is given.
Some examples of what to enter:
- | | |
|--|-------------------|
| Enter a description like the following – | Do not enter – |
| Metal furniture manufacturing | Furniture company |
| Retail grocery store | Grocery store |
| Petroleum refining | Oil company |
| Cattle ranch | Ranch |
- 29.** Print two or more words to describe the kind of work the person did. If the person was a trainee, apprentice, or helper, include that in the description. Some examples of what to enter:
- | | |
|--|----------------|
| Enter a description like the following – | Do not enter – |
| Production clerk | Clerk |
| Carpenter's helper | Helper |
| Auto engine mechanic | Mechanic |
| Registered nurse | Nurse |
- 30.** Mark **Employee of a PRIVATE NOT-FOR-PROFIT . . . organization** if the person worked for a cooperative, credit union, mutual insurance company, or similar organization.
Employees of foreign governments, the United Nations, and other international organizations should mark **PRIVATE NOT-FOR-PROFIT . . . organization**.
For persons who worked at a public school, college or university, mark the appropriate *government* category; for example, mark **State GOVERNMENT employee** for a state university, or mark **Local GOVERNMENT employee** for a county-run community college or a city-run public school.

Instructions for Questions 31a through 32h

- 31a.** Look at the instructions for question 21a to see what to count as work.
- b.** Count every week in which the person did any work at all, even for an hour.
- 32.** Fill the **Yes** or **No** circle for each part and enter the amount received during 1989.
If income from any source was received jointly by household members, report, if possible, the appropriate share for each person; otherwise, report the whole amount for only one person and fill the **No** circle for the other person.
- a.** Include wages and salaries from *all* jobs before deductions. Be sure to include any tips, commissions, or bonuses. Owners of *incorporated* businesses should enter their salary here. Military personnel should include base pay plus cash housing and/or subsistence allowance, flight pay, uniform allotments, reenlistment bonuses, etc.
- b.** Include *NONFARM* profit (or loss) from self-employment in sole proprietorships and partnerships. *Exclude* profit (or loss) of incorporated farm businesses you own.
- c.** Include *FARM* profit (or loss) from self-employment in sole proprietorships and partnerships. *Exclude* profit (or loss) of incorporated farm businesses you own. Also *exclude* amounts from land rented for cash but include amounts from land rented for shares.
- d.** Include interest received or credited to checking and savings accounts, money market funds, certificates of deposit (CDs), IRAs, KEOGHs, and government bonds.
Include dividends received, credited, or reinvested from ownership of stocks or mutual funds.
Include profit (or loss) from royalties and the rental of land, buildings or real estate, or from roomers or boarders. Income received by self-employed persons whose *primary* source of income is from renting property or from royalties should be included in questions 32b or 32c above. Include regular payments from an estate or trust fund.
- e.** Include Social Security (and/or Railroad Retirement) payments to retired persons, to dependents of deceased insured workers, and to disabled workers before Medicare deductions.
- f.** Include Supplemental Security Income received by aged, blind, or disabled persons, Aid to Families with Dependent Children, or income from other government programs such as general or emergency assistance. Do not include assistance received from private charities. *Exclude* assistance to pay for heating (cooling) costs.
- g.** Include retirement, disability, or survivor benefits received from companies and unions; Federal, State, and local governments, and the U.S. military. Include regular income from annuities and IRA or KEOGH retirement plans.
- h.** Include Veterans' (VA) disability compensation and educational assistance payments (VEAP), unemployment compensation, child support or alimony, and all other regular payments such as Armed Forces transfer payments; assistance from private charities; regular contributions from persons not living in the household, etc.
Do not include the following as income in any item:
- Refunds or rebates of any kind
 - Withdrawals from savings of any kind
 - Capital gains or losses from the sale of homes, shares of stock, etc.
 - Inheritances or insurance settlements
 - Any type of loan
 - Pay in-kind such as food, free rent, etc.

What the Census Is About – Some Questions and Answers

Why are we taking a census?

The most important reason for taking a decennial census is to determine how many representatives each state will have in Congress.

What does the Census Bureau do with the information you provide?

The individual information collected in the census is grouped together into statistical totals. Information such as the number of persons in a given area, their ages, educational background, the characteristics of their housing, etc., enable government, business, and industry to plan more effectively.

How long have we been taking the census?

The first census was taken in 1790 in accordance with the requirement in the first article of the constitution. A census has been taken every 10 years since. The 1990 Decennial Census marks the 200th anniversary of the census.

How are you being counted?

Census forms are delivered to all households a few days before census day. Households are requested to fill out the form and mail it back to the census office.

Why the Census Asks Certain Questions

Here are a few reasons for asking some of the questions.

It is as important to get information about people and their houses as it is to count them.

Name?

Names help make sure that everyone in a household is counted, but that no one is counted twice.

Value or rent?

Government and planning agencies use answers to these questions in combination with other information to develop housing programs to meet the needs of people at different economic levels.

Complete plumbing?

This question gives information on the quality of housing. The data are used with other statistics to show how the "level of living" compares in various areas and how it has changed over time.

Place of birth?

This question provides information used to study long-term trends as to where people move and to study migration patterns and differences in growth patterns.

Job?

Answers to the questions about the jobs people hold provide information on the extent and types of employment in different areas of the country. From this information, training programs can be developed and the need for new industries can be determined.

Income?

Income, more than anything else, determines how families or persons live. Income information makes it possible to compare the economic levels of different areas.

CENSUS '90



OFFICIAL 1990 U.S. CENSUS FORM

Thank you for taking time to complete and return this census questionnaire. It's important to you, your community, and the Nation.

The law requires answers but guarantees privacy.

By law (Title 13, U.S. Code), you're required to answer the census questions to the best of your knowledge. However, the same law guarantees that your census form remains confidential. For 72 years—or until the year 2062—only Census Bureau employees can see your form. No one else—no other government body, no police department, no court system or welfare agency—is permitted to see this confidential information under any circumstances.

How to get started—and get help.

Start by listing on the next page the names of all the people who live in your home. Please answer all questions with a black lead pencil. You'll find detailed instructions for answering the census in the enclosed guide. If you need additional help, call the toll-free telephone number to the left, near your address.

Please answer and return your form promptly.

Complete your form and return it by April 1, 1990 in the postage-paid envelope provided. Avoid the inconvenience of having a census taker visit your home.

**Again, thank you for answering the 1990 Census.
Remember: Return the completed form by April 1, 1990.**

Para personas de habla hispana –
(For Spanish-speaking persons)

Si usted desea un cuestionario del censo en español, llame sin cargo alguno al siguiente número: **1-800-CUENTAN**
(o sea 1-800-283-6826)

U.S. Department of Commerce
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
FORM D-2

OMB No. 0607-0628
Approval Expires 07/31/91

The 1990 census must count every person at his or her "usual residence." This means the place where the person lives and sleeps most of the time.

- 1a. List on the numbered lines below the name of each person living here on Sunday, April 1, including all persons staying here who have no other home. If EVERYONE at this address is staying here temporarily and usually lives somewhere else, follow the instructions given in question 1b below.**

Include

- Everyone who usually lives here such as family members, housemates and roommates, foster children, roomers, boarders, and live-in employees
- Persons who are temporarily away on a business trip, on vacation, or in a general hospital
- College students who stay here while attending college
- Persons in the Armed Forces who live here
- Newborn babies still in the hospital
- Children in boarding schools below the college level
- Persons who stay here most of the week while working even if they have a home somewhere else
- Persons with no other home who are staying here on April 1

Do NOT include

- Persons who usually live somewhere else
- Persons who are away in an institution such as a prison, mental hospital, or a nursing home
- College students who live somewhere else while attending college
- Persons in the Armed Forces who live somewhere else
- Persons who stay somewhere else most of the week while working

Print last name, first name, and middle initial for each person. Begin on line 1 with the household member (or one of the household members) in whose name this house or apartment is owned, being bought, or rented. If there is no such person, start on line 1 with any adult household member.

LAST	FIRST	INITIAL	LAST	FIRST	INITIAL
1			7		
2			8		
3			9		
4			10		
5			11		
6			12		

- 1b. If EVERYONE is staying here only temporarily and usually lives somewhere else, list the name of each person on the numbered lines above, fill this circle → ○ and print their usual address below. DO NOT PRINT THE ADDRESS LISTED ON THE FRONT COVER.**

House number	Street or road/Rural route and box number	Apartment number
City	State	ZIP Code
County or foreign country	Names of nearest intersecting streets or roads	

NOW PLEASE OPEN THE FLAP TO PAGE 2 AND ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS FOR THE FIRST 7 PEOPLE LISTED. USE A BLACK LEAD PENCIL ONLY.

	PERSON 1		PERSON 2	
	Last name	First name Middle initial	Last name	First name Middle initial
Please fill one column → for each person listed in Question 1a on page 1.				
2. How is this person related to PERSON 1? Fill ONE circle for each person. If Other relative of person in column 1, fill circle and print exact relationship, such as mother-in-law, grandparent, son-in-law, niece, cousin, and so on.	START in this column with the household member (or one of the members) in whose name the home is owned, being bought, or rented. If there is no such person, start in this column with any adult household member. []		If a RELATIVE of Person 1: <input type="radio"/> Husband/wife <input type="radio"/> Brother/sister <input type="radio"/> Natural-born <input type="radio"/> Father/mother <input type="radio"/> or adopted <input type="radio"/> Grandchild <input type="radio"/> son/daughter <input type="radio"/> Other relative [] <input type="radio"/> Stepson/ stepdaughter []	
3. Sex Fill ONE circle for each person.	<input type="radio"/> Male	<input type="radio"/> Female	<input type="radio"/> Male	<input type="radio"/> Female
4. Race Fill ONE circle for the race that the person considers himself/herself to be. If Indian (Amer.), print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe. []	<input type="radio"/> White <input type="radio"/> Black or Negro <input type="radio"/> Indian (Amer.) (Print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe.) [] <input type="radio"/> Eskimo <input type="radio"/> Aleut Asian or Pacific Islander (API) <input type="radio"/> Chinese <input type="radio"/> Japanese <input type="radio"/> Filipino <input type="radio"/> Asian Indian <input type="radio"/> Hawaiian <input type="radio"/> Samoan <input type="radio"/> Korean <input type="radio"/> Guamanian <input type="radio"/> Vietnamese <input type="radio"/> Other API [] <input type="radio"/> Other race (Print race) []		<input type="radio"/> White <input type="radio"/> Black or Negro <input type="radio"/> Indian (Amer.) (Print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe.) [] <input type="radio"/> Eskimo <input type="radio"/> Aleut Asian or Pacific Islander (API) <input type="radio"/> Chinese <input type="radio"/> Japanese <input type="radio"/> Filipino <input type="radio"/> Asian Indian <input type="radio"/> Hawaiian <input type="radio"/> Samoan <input type="radio"/> Korean <input type="radio"/> Guamanian <input type="radio"/> Vietnamese <input type="radio"/> Other API [] <input type="radio"/> Other race (Print race) []	
5. Age and year of birth a. Print each person's age at last birthday. Fill in the matching circle below each box. b. Print each person's year of birth and fill the matching circle below each box.	a. Age [] [] []	b. Year of birth [] [] []	a. Age [] [] []	b. Year of birth [] [] []
	0 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 0 1 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 0	1 <input checked="" type="radio"/> 8 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 0 9 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 0	0 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 0 1 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 0	1 <input checked="" type="radio"/> 8 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 0 9 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 0
	2 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 0 3 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 0 4 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 0 5 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 0 6 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/> 0 7 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/> 0 8 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 8 <input type="radio"/> 0 9 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 9 <input type="radio"/> 0	2 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 0 3 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 0 4 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 0 5 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 0 6 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/> 0 7 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/> 0 8 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 8 <input type="radio"/> 0 9 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 9 <input type="radio"/> 0	2 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 0 3 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 0 4 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 0 5 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 0 6 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/> 0 7 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/> 0 8 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 8 <input type="radio"/> 0 9 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 9 <input type="radio"/> 0	2 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 0 3 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 0 4 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 0 5 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 0 6 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/> 0 7 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/> 0 8 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 8 <input type="radio"/> 0 9 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 9 <input type="radio"/> 0
6. Marital status Fill ONE circle for each person.	<input type="radio"/> Now married <input type="radio"/> Widowed <input type="radio"/> Divorced	<input type="radio"/> Separated <input type="radio"/> Never married	<input type="radio"/> Now married <input type="radio"/> Widowed <input type="radio"/> Divorced	<input type="radio"/> Separated <input type="radio"/> Never married
7. Is this person of Spanish/Hispanic origin? Fill ONE circle for each person. If Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic, print one group. []	<input type="radio"/> No (not Spanish/Hispanic) <input type="radio"/> Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano <input type="radio"/> Yes, Puerto Rican [] <input type="radio"/> Yes, Cuban <input type="radio"/> Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic (Print one group, for example: Argentinean, Colombian, Dominican, Nicaraguan, Salvadoran, Spaniard, and so on.) []		<input type="radio"/> No (not Spanish/Hispanic) <input type="radio"/> Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano <input type="radio"/> Yes, Puerto Rican <input type="radio"/> Yes, Cuban <input type="radio"/> Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic (Print one group, for example: Argentinean, Colombian, Dominican, Nicaraguan, Salvadoran, Spaniard, and so on.) []	
FOR CENSUS USE →	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

<p>H8. When did the person listed in column 1 on page 2 move into this house or apartment?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> 1989 or 1990 <input type="radio"/> 1985 to 1988 <input type="radio"/> 1980 to 1984 <input type="radio"/> 1970 to 1979 <input type="radio"/> 1960 to 1969 <input type="radio"/> 1959 or earlier 	<p>H14. Which FUEL is used MOST for heating this house or apartment?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> Gas: from underground pipes serving the neighborhood <input type="radio"/> Gas: bottled, tank, or LP <input type="radio"/> Electricity <input type="radio"/> Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. <input type="radio"/> Coal or coke <input type="radio"/> Wood <input type="radio"/> Solar energy <input type="radio"/> Other fuel <input type="radio"/> No fuel used 	<p>H20. What are the yearly costs of utilities and fuels for this house or apartment? If you have lived here less than 1 year, estimate the yearly cost.</p> <p>a. Electricity</p> <p>\$ <input type="text"/> .00 Yearly cost — Dollars</p> <p>OR</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or in condominium fee <input type="radio"/> No charge or electricity not used
<p>H9. How many bedrooms do you have; that is, how many bedrooms would you list if this house or apartment were on the market for sale or rent?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> No bedroom <input type="radio"/> 1 bedroom <input type="radio"/> 2 bedrooms <input type="radio"/> 3 bedrooms <input type="radio"/> 4 bedrooms <input type="radio"/> 5 or more bedrooms 	<p>H15. Do you get water from —</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> A public system such as a city water department, or private company? <input type="radio"/> An individual drilled well? <input type="radio"/> An individual dug well? <input type="radio"/> Some other source such as a spring, creek, river, cistern, etc.? 	<p>b. Gas</p> <p>\$ <input type="text"/> .00 Yearly cost — Dollars</p> <p>OR</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or in condominium fee <input type="radio"/> No charge or gas not used
<p>H10. Do you have COMPLETE plumbing facilities in this house or apartment; that is, 1) hot and cold piped water, 2) a flush toilet, and 3) a bathtub or shower?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> Yes, have all three facilities <input type="radio"/> No 	<p>H16. Is this building connected to a public sewer?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> Yes, connected to public sewer <input type="radio"/> No, connected to septic tank or cesspool <input type="radio"/> No, use other means 	<p>c. Water</p> <p>\$ <input type="text"/> .00 Yearly cost — Dollars</p> <p>OR</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or in condominium fee <input type="radio"/> No charge or gas not used
<p>H11. Do you have COMPLETE kitchen facilities; that is, 1) a sink with piped water, 2) a range or cookstove, and 3) a refrigerator?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No 	<p>H17. About when was this building first built?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> 1989 or 1990 <input type="radio"/> 1985 to 1988 <input type="radio"/> 1980 to 1984 <input type="radio"/> 1970 to 1979 <input type="radio"/> 1960 to 1969 <input type="radio"/> 1950 to 1959 <input type="radio"/> 1940 to 1949 <input type="radio"/> 1939 or earlier <input type="radio"/> Don't know 	<p>d. Oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.</p> <p>\$ <input type="text"/> .00 Yearly cost — Dollars</p> <p>OR</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or in condominium fee <input type="radio"/> No charge
<p>H12. Do you have a telephone in this house or apartment?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No 	<p>H18. Is this house or apartment part of a condominium?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No <p>If you live in an apartment building, skip to H20.</p>	
<p>H13. How many automobiles, vans, and trucks of one-ton capacity or less are kept at home for use by members of your household?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> None <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/> 7 or more 	<p>H19a. Is this house on less than 1 acre?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> Yes — Skip to H20 <input type="radio"/> No <p>b. In 1989, what were the actual sales of all agricultural products from this property?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> None <input type="radio"/> \$1 to \$999 <input type="radio"/> \$1,000 to \$2,499 <input type="radio"/> \$2,500 to \$4,999 <input type="radio"/> \$5,000 to \$9,999 <input type="radio"/> \$10,000 or more 	

INSTRUCTION:

Answer questions H21 TO H26, if this is a one-family house, a condominium, or a mobile home that someone in this household OWNS OR IS BUYING; otherwise, go to page 6.

H21. What were the real estate taxes on THIS property last year?

\$.00
----	-----

Yearly amount — Dollars

OR

None

H22. What was the annual payment for fire, hazard, and flood insurance on THIS property?

\$.00
----	-----

Yearly amount — Dollars

OR

None

H23a. Do you have a mortgage, deed of trust, contract to purchase, or similar debt on THIS property?

- Yes, mortgage, deed of trust, or similar debt Go to H23b
- Yes, contract to purchase
- No — Skip to H24a

b. How much is your regular monthly mortgage payment on THIS property? Include payment only on first mortgage or contract to purchase.

\$.00
----	-----

Monthly amount — Dollars

OR

- No regular payment required — Skip to H24a

c. Does your regular monthly mortgage payment include payments for real estate taxes on THIS property?

- Yes, taxes included in payment
- No, taxes paid separately or taxes not required

d. Does your regular monthly mortgage payment include payments for fire, hazard, or flood insurance on THIS property?

- Yes, insurance included in payment
- No, insurance paid separately or no insurance

H24a. Do you have a second or junior mortgage or a home equity loan on THIS property?

- Yes
- No — Skip to H25

b. How much is your regular monthly payment on all second or junior mortgages and all home equity loans?

\$.00
----	-----

Monthly amount — Dollars

OR

- No regular payment required

Answer ONLY if this is a CONDOMINIUM —
H25. What is the monthly condominium fee?

\$.00
----	-----

Monthly amount — Dollars

Answer ONLY if this is a MOBILE HOME —
H26. What was the total cost for personal property taxes, site rent, registration fees, and license fees on this mobile home and its site last year? Exclude real estate taxes.

\$.00
----	-----

Yearly amount — Dollars

Please turn to page 6. →

PERSON 1		
<p>Last name _____ First name _____ Middle initial _____</p> <p>8. In what U.S. State or foreign country was this person born? <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>(Name of State or foreign country; or Puerto Rico, Guam, etc.)</p>		
<p>9. Is this person a CITIZEN of the United States?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> Yes, born in the United States — Skip to 11 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="radio"/> Yes, born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, or Northern Marianas <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="radio"/> Yes, born abroad of American parent or parents <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="radio"/> Yes, U.S. citizen by naturalization <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="radio"/> No, not a citizen of the United States <input type="checkbox"/> 		
<p>10. When did this person come to the United States to stay?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> 1987 to 1990 <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="radio"/> 1970 to 1974 <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="radio"/> 1985 or 1986 <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="radio"/> 1965 to 1969 <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="radio"/> 1982 to 1984 <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="radio"/> 1960 to 1964 <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="radio"/> 1980 or 1981 <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="radio"/> 1950 to 1959 <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="radio"/> 1975 to 1979 <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="radio"/> Before 1950 <input type="checkbox"/> 		
<p>11. At any time since February 1, 1990, has this person attended regular school or college? <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Include only nursery school, kindergarten, elementary school, and schooling which leads to a high school diploma or a college degree.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> No, has not attended since February 1 <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="radio"/> Yes, public school, public college <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="radio"/> Yes, private school, private college <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 		
<p>12. How much school has this person COMPLETED? Fill ONE circle for the highest level COMPLETED or degree RECEIVED. If currently enrolled, mark the level of previous grade attended or highest degree received.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> No school completed <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="radio"/> Nursery school <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="radio"/> Kindergarten <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="radio"/> 1st, 2nd, 3rd, or 4th grade <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="radio"/> 5th, 6th, 7th, or 8th grade <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="radio"/> 9th grade <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="radio"/> 10th grade <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="radio"/> 11th grade <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="radio"/> 12th grade, NO DIPLOMA <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="radio"/> HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE — high school DIPLOMA or the equivalent (For example: GED) <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="radio"/> Some college but no degree <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="radio"/> Associate degree in college - Occupational program <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="radio"/> Associate degree in college - Academic program <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="radio"/> Bachelor's degree (For example: BA, AB, BS) <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="radio"/> Master's degree (For example: MA, MS, MEng, MEd, MSW, MBA) <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="radio"/> Professional school degree (For example: MD, DDS, DVM, LLB, JD) <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="radio"/> Doctorate degree (For example: PhD, EdD) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 		
<p>13. What is this person's ancestry or ethnic origin? <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>(See instruction guide for further information.)</p> <p>(For example: German, Italian, Afro-American, Croatian, Cape Verdean, Dominican, Ecuadorian, Haitian, Cajun, French Canadian, Jamaican, Korean, Lebanese, Mexican, Nigerian, Irish, Polish, Slovak, Taiwanese, Thai, Ukrainian, etc.)</p>		
<p>14a. Did this person live in this house or apartment 5 years ago (on April 1, 1985)?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> Born after April 1, 1985 — Go to questions for the next person <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="radio"/> Yes — Skip to 15a <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="radio"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> <p>b. Where did this person live 5 years ago (on April 1, 1985)?</p> <p>(1) Name of U.S. State or foreign country <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>(If outside U.S., print answer above and skip to 15a.)</p> <p>(2) Name of county in the U.S. <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>(3) Name of city or town in the U.S. <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>(4) Did this person live inside the city or town limits?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="radio"/> No, lived outside the city/town limits <input type="checkbox"/> 		
<p>15a. Does this person speak a language other than English at home?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="radio"/> No — Skip to 16 <input type="checkbox"/> <p>b. What is this language? <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>(For example: Chinese, Italian, Spanish, Vietnamese)</p> <p>c. How well does this person speak English?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> Very well <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="radio"/> Not well <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="radio"/> Well <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="radio"/> Not at all <input type="checkbox"/> 		
<p>16. When was this person born?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> Born before April 1, 1975 — Go to 17a <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="radio"/> Born April 1, 1975 or later — Go to questions for the next person <input type="checkbox"/> 		
<p>17a. Has this person ever been on active-duty military service in the Armed Forces of the United States or ever been in the United States military Reserves or the National Guard? If service was in Reserves or National Guard only, see instruction guide.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> Yes, now on active duty <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="radio"/> Yes, on active duty in past, but not now <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="radio"/> Yes, service in Reserves or National Guard only — Skip to 18 <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="radio"/> No — Skip to 18 <input type="checkbox"/> <p>b. Was active-duty military service during — Fill a circle for each period in which this person served.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> September 1980 or later <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="radio"/> May 1975 to August 1980 <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="radio"/> Vietnam era (August 1964—April 1975) <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="radio"/> February 1955—July 1964 <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="radio"/> Korean conflict (June 1950—January 1955) <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="radio"/> World War II (September 1940—July 1947) <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="radio"/> World War I (April 1917—November 1918) <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="radio"/> Any other time <input type="checkbox"/> <p>c. In total, how many years of active-duty military service has this person had? <input type="checkbox"/> Years</p>		
<p>18. Does this person have a physical, mental, or other health condition that has lasted for 6 or more months and which —</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> Limits the kind or amount of work this person can do at a job? <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="radio"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> <p>b. Prevents this person from working at a job?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="radio"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> <p>19. Because of a health condition that has lasted for 6 or more months, does this person have any difficulty —</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> Going outside the home alone, for example, to shop or visit a doctor's office? <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="radio"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> <p>b. Taking care of his or her own personal needs, such as bathing, dressing, or getting around inside the home?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="radio"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> <p>If this person is a female —</p> <p>20. How many babies has she ever had, not counting stillbirths? Do not count her stepchildren or children she has adopted. None 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 or more <input type="checkbox"/></p>		
<p>21a. Did this person work at any time LAST WEEK?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> Yes — Fill this circle if this person worked full time or part time. (Count part-time work such as delivering papers, or helping without pay in a family business or farm. Also count active duty in the Armed Forces.) <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="radio"/> No — Fill this circle if this person did not work, or did only own household, school work, or volunteer work. — Skip to 25 <input type="checkbox"/> <p>b. How many hours did this person work LAST WEEK (at all jobs)? Subtract any time off; add overtime or extra hours worked. <input type="checkbox"/> Hours</p>		
<p>22. At what location did this person work LAST WEEK? If this person worked at more than one location, print where he or she worked most last week.</p> <p>a. Address (Number and street) <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>(If the exact address is not known, give a description of the location such as the building name or the nearest street or intersection.)</p> <p>b. Name of city, town, or post office <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>c. Is the work location inside the limits of that city or town?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="radio"/> No, outside the city/town limits <input type="checkbox"/> <p>d. County <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>e. State <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>f. ZIP Code <input type="checkbox"/></p>		

<p>23a. How did this person usually get to work LAST WEEK? If this person usually used more than one method of transportation during the trip, fill the circle of the one used for most of the distance.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> Car, truck, or van <input type="radio"/> Motorcycle <input type="radio"/> Bus or trolley bus <input type="radio"/> Bicycle <input type="radio"/> Streetcar or trolley car <input type="radio"/> Walked <input type="radio"/> Subway or elevated <input type="radio"/> Worked at home <input type="radio"/> Railroad <input type="radio"/> Ferryboat <input type="radio"/> Other method <p>If "car, truck, or van" is marked in 23a, go to 23b. Otherwise, skip to 24a.</p>	<p>28. Industry or Employer</p> <p>a. For whom did this person work? If now on active duty in the Armed Forces, fill this circle → <input type="radio"/> and print the branch of the Armed Forces.</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 150px; height: 20px;"></div> <p>(Name of company, business, or other employer)</p>	<p>32. INCOME IN 1989 — Fill the "Yes" circle below for each income source received during 1989. Otherwise, fill the "No" circle. If "Yes," enter the total amount received during 1989. For income received jointly, see instruction guide. If exact amount is not known, please give best estimate. If net income was a loss, write "Loss" above the dollar amount.</p>
<p>b. How many people, including this person, usually rode to work in the car, truck, or van LAST WEEK?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> Drove alone <input type="radio"/> 5 people <input type="radio"/> 2 people <input type="radio"/> 6 people <input type="radio"/> 3 people <input type="radio"/> 7 to 9 people <input type="radio"/> 4 people <input type="radio"/> 10 or more people 	<p>b. What kind of business or industry was this? Describe the activity at location where employed.</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 150px; height: 20px;"></div> <p>(For example: hospital, newspaper publishing, mail order house, auto engine manufacturing, retail bakery)</p>	<p>a. Wages, salary, commissions, bonuses, or tips from all jobs — Report amount before deductions for taxes, bonds, dues, or other items.</p> <p>○ Yes → <input style="width: 10px; height: 15px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/> \$ <input style="width: 10px; height: 15px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/> .00 Annual amount — Dollars</p>
<p>24a. What time did this person usually leave home to go to work LAST WEEK?</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 150px; height: 20px;"></div> <p>○ a.m. ○ p.m.</p>	<p>29. Occupation</p> <p>a. What kind of work was this person doing?</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 150px; height: 20px;"></div> <p>(For example: registered nurse, personnel manager, supervisor of order department, gasoline engine assembler, cake icer)</p>	<p>b. Self-employment income from own nonfarm business, including proprietorship and partnership — Report NET income after business expenses.</p> <p>○ Yes → <input style="width: 10px; height: 15px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/> \$ <input style="width: 10px; height: 15px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/> .00 Annual amount — Dollars</p>
<p>b. How many minutes did it usually take this person to get from home to work LAST WEEK?</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 150px; height: 20px;"></div> <p>Minutes — Skip to 28</p>		<p>c. Farm self-employment income — Report NET income after operating expenses. Include earnings as a tenant farmer or sharecropper.</p> <p>○ Yes → <input style="width: 10px; height: 15px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/> \$ <input style="width: 10px; height: 15px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/> .00 Annual amount — Dollars</p>
<p>25. Was this person TEMPORARILY absent or on layoff from a job or business LAST WEEK?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> Yes, on layoff <input type="radio"/> Yes, on vacation, temporary illness, labor dispute, etc. <input type="radio"/> No 	<p>b. What were this person's most important activities or duties?</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 150px; height: 20px;"></div> <p>(For example: patient care, directing hiring policies, supervising order clerks, assembling engines, king cakes)</p>	<p>d. Interest, dividends, net rental income or royalty income, or income from estates and trusts — Report even small amounts credited to an account.</p> <p>○ Yes → <input style="width: 10px; height: 15px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/> \$ <input style="width: 10px; height: 15px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/> .00 Annual amount — Dollars</p>
<p>26a. Has this person been looking for work during the last 4 weeks?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No — Skip to 27 	<p>30. Was this person — Fill ONE circle</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> Employee of a PRIVATE FOR PROFIT company or business or of an individual, for wages, salary, or commissions <input type="radio"/> Employee of a PRIVATE NOT-FOR-PROFIT, tax-exempt, or charitable organization <input type="radio"/> Local GOVERNMENT employee (city, county, etc.) <input type="radio"/> State GOVERNMENT employee <input type="radio"/> Federal GOVERNMENT employee <input type="radio"/> SELF-EMPLOYED in own NOT INCORPORATED business, professional practice, or farm <input type="radio"/> SELF-EMPLOYED in own INCORPORATED business, professional practice, or farm <input type="radio"/> Working WITHOUT PAY in family business or farm 	<p>e. Social Security or Railroad Retirement</p> <p>○ Yes → <input style="width: 10px; height: 15px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/> \$ <input style="width: 10px; height: 15px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/> .00 Annual amount — Dollars</p>
<p>b. Could this person have taken a job LAST WEEK if one had been offered?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> No, already has a job <input type="radio"/> No, temporarily ill <input type="radio"/> No, other reasons (in school, etc.) <input type="radio"/> Yes, could have taken a job 	<p>31a. Last year (1989), did this person work, even for a few days, at a paid job or in a business or farm?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No — Skip to 32 	<p>f. Supplemental Security Income (SSI), Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC), or other public assistance or public welfare payments.</p> <p>○ Yes → <input style="width: 10px; height: 15px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/> \$ <input style="width: 10px; height: 15px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/> .00 Annual amount — Dollars</p>
<p>27. When did this person last work, even for a few days?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> 1990 <input type="radio"/> 1989 <input type="radio"/> 1988 <input type="radio"/> 1985 to 1987 <p>{ Go <input style="width: 10px; height: 15px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/> to <input style="width: 10px; height: 15px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/> 28 { Skip <input style="width: 10px; height: 15px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/> to <input style="width: 10px; height: 15px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/> 32</p>	<p>b. How many weeks did this person work in 1989? Count paid vacation, paid sick leave, and military service.</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 150px; height: 20px;"></div> <p>Weeks</p>	<p>g. Retirement, survivor, or disability pensions — Do NOT include Social Security.</p> <p>○ Yes → <input style="width: 10px; height: 15px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/> \$ <input style="width: 10px; height: 15px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/> .00 Annual amount — Dollars</p>
<p>28-30. CURRENT OR MOST RECENT JOB ACTIVITY. Describe clearly this person's chief job activity or business last week. If this person had more than one job, describe the one at which this person worked the most hours. If this person had no job or business last week, give information for his/her last job or business since 1985.</p>	<p>c. During the weeks WORKED in 1989, how many hours did this person usually work each week?</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 150px; height: 20px;"></div> <p>Hours</p>	<p>h. Other sources of income received regularly such as Veterans' (VA) payments, unemployment compensation, child support, or alimony — Do NOT include lump-sum payments such as money from an inheritance or the sale of a home.</p> <p>○ Yes → <input style="width: 10px; height: 15px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/> \$ <input style="width: 10px; height: 15px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/> .00 Annual amount — Dollars</p>

Please turn the page and answer questions for Person 2 listed on page 1. If this is the last person listed in question 1a on page 1, go to the back of the form.

APPENDIX F.

Data Products and User Assistance

CONTENTS

Data Products	F-1
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The 1990 census data products, being released during 1991-93, are available in a variety of new and traditional media. The Census Bureau has increased the product options available to data users in an effort to meet a variety of requirements and maximize the usefulness of the data. For example, laser discs, called CD-ROM (compact disc—read-only memory), are a new data delivery medium.

The Census Bureau also has expanded services and sources of assistance available to data users. For example, the State Data Center Program has been expanded to include over 1,400 organizations to provide data and services to the public.

This appendix provides a detailed introduction to the 1990 census data products and related materials, such as maps and reference publications. It concludes by describing sources of assistance and other Census Bureau data available to the public.

DATA PRODUCTS

Printed reports and computer tape files traditionally are the most widely used products. The Census Bureau also offers data on microfiche, on CD-ROM laser discs, and through its online service, CENDATA™. These various products are described below. For information about prices and how to order, write or call Customer Services. (See the "Sources of Assistance" section for the address and phone number.)

The data products present statistics about the subjects covered in the 1990 census questionnaires. These subjects are listed in figure 1, page F-7. As the figure shows, there are 100-percent subjects (those covered in questions asked of everyone or about every housing unit) and sample subjects (those covered in questions asked at about one out of every six housing units). Generally, a data product presents either 100-percent data prepared by tabulating the responses to the 100-percent questions from all questionnaires, or sample data prepared by tabulating only the responses to the 100-percent and sample questions from the "long-form" questionnaires. Two report series, 1990 CPH-3 and 1990 CPH-4 (see figure 2, page F-8), present both 100-percent and sample data.

Printed Reports

Printed reports are the most convenient and readily available source of data for most census users. The Census Bureau releases the reports in several series (see figure 2) that are grouped under three broad titles: *1990 Census of Population and Housing* (1990 CPH), *1990 Census of Population* (1990 CP), and *1990 Census of Housing* (1990 CH). There also are reports, not reflected in figure 2, for the outlying areas of the Pacific. The reports are sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office. (See the "Sources of Assistance" section for the address and phone number.)

In several series, there are separate reports for each State. The geographic coverage of the State reports is listed in figure 2. The United States summaries for these report series contain, for the most part, data for the United States, regions, divisions, States, metropolitan areas (MA's), urbanized areas (UA's), counties, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, places with 10,000 or more persons, and other large substate areas (for example, county subdivisions, such as towns and townships, with 10,000 or more persons in selected States).

Report series that present data for small areas, such as census tracts, contain limited subject-matter detail (for example, counts of people by age ranges—under 5 years, 5 to 9 years, etc.—rather than by single years). Report series that include greater amounts of subject-matter detail include less geographic detail.

Computer Tape Files

The Census Bureau provides more data on tape and other machine-readable products than in printed reports. These products are sold by the Census Bureau's Customer Services. There are several general types of data files released on computer tape (available on both reels and cartridges). They are introduced below, and more information is presented in figures 3 and 4, pages F-11 through F-13.

Public Law 94-171 Data—This data file presents the counts designed and formatted for use in legislative redistricting. These counts also are available on CD-ROM and paper listings. Excerpts are available on CENDATA™. The counts, for areas as small as blocks, census tracts, and voting districts, include totals for population, race groups, persons of Hispanic origin, population 18 years and over, and housing units. (See figure 4.)

Summary Tape Files (STF's)—These computer tape files provide statistics with greater subject-matter detail than printed reports. They also present statistics for some types of areas, such as block groups and blocks, that are not included in the reports. (See figure 3.)

Here are some important features of STF's:

- Each STF presents a particular set of data tables for specific types of geographic areas.
- Each STF has three or more file types (indicated by a letter suffix attached to the STF number) that differ in the geographic levels reported, but contain the same data detail.
- STF's 1 and 2 contain 100-percent data, and STF's 3 and 4 offer sample data.
- STF's 1 and 3 report on smaller areas and offer less data detail than STF's 2 and 4.
- STF's 1 through 4 offer greater data detail than the 1980 STF's 1 through 4.

Subject Summary Tape Files (SSTF's)—These files are the source of the subject reports and provide greater subject-matter detail than the STF's. They present data for the United States, regions, and divisions, and, in some cases, also for States, counties, and large cities. (See figure 4.)

Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) Files—These computer tape files (see figure 4) contain data from samples of long-form housing-unit records ("microdata") for large geographic areas. Each sample housing-unit record includes essentially all the 1990 census data collected about each person in a sample household and the characteristics of the housing unit. Information that could be used to identify an individual or a housing unit is not included in the file.

Microdata files enable users to prepare customized tabulations and cross-tabulations of most items on the census questionnaire. There are two PUMS files:

- A file presenting a 5-percent sample of housing units in which each household record includes codes to let the user know in what area, such as a group of counties, a single county, or a place, the household is located. Each area identified must have a population of at least 100,000 and boundaries that do not cross State lines.
- A file presenting a 1-percent sample of housing units. Its household records include codes associating them with MA's and other large areas, the boundaries of which may cross State lines. (For the 1980 census, there were two files with 1-percent samples. The 1-percent sample showing data for selected urbanized areas and other large areas will not be produced for the 1990 census.)

Other Special Computer Tape Files—Other files include the Census/Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) Special File and the County-to-County Migration File. (See figure 4.) The Census Bureau may prepare additional special files.

Microfiche

Block statistics are available on microfiche as they were for the 1980 census. The microfiche present, in table format, a subset of the tabulations for census blocks found in STF 1B (see figure 3). In the 1990 census, for the first time, the entire land area of the Nation and its possessions was block-numbered. This increased the number of blocks for which the Census Bureau provides data from 2.5 million in 1980 to 7 million for 1990. The cost and storage of block data of this magnitude would be prohibitive if the data were published in printed reports.

STF's 1A and 3A are available on microfiche, as well. As noted in figure 3, they provide data for a variety of geographic areas. Also, all printed reports are offered on microfiche from Customer Services soon after they are published.

Compact Disc—Read-Only Memory (CD-ROM)

For the 1990 census, the Public Law (P.L.) 94-171 file; an extract of STF 1B that presents selected statistics for blocks; and STF's 1A, 1C, 3A, 3B, and 3C are also available on CD-ROM. (One 4 3/4-inch CD-ROM, a type of optical or laser disc, can hold the contents of approximately 1,600 flexible diskettes, or three or four high-density computer tapes.)

Online Information Systems

The Census Bureau began CENDATA™, its online information service, in 1984. CENDATA™ is accessible through two information vendors, CompuServe and DIALOG. A number of Census Bureau reports, in whole or in part, are offered online. For the 1990 census, CENDATA™ provides up-to-date information about the availability of data products and carries selections of State, county, MA, and place data from the P.L. 94-171 tape file and STF's 1 and 3.

Custom Data Products

These products are for users who require unique tabulations that are not included in standard products; for example, information for locally defined geographic areas. Users also can order special microdata files.

The cost of preparing custom products must be paid by the users who request them. Any data that the Census Bureau provides in these products are subject to the same standards applied to other data to ensure that confidential individual information is not revealed.

User-Defined Areas Program (UDAP) Tabulations

UDAP can provide a set of predefined data tables for locally defined areas that do not correspond to standard 1990 census geographic areas. Users identify the geographic areas of interest to them by delineating boundaries around groupings of census blocks on 1990 census County

Block Maps or by electronically submitting the geographic components of their area of interest. (A contact for more information is given in the "Sources of Assistance" section.)

Special Tabulations—The Census Bureau can prepare special data tabulations for any specific geographic or subject-matter area. Users should rely on standard reports, tapes, microfiche, or user-defined area tabulations whenever possible, since special tabulations tend to be substantially more expensive and take time to arrange and produce. (Contacts for more information are given in the "Sources of Assistance" section.)

GEOGRAPHIC PRODUCTS

Maps

Census Bureau maps are necessary for virtually all uses of small-area 1990 census data. They are needed to locate the specific geographic areas for which the census provides data and to study the spatial relationship of the data for analytic purposes. The Census Bureau prepares a variety of 1990 census maps. Among the most useful are these four series:

County Block Maps—These maps show census blocks and their numbers; boundaries for statistical and governmental entities, such as census tracts and places; and physical features. The P.L. 94-171 version of these maps also shows voting district boundaries in those States that furnished them. The maps are prepared on electrostatic plotters by county (or equivalent entity) with one or more map sheets each, depending on the size and shape of the area and the density of the block pattern. An average county requires 20 map sheets. The maps may be purchased from Customer Services.

County Subdivision Outline Maps—Maps in this State-based series present the boundaries of the counties, county subdivisions, places, American Indian and Alaska Native areas (including off-reservation trust lands), tribal designated statistical areas, and tribal jurisdiction statistical areas. Electrostatic-plotter copies are available for purchase from Customer Services. Also, they appear on multiple page-size sheets in the State reports of these series: 1990 CPH-1, 1990 CPH-2, 1990 CPH-5, 1990 CP-1, 1990 CP-2, 1990 CH-1, and 1990 CH-2.

Census Tract/Block Numbering Area (BNA) Outline Maps—Maps in this county-based series depict census tract or BNA boundaries and numbers, and the features underlying the boundaries. They also show governmental units in relation to the census tracts/BNA's. Customer Services sells electrostatic-plotter copies, and the Superintendent of Documents sells printed copies.

Voting District Outline Maps—Maps in this county-based series depict voting district boundaries (for those counties for which States furnished boundary information) and the features underlying the boundaries. They also show governmental unit boundaries in relation to the voting districts. They are prepared on electrostatic plotters and sold by Customer Services.

Geographic Publications

The *Geographic Identification Code Scheme* report in the 1990 CPH-R series shows the 1990 census geographic area codes and Federal information processing standards (FIPS) codes, as appropriate, for States, metropolitan areas, counties, county subdivisions, places, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, and other entities, along with some descriptive information about the codes. The code scheme also is offered on computer tape.

Machine-Readable Geographic Files

All 1990 census summary tape files include 1990 census geographic area codes, FIPS codes, certain area names, land and inland water area in square kilometers, geographic coordinates for an internal point for each entity, and other geographic information.

The Census Bureau developed an automated geographic data base, known as the TIGER (Topologically Integrated Geographic Encoding and Referencing) System, to produce the geographic products for the 1990 census. TIGER provides coordinate-based digital map information for the entire United States, Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and the Pacific territories over which the United States has jurisdiction.

The TIGER System has significantly improved the utility of 1990 census maps and geographic reference products. Extract files generated from the TIGER System permit users, with appropriate software, to perform such tasks as linking the statistical data in the P.L. 94-171 file or the STF's and displaying selected characteristics on maps or a video display screen at different scales and with whatever boundaries they select for any geographic area of the country. For example, a map for a particular county could show the distribution of the voting age population by city block.

The first extract of selected geographic and cartographic information intended for computer applications, such as plotting maps and building geographic information systems, is called the TIGER/Line™ files. TIGER/Line™ files contain attributes for the segments of each boundary and feature (for example, roads, railroads, and rivers), including 1990 census geographic codes for adjacent areas, latitude/longitude coordinates of segment end points and the curvature of segments, the name and type of the feature, and the relevant census feature class code identifying the feature segment by category. TIGER/Line™ files also furnish address ranges and associated ZIP

Codes for each side of street segments in major urban areas; provide the names of landmarks, such as lakes and golf courses; and include other information.

TIGER/Line™ files and other TIGER System extracts, such as TIGER/Boundary™ and TIGER/DataBase™, are released on computer tape and, in some cases, CD-ROM. For information on TIGER extract files, contact Customer Services.

REFERENCE MATERIALS

The Census Bureau issues several reference publications for data users. Some are sold by the Superintendent of Documents; others are distributed free by Customer Services. Addresses and phone numbers for the Superintendent of Documents and Customer Services are given in the following section.

- *1990 Census of Population and Housing, Guide.* This guide, in the 1990 CPH-R report series, provides detailed information about all aspects of the census and a comprehensive glossary of census terms. Sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office.
- *1990 Census of Population and Housing Tabulation and Publication Program.* A free report describing 1990 census products, comparing 1990 products with those of 1980, and more. Request from Customer Services.
- *Census '90 Basics.* A free booklet covering how the 1990 census data were collected and processed, the full range of data products, the maps and geographic files, and more, but with less detail than the Guide (above). Request from Customer Services.
- *Census ABC's—Applications in Business and Community.* A free booklet that highlights key information about the 1990 census and illustrates a variety of ways the data can be used. Request from Customer Services.
- *Strength in Numbers.* A free, tabloid-size booklet designed to assist people in using 1990 census data in redistricting. Among other features, it includes illustrations of maps and Public Law 94-171 counts. Request from Customer Services.
- *TIGER: The Coast-to-Coast Digital Map Data Base.* A free booklet describing the structure and uses of the Census Bureau's TIGER System. Request from Customer Services.
- *Census and You.* The Census Bureau's monthly newsletter for data users. It reports on the latest 1990 census developments, selected new publications and computer tape files, other censuses and surveys, developments in services to users, and upcoming conferences and training courses. Subscriptions are sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office.

• *Monthly Product Announcement.* A free monthly listing of all new Census Bureau publications; microfiche; maps; data files on tape, diskettes, or CD-ROM; and technical documentation. To subscribe, contact Customer Services.

• *Census Catalog and Guide.* A comprehensive annual description of data products, statistical programs, and services of the Census Bureau. It provides abstracts of the publications, data files, microfiche, maps, and items online. In addition, the Catalog/Guide offers such features as information about censuses and surveys and telephone contact lists of data specialists at the Census Bureau, the State Data Centers, and other data processing service centers. It is sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office.

Users also can get listings of new Census Bureau products, updated daily, by subscribing to the *Daily List*. This information and selected statistics are available online through CENDATA™, the Census Bureau's online information service. For more information, contact Customer Services.

SOURCES OF ASSISTANCE

U.S. Bureau of the Census

The Census Bureau's Customer Services sells most of the machine-readable data products, microfiche, and maps described earlier. (The 1990 census printed reports are sold by the Superintendent of Documents, as noted below.) Also, users may consult with specialists at the Census Bureau's Washington headquarters and its 12 regional offices. From time to time, the specialists also conduct workshops, seminars, and training courses.

Washington, DC, Contacts—To order products, for a telephone contacts list of Census Bureau specialists, and for general information: Customer Services, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-4100 (fax number, 301-763-4794).

For User-Defined Areas Program (UDAP) information: UDAP Staff, Decennial Planning Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-4282.

For special tabulation information: Population—Rosemarie Cowan, Population Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-5476; Housing—William Downs, Housing and Household Economic Statistics, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-8553.

Regional Office Contacts—

Atlanta, GA	404-347-2274
Boston, MA	617-565-7078
Charlotte, NC	704-371-6144
Chicago, IL	312-353-0980
Dallas, TX	214-767-7105
Denver, CO	303-969-7750
Detroit, MI	313-354-4654
Kansas City, KS	913-236-3711
Los Angeles, CA	818-904-6339
New York, NY	212-264-4730
Philadelphia, PA	215-597-8313
Seattle, WA	206-728-5314

Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office

The Superintendent of Documents handles the sale of most of the Federal Government's publications, including 1990 census reports. To order reports and for information: Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402, telephone 202-783-3238.

Other Sources of Products and Services

State Data Centers—The Census Bureau furnishes data products, training in data access and use, technical assistance, and consultation to all States, the District of Columbia, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands. State Data Centers, in turn, offer publications for reference, printouts from computer tape, specially prepared reports, maps, and other products and assistance to data users. For a list of the State Data Centers, see the *Census Catalog and Guide* or contact Customer Services. The list also notes organizations in States participating in the Census Bureau's Business/Industry Data Center (BIDC) Program. The BIDC's help business people, economic development planners, and other data users obtain and use data.

National Services Program—The National Services Program (NSP) provides data-related services for nationally based nonprofit organizations that represent minorities or other segments of the population who have been historically undercounted in decennial censuses. The participants include social service, business, professional, civil rights, educational, and religious groups. Through a pilot project, the National Services Information Center (NSIC) Initiative, three of these nonprofit groups now offer their clientele reports, computer tape printouts, and other information from the Census Bureau. To learn more about the NSP and the NSIC, write to the National Services Program, Data User Services Division, Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, or call 301-763-1384.

National Clearinghouse—The National Clearinghouse for Census Data Services is a listing of private companies and other organizations that offer assistance in obtaining and

using data released by the Census Bureau. For a list of participants in the National Clearinghouse, see the *Census Catalog and Guide* or contact Customer Services.

Depository Libraries—There are 1,400 libraries that receive (from the Government Printing Office) Federal publications that they think their patrons will need. Often some of these publications are Census Bureau reports. The Census Bureau provides free reports to an additional 120 census depository libraries. Also, many libraries purchase census reports and maps for their areas. The *Census Catalog and Guide* includes a list of all depository libraries.

OTHER CENSUS BUREAU RESOURCES

The Census Bureau has more to offer than just the results of the census of population and housing. Through other censuses, surveys, and estimates programs, it compiles and issues (in reports, computer tape, and other media) data on subjects as diverse as appliance sales, neighborhood conditions, and exports to other countries. Here are examples of the information published about—

- **People:** Age, race, sex, income, poverty, child care, child support, fertility, noncash benefits, education, commuting habits, pension coverage, unemployment, ancestry.
- **Business and industry:** Number of employees, total payroll, sales and receipts, products manufactured or sold.
- **Housing and construction:** Value of new construction, numbers of owners and renters, property value or rent paid, housing starts, fuels used, mortgage costs.
- **Farms:** Number, acreage, livestock, crop sales.
- **Governments:** Revenues and expenditures, taxes, employment, pension funds.
- **Foreign trade:** Exports and imports, origin and destination, units shipped.
- **Other nations:** Population, birth rates, death rates, literacy, fertility.

The other censuses, such as agriculture, retail trade, manufactures, and governments, are collected for years ending in "2" and "7." Surveys and estimates programs generate results as often as every month.

Many of the monthly "economic indicators" that measure how the Nation is doing come directly or indirectly from the Census Bureau. Examples: employment and unemployment; housing starts; wholesale and retail trade; manufacturers' shipments, inventories, and orders; export and import trade; and sales of single-family homes.

The other statistical activities of the Census Bureau are described below. Data users will find more information about them and descriptions of their data products in the

annual *Census Catalog and Guide*. Also, special guides and brochures are prepared for most of them. Contact the Census Bureau's Customer Services for more information.

Current Demographic and Housing Programs

Two types of current programs complement the 10-year census: population estimates and surveys. The total population of the United States is estimated monthly; the population of States, counties, and metropolitan areas is estimated annually; and the population of places and other governmental units is estimated every 2 years. Projections of future population are made at the national and State levels.

The Census Bureau's many household surveys update population and housing characteristics at the national level and sometimes for States and metropolitan areas, as well. These surveys also obtain many characteristics not included in the 10-year census. The Current Population Survey is taken monthly; the American Housing Survey national sample is taken biennially; the American Housing Survey metropolitan sample is taken in 44 areas, 11 per year in a 4-year cycle; most other surveys are annual or less frequent.

Economic Censuses and Surveys

The economic censuses provide statistics about business establishments once every 5 years, covering years ending in "2" and "7." The 1987 Economic Censuses include the censuses of retail trade, wholesale trade, service industries, transportation, manufactures, mineral industries, and construction industries. Also included are related programs, such as statistics on minority- and women-owned businesses, enterprise statistics, and censuses of economic activity in Puerto Rico and some of the outlying areas under U.S. jurisdiction.

Several key statistics are tabulated for all industries covered in the censuses. They are number of establishments, number of employees, payroll, and measure of output (sales or receipts, and value of shipments or of work done). Other items vary from sector to sector.

The Census Bureau also has programs that provide current statistics on such measures as total sales of particular kinds of businesses or production of particular products. These programs include monthly, quarterly, and annual surveys, the results of which appear in publication series such as *Current Business Reports* and *Current Industrial Reports*. The County Business Patterns program offers annual statistics based on data compiled primarily from administrative records.

Agriculture Census and Surveys

The agriculture census is conducted concurrently with the economic censuses. It is the only source of uniform agriculture data at the county level. It provides data on such subjects as the number and size of farms; land use and ownership; livestock, poultry, and crops; and value of products sold.

Results of three surveys—the 1988 Farm and Ranch Irrigation Survey, 1988 Census of Horticulture Specialties, and 1988 Agricultural Economics and Land Ownership Survey—are published in conjunction with the 1987 Census of Agriculture. Also, the Census Bureau regularly issues reports from a survey on cotton ginnings.

Governments Census and Surveys

The census of governments, also for years ending in "2" and "7," covers all types of governments: Federal, State, county, municipal (place), township (county subdivision), school district, and special district. It provides data on such subjects as number of public employees, payrolls, revenue, and expenditures.

Annual and quarterly surveys cover the same principal subjects but generate data only for States and the largest local governments.

Foreign Trade Statistics

Monthly U.S. merchandise trade data compiled by the Census Bureau summarize export and import transactions and are based on the official documents filed by shippers and receivers. These figures reflect the flow of merchandise but not intangibles like services and financial commitments. The trade figures trace commodity movements out of and into the U.S. Customs jurisdiction, which includes Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands as well as the 50 States and the District of Columbia. Data are published separately on trade between the United States and Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and other U.S. possessions.

Other Statistical Activities

The Census Bureau also offers international data. It maintains an international data base which is available to the public on computer tape and is used to produce the biennial *World Population Profile* report. It prepares studies dealing with the demographic and economic characteristics of other countries and world regions.

Statistical compendia are another important data product. These publications (sometimes also offered in machine-readable form) draw data from many sources and reorganize them for convenient use. The most widely used compendia are the annual *Statistical Abstract of the United States*, the *County and City Data Book* (published every 5 years), and the *State and Metropolitan Area Data Book* (published approximately every 4 years).

Figure 1. 1990 Census Content

100-PERCENT COMPONENT

Population

Household relationship
Sex
Race
Age
Marital status
Hispanic origin

Housing

Number of units in structure
Number of rooms in unit
Tenure—owned or rented
Value of home or monthly rent
Congregate housing (meals included in rent)
Vacancy characteristics

SAMPLE COMPONENT

Population

Social characteristics:
Education—enrollment and attainment
Place of birth, citizenship, and year of entry into U.S.
Ancestry
Language spoken at home
Migration (residence in 1985)
Disability
Fertility
Veteran status

Housing

Year moved into residence
Number of bedrooms
Plumbing and kitchen facilities
Telephone in unit
Vehicles available
Heating fuel
Source of water and method of sewage disposal
Year structure built
Condominium status
Farm residence
Shelter costs, including utilities

Economic characteristics:

Labor force
Occupation, industry, and class of worker
Place of work and journey to work
Work experience in 1989
Income in 1989
Year last worked

NOTE: Questions dealing with the subjects covered in the 100-percent component were asked of all persons and housing units. Those covered by the sample component were asked of a sample of the population and housing units.

Figure 2. 1990 Census Printed Reports

Series	Title	Report(s) issued for	Description	Geographic areas
1990 CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING (1990 CPH)				
100-Percent Data				
1990 CPH-1	Summary Population and Housing Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Population and housing unit counts, and summary statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, household relationship, units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	Local governmental units (i.e., counties, places, and towns and townships), other county subdivisions, and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
1990 CPH-2	Population and Housing Unit Counts	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Total population and housing unit counts for 1990 and previous censuses	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, State component parts of metropolitan areas (MA's) and urbanized areas (UA's), and summary geographic areas (for example, urban and rural)
100-Percent and Sample Data				
1990 CPH-3	Population and Housing Characteristics for Census Tracts and Block Numbering Areas	MA's, and the nonmetropolitan balance of each State, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics on 100-percent and sample population and housing subjects	In MA's: census tracts/block numbering areas (BNA's), places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and counties. In the remainder of each State: census tracts/BNA's, places of 10,000 or more, and counties
1990 CPH-4	Population and Housing Characteristics for Congressional Districts of the 103rd Congress	States and DC	Statistics on 100-percent and sample population and housing subjects	Congressional districts (CD's) and, within CD's, counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
Sample Data				
1990 CPH-5	Summary Social, Economic, and Housing Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics generally on sample population and housing subjects	Local governmental units (i.e., counties, places, and towns and townships), other county subdivisions, and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
1990 CENSUS OF POPULATION (1990 CP)				
100-Percent Data				
1990 CP-1	General Population Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	States, counties, places of 1,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 1,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, State parts of American Indian areas, Alaska Native areas, and summary geographic areas such as urban and rural

Figure 2. 1990 Census Printed Reports—Con.

Series	Title	Report(s) issued for	Description	Geographic areas
1990 CENSUS OF POPULATION (1990 CP)—Con.				
100-Percent Data—Con.				
1990 CP-1-1A	General Population Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	American Indian and Alaska Native areas; i.e., American Indian reservations, off-reservation trust lands, tribal jurisdiction statistical areas (Oklahoma), tribal designated statistical areas, Alaska Native village statistical areas, and Alaska Native Regional Corporations
1990 CP-1-1B	General Population Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	Individual MA's. For MA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole MA
1990 CP-1-1C	General Population Characteristics for Urbanized Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	Individual UA's. For UA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole UA
Sample Data				
1990 CP-2	Social and Economic Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 2,500 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 2,500 or more inhabitants in selected States, Alaska Native areas, and the State portion of American Indian areas
1990 CP-2-1A	Social and Economic Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	American Indian and Alaska Native areas, as for CP-1-1A
1990 CP-2-1B	Social and Economic Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	Individual MA's, as for CP-1-1B
1990 CP-2-1C	Social and Economic Characteristics for Urbanized Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	Individual UA's, as for CP-1-1C
1990 CP-3	Population Subject Reports	Selected subjects	Approximately 30 reports on population census subjects such as migration, education, income, the older population, and racial and ethnic groups	Generally limited to the U.S., regions, and divisions; for some reports, other highly populated areas such as States, MA's, counties, and large places

Figure 2. 1990 Census Printed Reports—Con.

Series	Title	Report(s) issued for	Description	Geographic areas
1990 CENSUS OF HOUSING (1990 CH)				
100-Percent Data				
1990 CH-1	General Housing Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy char- acteristics	States, counties, places of 1,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivi- sions of 1,000 or more inhabi- tants in selected States, State parts of American Indian areas, Alaska Native areas, and summary geo- graphic areas such as urban and rural
1990 CH-1-1A	General Housing Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy char- acteristics	American Indian and Alaska Native areas; i.e., American Indian reser- vations, trust lands, tribal jurisdi- ction statistical areas (Oklahoma), tribal designated statistical areas, Alaska Native village statistical areas, and Alaska Native Regional Corporations
1990 CH-1-1B	General Housing Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy char- acteristics	Individual MA's. For MA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole MA
1990 CH-1-1C	General Housing Characteristics for Urbanized Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy char- acteristics	Individual UA's. For UA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole UA
Sample Data				
1990 CH-2	Detailed Housing Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 2,500 or more inhabi- tants, county subdivisions of 2,500 or more inhabitants in selected States, Alaska Native areas, and State parts of American Indian areas
1990 CH-2-1A	Detailed Housing Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	American Indian and Alaska Native areas, as in 1990 CH-1-1A
1990 CH-2-1B	Detailed Housing Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	Individual MA's, as in 1990 CH-1-1B
1990 CH-2-1C	Detailed Housing Characteristics for Urbanized Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	Individual UA's, as in 1990 CH-1-1C
1990 CH-3	Housing Subject Reports	Selected subjects	Approximately 10 reports on housing census sub- jects such as structural characteristics and space utilization	Generally limited to U.S., regions, and divisions; for some reports, other highly populated areas such as States, MA's, counties, and large places

Figure 3. 1990 Census Summary Tape Files

**Summary Tape File
(STF 1A, 1B, etc.)
and data type
(100 percent or
sample)¹**

	Geographic areas	Description
STF 1 (100 percent)	A ^{2 3} States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/block numbering areas (BNA's), block groups (BG's). Also Alaska Native areas and State parts of American Indian areas	
	B ^{2 3} States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/BNA's, BG's, blocks. Also Alaska Native areas and State parts of American Indian areas	
	C ³ U.S., regions, divisions, States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, metropolitan areas (MA's), urbanized areas (UA's), American Indian and Alaska Native areas	Over 900 cells/items of 100-percent population and housing counts and characteristics for each geographic area
	D Congressional districts (CD's) of the 103rd Congress by State; and within each CD: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, Alaska Native areas, and American Indian areas	
STF 2 (100 percent)	A In MA's: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNA's. In the remainder of each State: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNA's	
	B States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 1,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions, State parts of American Indian areas, and Alaska Native areas	Over 2,100 cells/items of 100-percent population and housing counts and characteristics for each geographic area. Each of the STF 2 files will include a set of tabulations for the total population and separate presentations of tabulations by race and Hispanic origin
	C U.S., regions, divisions, States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, all county subdivisions in New England MA's, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, MA's, UA's	
STF 3 (Sample)	A ^{2 3} States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/BNA's, BG's. Also Alaska Native areas and State parts of American Indian areas	
	B ³ Five-digit ZIP Codes within each State	
	C ³ U.S., regions, divisions, States, counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, MA's, UA's	Over 3,300 cells/items of sample population and housing characteristics for each geographic area
	D CD's of the 103rd Congress by State; and within each CD: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States	

Figure 3. 1990 Census Summary Tape Files—Con.

**Summary Tape File
(STF 1A, 1B, etc.)
and data type
(100 percent or
sample)¹**

	Geographic areas	Description
STF 4 (Sample)	A In MA's: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNA's. In the remainder of each State: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNA's B State (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 2,500 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 2,500 or more inhabitants in selected States, all county subdivisions in New England MA's, State parts of American Indian areas, and Alaska Native areas C U.S., regions, divisions, States (including urban and rural and metropolitan and nonmetropolitan components), counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, all county subdivisions in New England MA's, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, MA's, UA's	Over 8,500 cells/items of sample population and housing characteristics for each geographic area. Each of the STF 4 files will include a set of tabulations for the total population and separate presentations of tabulations by race and Hispanic origin.

¹Similar STF's will be prepared for Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands.

²Also available on microfiche. STF 1B microfiche provides only part of the data for blocks and other areas in the tape file.

³Also available on laser disc (CD-ROM). STF 1B CD-ROM presents the same file extract as STF 1B microfiche.

Figure 4. Other 1990 Census Data Products

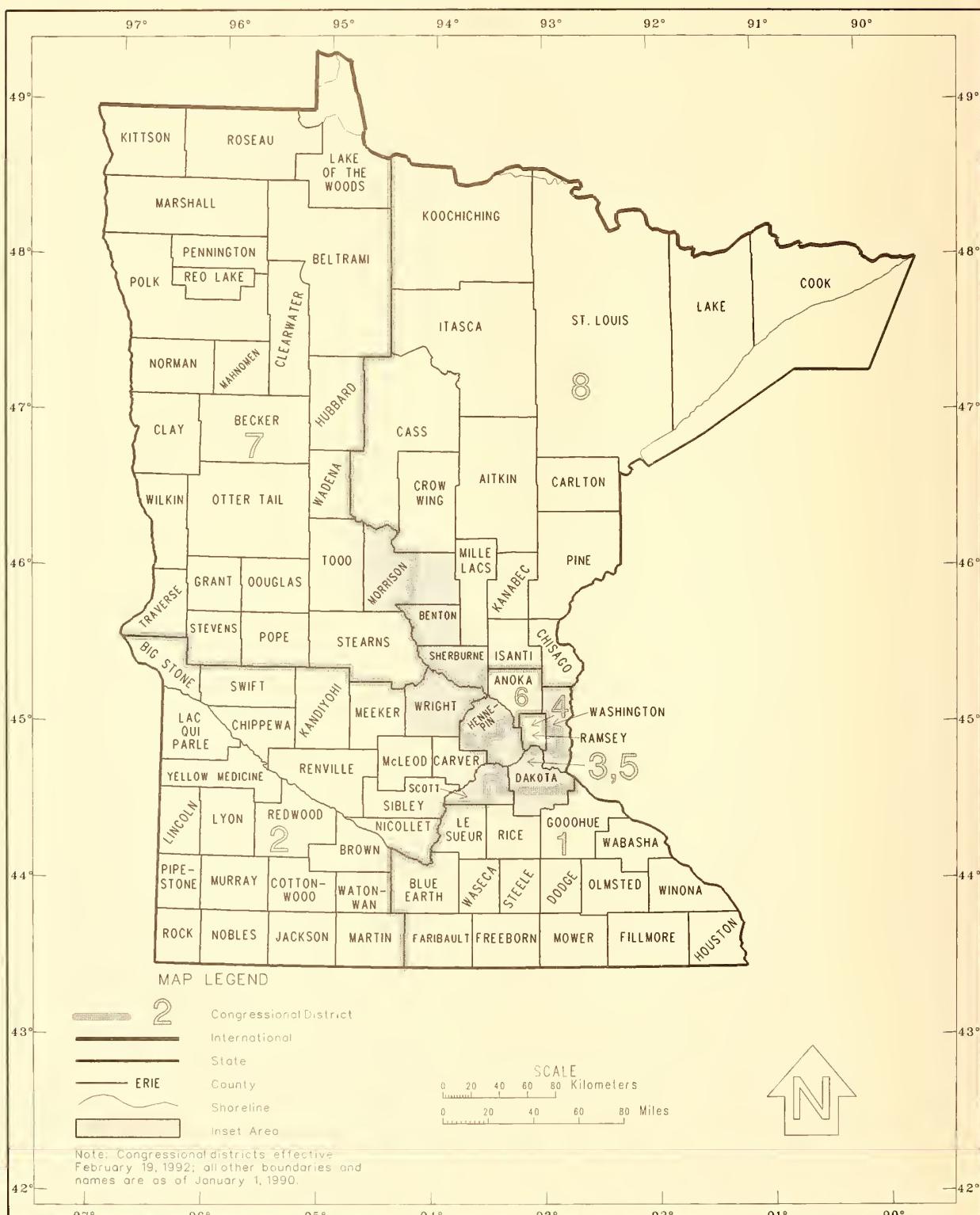
Title	Description	Geographic areas
Subject Summary Tape Files	About 20 computer tape files used to produce the subject reports (1990 CP-3 and 1990 CH-3 series). On the average, a file is the source of two subject reports	U.S., regions, divisions, States, metropolitan areas (MA's), and large counties and places
Public Law 94-171 Data File (redistricting data)	Counts by total, race, and Hispanic origin for the total population and population 18 years old and over, and counts of housing units. Available on tape, CD-ROM, and paper listings	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/block numbering areas (BNA's), block groups (BG's), and blocks; voting districts where States have identified them for the Census Bureau; and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
Census/Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) Special File	Sample tabulations showing detailed occupations and educational attainment data by age; cross tabulated by sex, Hispanic origin, and race	Counties, MA's, places of 50,000 or more inhabitants
County-to-County Migration File	Summary statistics for all intra-state county-to-county migration streams and significant inter-state county-to-county migration streams. Each record will include codes for the geographic area of destination, and selected characteristics of the persons who made up the migration stream	States, counties
Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) Files	Machine-readable files containing a sample of individual long-form census records showing most population and housing characteristics but with identifying information removed	County groups, counties, county subdivisions, and places with 100,000 or more inhabitants
5 Percent—PUMS Areas		
1 Percent—Metropolitan Areas (1990)		MA's and other large areas with 100,000 or more inhabitants
User-Defined Areas Tabulations	A set of standard tabulations provided on printouts, tapes, or other products with maps and narrative (if requested)	User-defined areas created by aggregating census blocks
Special Tabulations	User-defined tabulations for specified geographic areas provided on printouts, tapes, or other products	User-defined areas or standard areas

APPENDIX G.

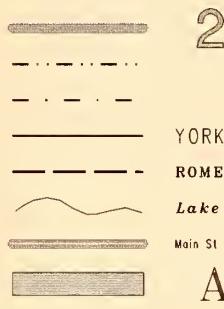
Maps

Maps showing geographic areas for this report begin on page G-2.

Congressional Districts (8 Districts)



Congressional District Inset Map Legend



- 2 Congressional District
- State
- County
- County Subdivision
- Incorporated Place
- Lake Erie Large River, Lake, or Water Body
- Main St Feature
- A Inset Area

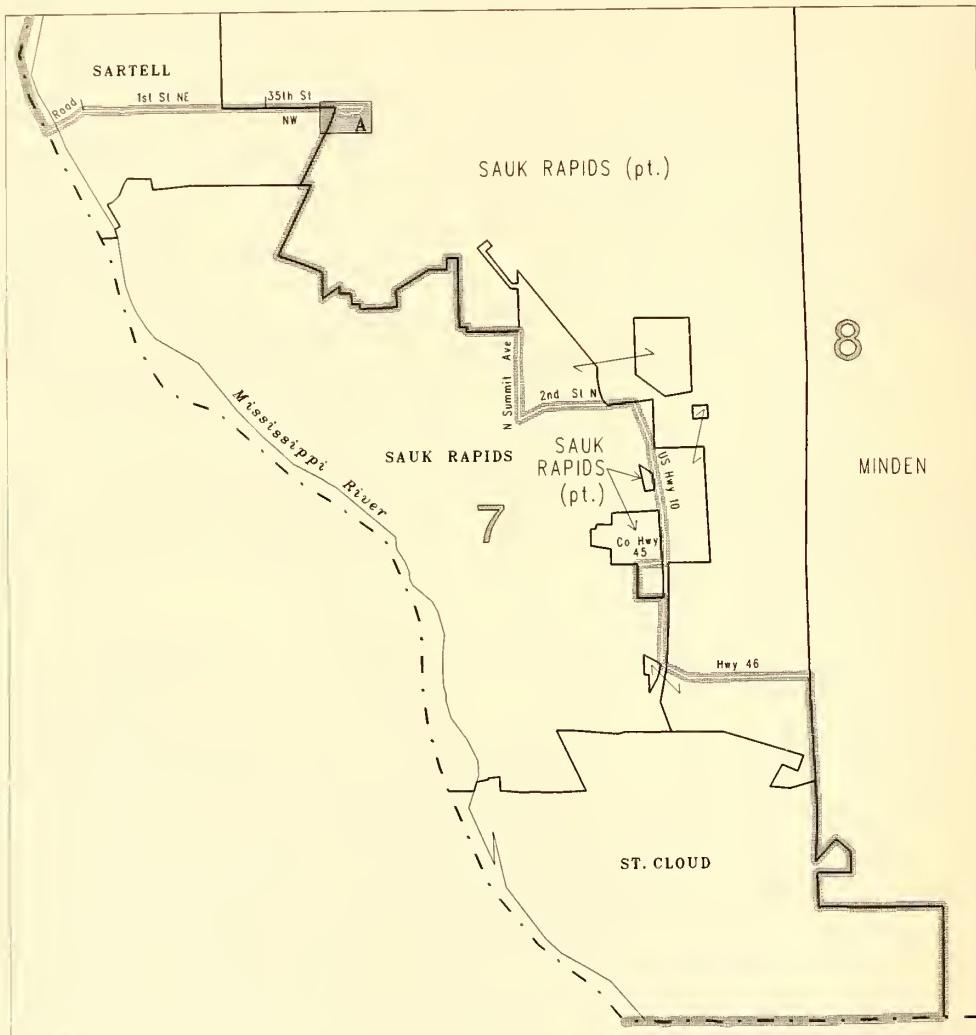
An asterisk following a place name indicates that the place is coextensive with a county subdivision. The county subdivision name is shown only when it differs from the place name.

A fishhook joins contiguous and/or discontiguous parts of the same geographic entity.

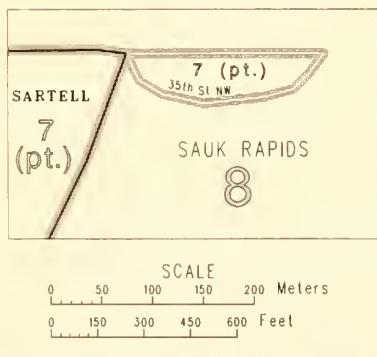
Note: Congressional districts effective February 19, 1992; all other boundaries and names are as of January 1, 1990. Where State, county, and/or county subdivision boundaries coincide, the map shows the boundary symbol for only the highest-ranking of these geographic entities. Where a State, county, and/or county subdivision boundary coincides with a place boundary, the map does not show the place boundary symbol.

Congressional Districts - Insets

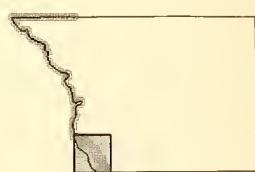
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INSET A



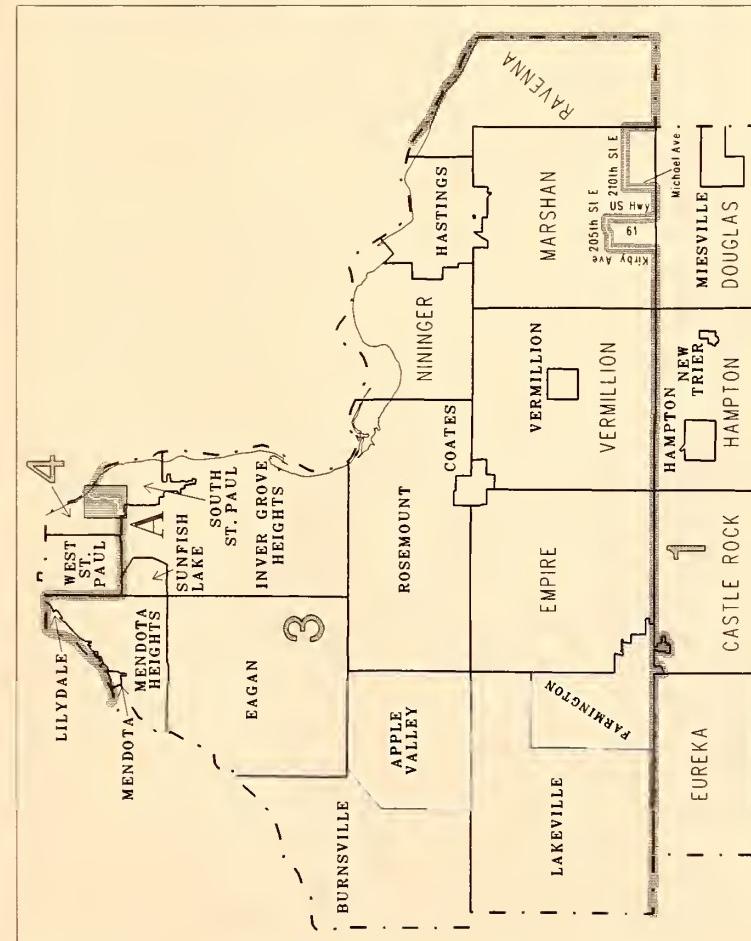
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0 50 100 150 200 Meters



INSET LOCATION

Congressional Districts - Insets

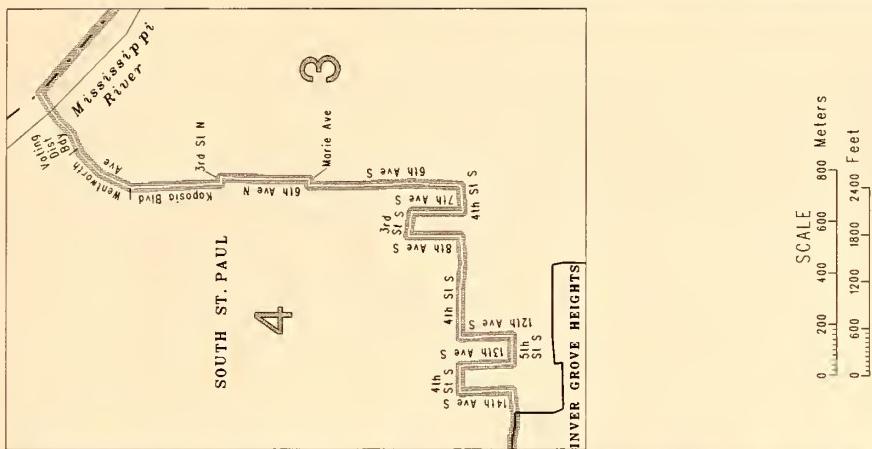
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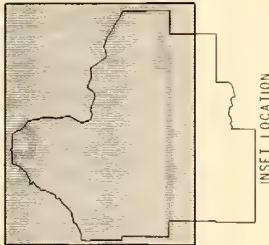
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0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 Kilometers



INSET A

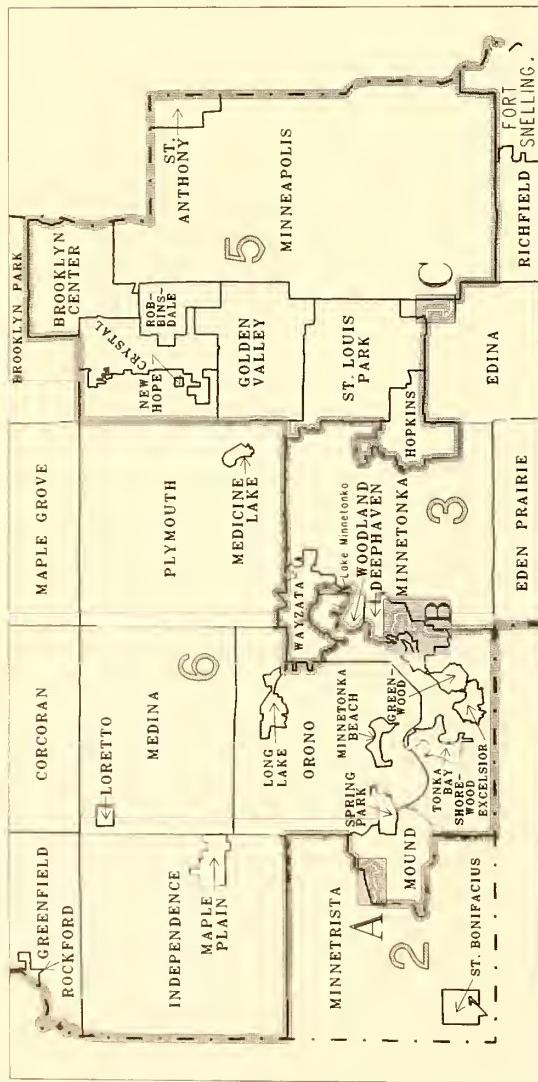


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0 600 1200 1800 2400 Feet

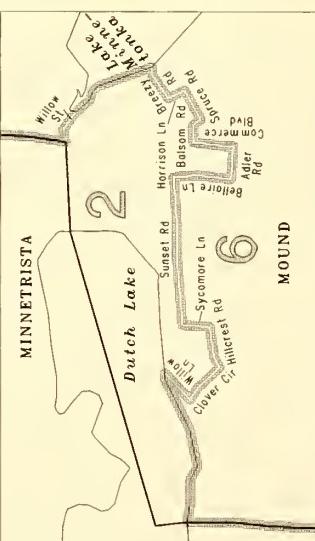


Congressional Districts - Insets

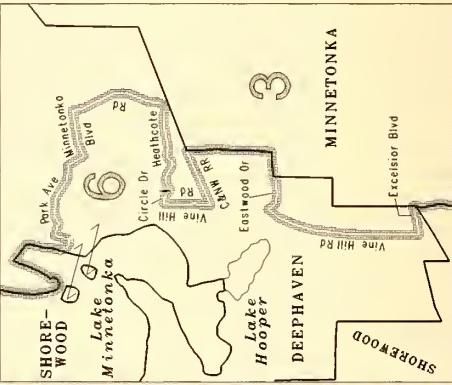
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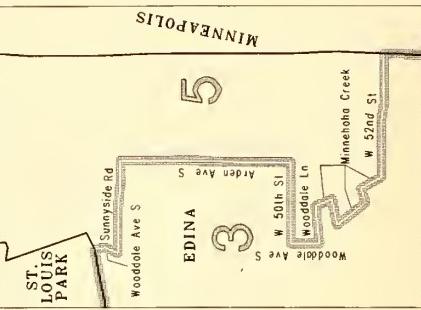
INSET A



INSET B



INSET C

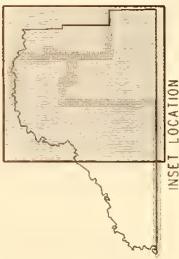
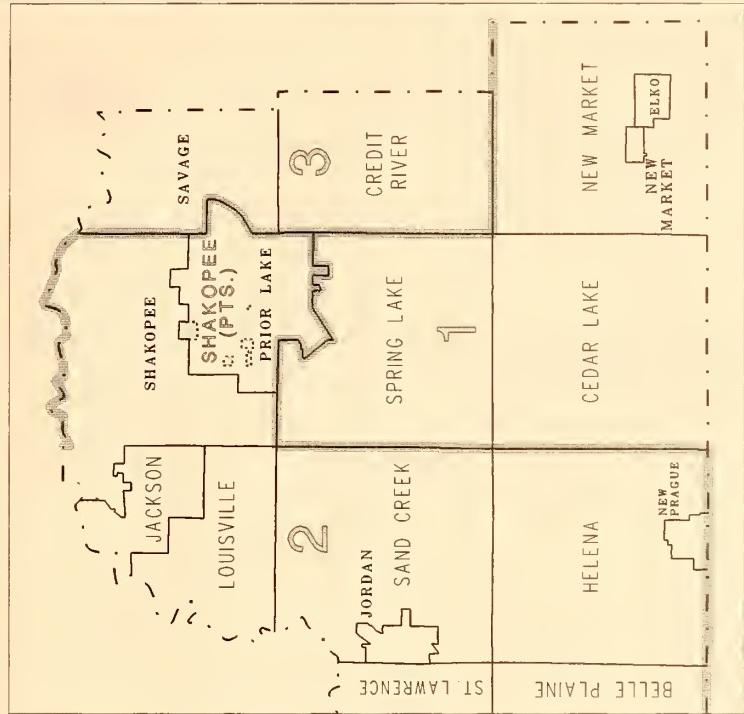


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SCALE 1000 Meters
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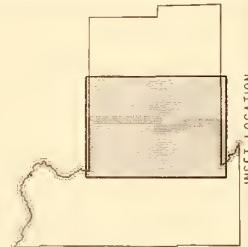
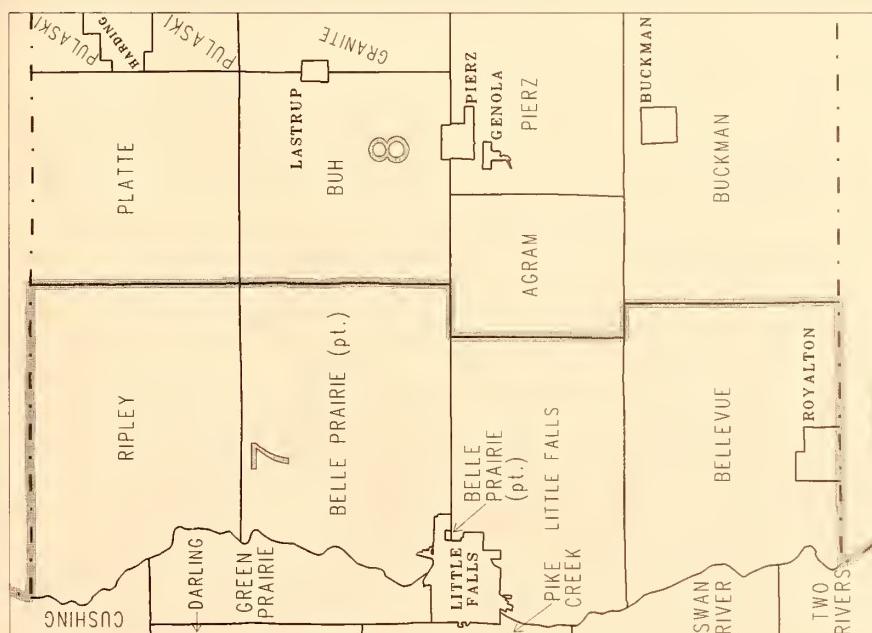
Congressional Districts - Insets

SCOTT COUNTY (PART)



INSET LOCATION

MORRISON COUNTY (PART)



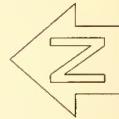
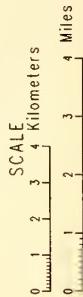
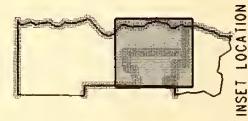
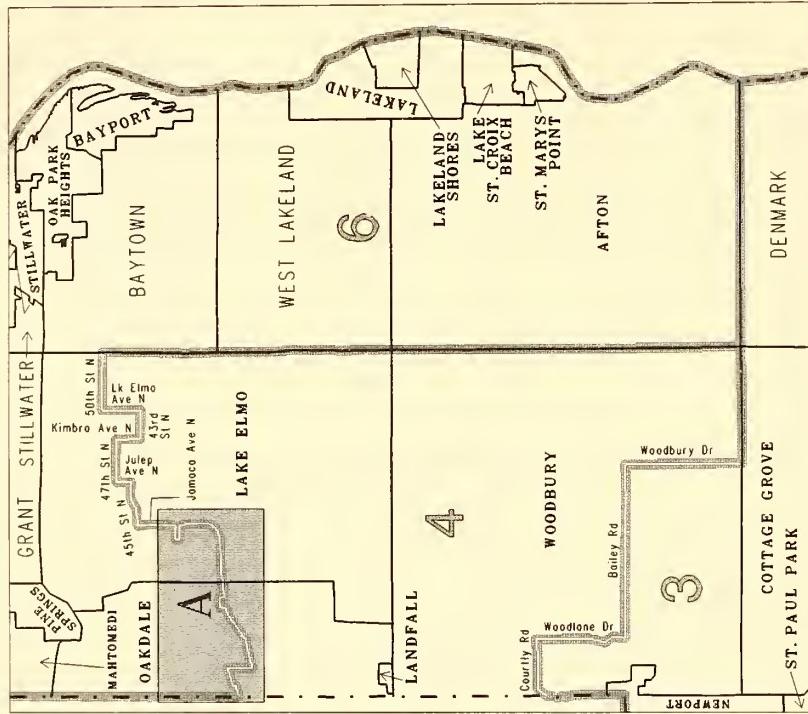
INSET LOCATION

SCALE
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0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 Kilometers

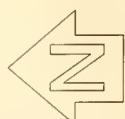
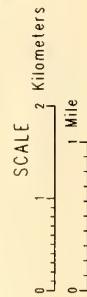
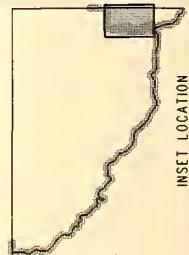
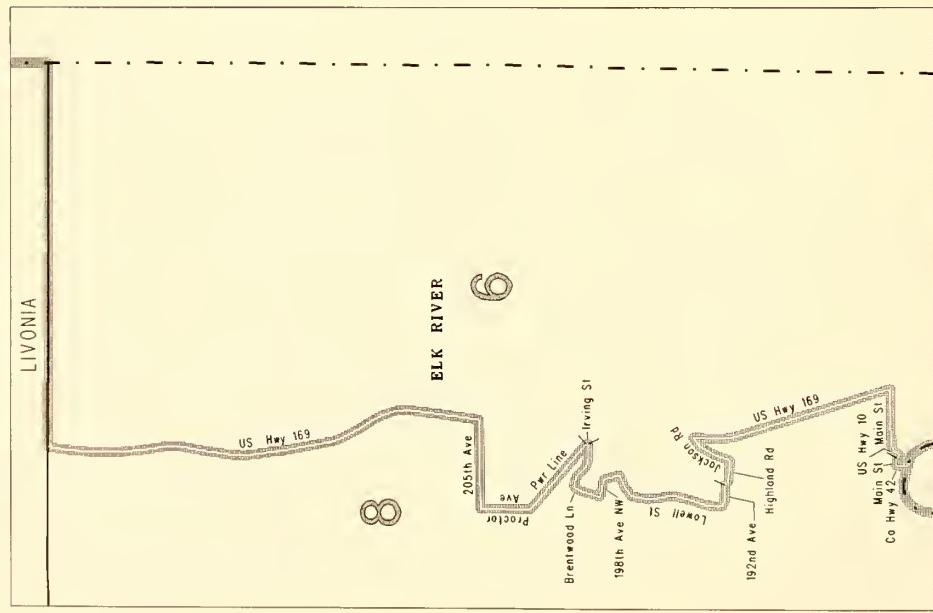
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0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 Kilometers

Congressional Districts - Insets

WASHINGTON COUNTY (PART)

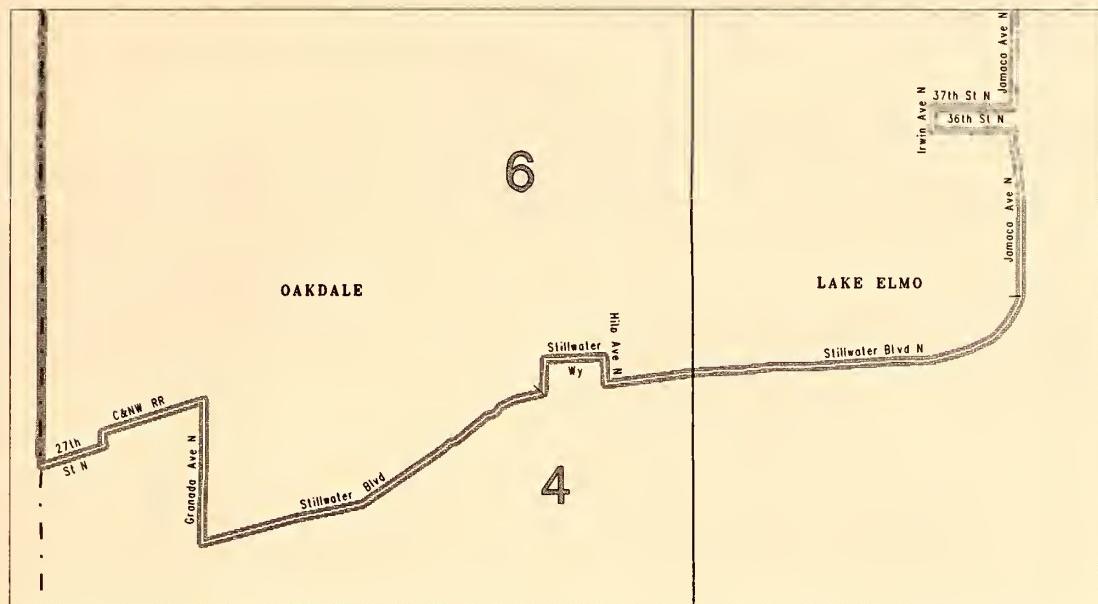


SHERBURNE COUNTY (PART)



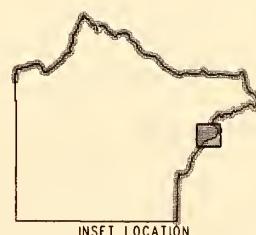
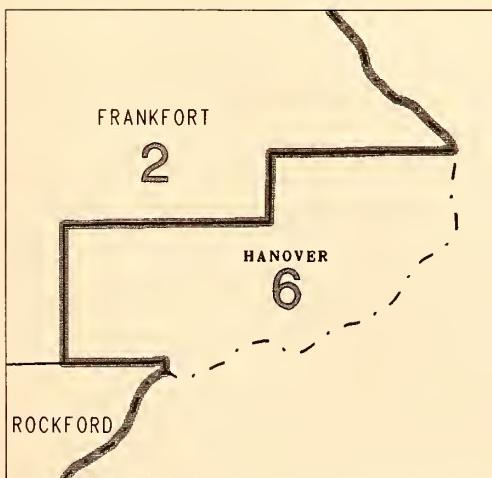
Congressional Districts - Insets

WASHINGTON COUNTY - INSET A



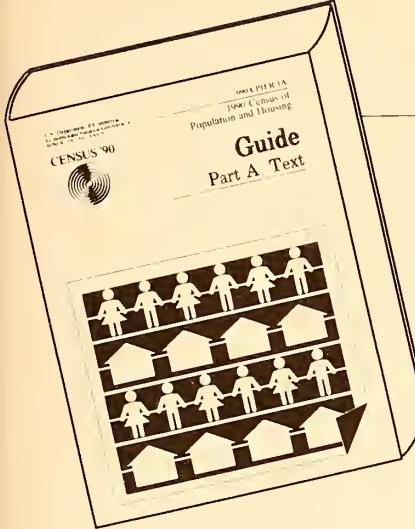
SCALE
0 250 500 750 1000 Meters
0 750 1500 2250 3000 Feet

WRIGHT COUNTY (PART)



SCALE
0 1 2 Kilometers
0 1 Mile

Make 1990 Census Data Work for You!



1990 Census of Population and Housing Guide, Part A. Text

If you are using 1990 census results, you will find the *Guide*, Part A, Text an indispensable reference. It offers the information you need on such subjects as:

- **Data products**—A complete rundown on printed reports, tapes, CD-ROM's, and more. Helps you choose the product best suited to meet your needs.
- **Geographic terms and products**—Definitions of geographic terms. Information about maps, TIGER files, code schemes.

- **Where to find assistance**—Describes services to help you obtain and use data, then lists over 1,700 data center organizations, 200 Census Bureau data specialists, Federal statistical agencies, and other sources of assistance.
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